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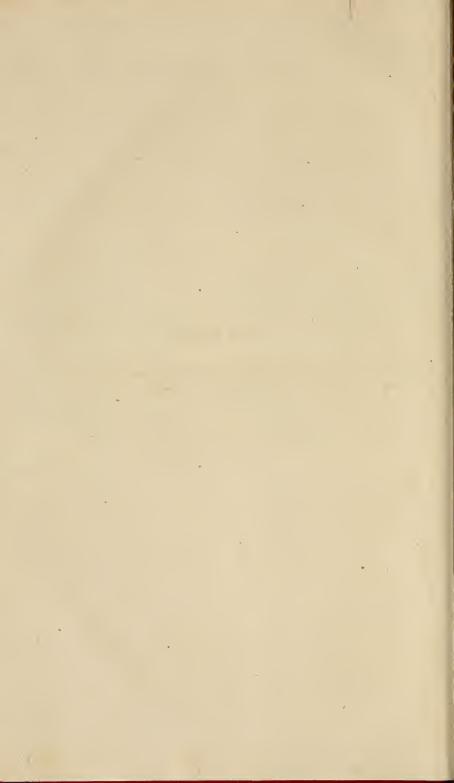
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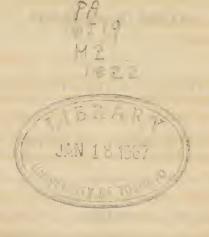
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PREFACE.

OVID's Metamorphoses are justly acknowledged by the learned to be the most complete system of Heathen mythology that has been handed down to us by the ancients, and, as such, absolutely necessary to be read by all who would understand the classic authors; every attempt therefore to make Ovid plain, must be acceptable to the public, and this the translator endeavours to do, not only in his translation, but in his notes, and in this short preface.

From poets yielding to the heat of their imagination arose the fertile source of fable, and the applause of posterity which they have gained, has not a little contributed to have their works esteemed invariable standards for poetry.

In their works wit often takes the place of truth, and realities give way to fancy; for the amorous temper and successful intrigues of a shepherd, turn him into a satyr; and the charms of a shepherdess entice the poet to represent her a nymph or a naiadbringing home some foreign fruit is swelled into a

labour, as the carrying away of golden apples that were guarded by dragons: and ships under sail must rise into winged horses.

These, and several other causes, produced an infinity of fables, at first commemorated by feasts and games, then admitted into funeral orations and epithalamiums, and, at last, into history: nay, the morality and religion of the heathens, were strongly tinetured with fables, which furnished Hesiod with materials for his Theogony, and Homer with ornaments for the splendid machinery of his Iliad and Odyssey.

After them several other authors, both poets and historians, esteemed it no unworthy employment to write fables; viz., Nicander the Colophonian, Heraclides of Pontus, Anticlides, Silenus of Chios, Phylarchus, Theodorus, Barus, and Apollodorus. Strabo has a fine passage to this purpose. "Nor," says he, "were poets alone addicted to the use of fables; critics and lawgivers did so long before them, both for the utility and recreation of a rational creature. Man is willing to learn, and fable opens to him the way. By this children begin to listen to what is told them, as every fable is a new story; and nothing delights the understanding more than what is new and strange, which is the reason we love sciences so much. But if the wonderful and marvellous be added to fable, they increase our delight infinitely, and are the first inducements to learn." It is, therefore, highly proper to make use of fable to draw the tender minds of children to the love of knowledge.

From ancient authors Ovid took the subjects of his Metamorphoses, in which he is universally allowed to have surpassed all his instructors.

Instead of a dull, tasteless, dry narration, fresh images, and an agreeable variety of new beauties, rise to view; his poetry is full of spirit and vivacity, enriched with great sweetness and elegance of composition, charming the car and captivating the mind, so that his fables seem totally to exhaust the subject they are employed to embellish. But, what is most remarkable, he has shewn greater art than any other author, in leading the reader imperceptibly from one fable to another, by incidents which, with a masterly hand, he skilfully throws in. The texture of his Metamorphoses is thence so curious that it may be compared to the work of his own Arachne, where the shade dies so gradually, and the light revives so imperceptibly, that it is hard to say where the one ends or the other begins: in short, they seem to make a chain from the Chaos to the death of Julius Cæsar, with which he concludes his work.

But as the veil with which Ovid has covered the truths contained in his fables, has shed a mysterious obscurity over them, I hope my readers will not take it amiss, if I shew, as a specimen of the rest, the lessons of morality that may be fairly drawn from those I unravel. Who, for instance, can help perceiving, that the story of Deucalion and Pyrria implies, that piety and innocence meet with the Divine protection, and that the only loss which is irreparable, is that of our probity and justice.

The story of Phaeton shews the rashness of an inconsiderate youth, in presuming to engage in an enterprise above his strength; and that the too great tenderness of the parent frequently proves a cruelty to the child.

The tale of BAUCIS AND PHILEMON represents a good old couple, so happy, and so satisfied with the few things the gods had given them, that the only thing they desired more was, that they might not survive one another.

The fable of Minos and Scylla teaches us what an infamous thing it is to sell our country; and that even they who love the treason, hate the traitor.

From Ariadne being deserted by Theseus, and generously received by Bacchus, we learn, that as there is nothing of which we can be sure, so there is nothing of which we ought to despair.

The story of Tereus indicates, that one crime lays the foundation for many. He who begins with lust may end with murder.

The fable of Midas insinuates that our own wishes may prove more fatal to us than the calamities with which we are threatened by the world.

The story of Proteus intimates, that statesmen can put on any shape to hold their places and succeed in power.

But Ovid never excels so much as when he touches on the passion of love; and while every reader seems sensible of the same emotions, which the poet would excite, the doctrines that he sets forth are to be read with caution, lest forgetting the fable, the foundations of our virtue might be endangered by the blandishments of what is merely fiction.

Procris, jealous of Cephalus, is afraid her fears are just, but hopes the contrary:

—— Speratque miserrima falli.

And again,

- Sed cuncta timemus amantes.

Byblis, in love with Caunus, struggles between her unlawful flame and her honour:

Incipit, et dubitat; scribit, damnatque tabellas; Et notat et delet, mutat, culpatque, probatque.

She writes, then blots; writes on, and blots again; Likes it as fit, then razes it as vain.

In general it may be said of Ovid, that he had a most extensive wit, a quick and lively fancy, and a just conception, which appears by his tender, agreeable, and sublime expressions. We find in him the charming way of relating a story, by inserting in their due places those little circumstances, so essential to attract our attention. We may even venture to say, that he was a perfect master of his art in all its branches; so that we need not be surprised at the author's prophecy, as to the duration and success of his work:

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes, Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas:
Cùm volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus
Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi;
Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis
Astra ferar: nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.

Quàque patet domitis Romana potentia terris, Ore legar populi; perque omnia sæcula famâ (Si quid habent veri vatum præsagia) vivam.

The work is finish'd, which nor dreads the rage Of tempests, fire, or war, or wasting age: Come, soon or late, death's undetermin'd day, This mortal being only can decay; My nobler part, my fame, shall reach the skies, And to late times with blooming honours rise. Where'er th' unbounded Roman power obeys, All climes and nations shall record my praise: If 'tis allow'd to poets to divine, One-half of round eternity is mine.

This prediction has so far proved true, that this poem has been ever since the magazine, which has furnished the greatest part of the following ages with traditions and allusions, and the most celebrated painters with subjects and design; nor have his poetical predecessors and cotemporaries paid less regard to their own performances.

Virgil, in his third Georgic, says,

— Tentanda via est qua me quoque possim Tollere humo, victorque virûm volitare per ora.

Thus on the wings of fame my muse I 'll raise, And thro' mankind acquire immortal bays.

And Horace, in his first Ode,

Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium Diis miscent superis:

The wreaths on learned brows bestow'd Lift me, Mecænas, to a God.

And also in Book III. Ode 30,

Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar:

Mine is a monument will far surpass
The age of those that stand in solid brass;
That eminently towering to the skies,
In height, the royal pyramids outvies:
The force of boist'rous winds, and mould'ring rain,
Years after years, an everlasting train,
Shall ne'er destroy the glory of my name;
Still shall I shine in verse, and live in fame.

In fine, so long as easy wit, nature, and delicacy are valued, every person of good taste will allow Ovid to be one of the most agreeable and instructive poets that ever wrote.

Ovid was born at Sulmo in the forty-third year before the Christian era; and died in banishment at Tomos, a city on the Pontus Euxinus, near the mouth of the Danube, when he was fifty years of age.



P OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER PRIMUS.

N nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas Corpora. Dî, cœptis (nam vos mutâstis et formas mutatas innova

Adspirate meis; primâque ab origine mundi Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

ORDO. corpora. Dii (num vos mutastis et illas foimas) adspirate captis, que deducite perpetuum carmen a prima origine mundi ad mea tempora.

TRANSLATION.

IT is my design to speak of forms changed into new bodies. Favour, O ye gods, the attempt, (for by you were these changes produced), and carry down the chain of my poem, from the beginning of the world to my own times.

The Metamorphoses of Ovid may be considered as a collection of the chief of those fables which epie and dramatic poers had introduced into their works, in order to gain attention from their readers, and raise their admiration. These fables are for the most part founded in history. How they came to be changed in their circumstances, so remote from credibility, will be taken notice of in the remarks upon each fable in the course of the work. It is sufficient to observe at present, that poets, to give their subjects a greater air of dignity, affected to relate every thing with extraordinary circumstances, and make the gods interpose in all that concerned their heroes. This humour of the poets, joined to the superstitious notions of those times, produced an infinite number of fables, which Ovid has here connected together in one continued poem, of which the whole universe is the scene, and that takes in all the times from the beginning of the world, to the age in which he wrote. The first book begins with the unravelling of the chaos, and distinguishing it into four elements, to each of which are assigned proper inhabitants, and last of all man is created. After this follow the four ages of the world, the war of the giants against heaven, and the universal degeneracy of men. Jupiter finding that the example of Lycaon changed into a wolf was not sufficient to reelaim them, sends an universal deluge, from which only Deucalion and Pyrrha escape, who repair the loss of their kind by throwing stones behind them. Apollo kills the Python, falls in love with Daphne, who is changed into a laurel. The other rivers assemble, uncertain whether to cor gratulate, or condole with Ler father Inachus alone is abupon this event. sent, anxious for his daughter, whom Jupiter had changed into an heifer. Mercury kills Argus, whom Juro had appointed her keeper, soon after which I. Ante mare, et tellus, et catum quod tegit omnia, erat unus vultus nature in toto orbe, quem dixere chaos; moles rudis indigestaque; I. Ante mare, et tellus, et, quod tegit omnia,
 cœlum,

Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, Quem dixêre chaos; rudis indigestaque moles:

TRANSLATION.

1. In the beginning, the sea, the earth, and the heaven, which covers all, was but one face of nature through the whole extent of the universe, which they called chaos; a rude and indigested mass; nor any

NOTES.

Io, restored to her former shape, bears a son to Jupiter named Epaphus, who is worshipped jointly with her by the Ægyptians. The poet then, by a very natural and easy transition, enters upon the story of Phaëton.

1. In nova fert.] Ovid follows here the example of the epic poets, who always begin by a proposition of their subject, and invoking the aid of the mise. The rules laid down by the critics for exordiums are here strictly observed, both with respect to simpli-

city and brevity.

1. Mututas dicere formas corpora.] Some commentators make this an hypallage, instead of corpora mutata in novas formas; and find a beauty in it, that the proposition of a subject which regards the changes and variations of bodies should be framed with a transposition of words. But it may be explained also without an hypallage, as forma is often used to signify the thing itself, thus formae deorum, terrarum, proipsis diis feris. And our own poet, Trist. 1. 7.

Curmina mutatas hominum dicentia for-

mus,

4. Perpetuum carmen.] Perpetuum carmen is the same with what was also known among the ancients by the name of poema cyclicum. It was of several kinds; as when a particular subject and action were pitched upon, of a reasonable length, but to be included in a determined number of lines; or when a poet gave the entire history of a prince. But the principal kind of cyclic poem was, when the poet carried his subject from one fixed period of time to another, as from the beginning of the world to the Trojan war, and connected all the events together in a continued It is in this last sense that Ovid calls his metamorphoses perpetuum carmen; all the parts being connected together by the most natural and easy transitions: for a certain unity of story is preserved through the whole, and he has managed his subject with that happy address, as to slide from one circumstance into another without violating it. The texture, as an excellent critic observes, is so artful, that it may be compared to the work of his own Arachne, where the shade dies so gradually, and the light revives so imperceptibly, that it is hard to tell where the one ceases, and the other begins. Deducite perpetuum carmen must therefore mean, carry down my cyclic poem (i. e., the chain, the connexion of my poem) from the beginning of the world to the present time.

5. Ante mare et tellus.] Ante is not here a preposition governing a case, as according to some readings; ante mare et terras; but is to be taken adverbially, for primo, principio, 'at first in the beginning:' Mare, tellus, et cælum erat

unus vultus naturæ.

7. Quem dixêre Chaos.] The ancient philosophers, not being able to conceive how any thing could be produced out of nothing, laid it down as a principle, ex nihilo nihil fit, et in nihilum nil posse reverti. Therefore in their accounts of the creation of the world, they always suppose some pre-existing matter, out of which things were formed, and ranked in that orderly disposition in which they now appear. The system here followed is that of Hesiod, the most ancient poet now extant, that treats of the origin of things. For first he supposes a chaos or pre-existing matter, out of which the world and four elements were formed; and then describes the manner in which these elements were disposed; as that æther possessed the highest place, air the next, then water, and earth, on account of its gravity, the lowest. This doctrine, monstrous as it appears, is no other than a disfigured tradition of the creation. Hesiod seems to have copied from Sanchoniathon, who undoubtedly drew his ideas from the writings of Moses, since in some places he uses his very expressions.

Nec quicquam nisi pondus iners; congestaque nec quicquam nist iners

Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum. Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan; 10 Nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phæbe; Nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus Ponderibus librata suis; nec brachia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite. Quâque fuit tellus, illic et pontus, et aër: Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Lucis egens aer: nulli sua forma manebat. Obstabatque aliis aliud: quia corpore in uno
Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,
Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus.

20

India, humentia siccis,
mollia cum duris, habentia pondus cum corporibus sine pondere.

pondus; seminaque dis cordia rerum non benc juncturum, congesto eodem acervo. Adhuc nullus Titan præbebat lumina mundo; Phabe reparabat nova cornua crescendo: nec tellus librata suis ponderibus pendebat in acre circumfuso; nee Amphilrite porrexerat brachia in longo mar-15 gine terrarum. Quâque fuit tellus, illic erat et pontus,et aer: sie tellus erat instabilis, undainnabilis, et der egens lu-

bentia pondus cum corporibus sine pondere.

TRANSLATION.

thing but a lifeless lump, and the disagreeing seeds of jarring elements, confusedly jumbled together in the same heap. No sun as vet gave light to the world, nor did the moon, in a course of regular changes, repair her pointed horns. The earth was not hung self-balanced in the surrounding air; nor had the sea stretched out her arms to embrace the distant coasts. For wherever there was land, there too was sea and air. Thus was the earth unstable, the sea unnavigable, and the air destitute of light; nor did any thing appear in its real form. For one constantly obstructed the course of the other; because in the same heap, cold struggled with hot, moist with dry, hard with soft, and heavy bodies with light. But God and kind nature put an

NOTES.

10. Titan.] The sun; so called on account of his supposed father Hyperion, who was one of the Titans. This Hyperion was the first who by his assiduous observations discovered the course of the sun, moon, and other luminaries. By them he regulated the times and seasons, and transmitted that knowledge to others. No wonder then if he who was the father of astronomy, has been also feigned by the poets to be the father of the sun and moon.
11. Phæbe.] The moon; so called

because supposed to be the sister of

Phæbus or the sun.

13. Ponderibus librata suis.] It is plain from this that the poet had a very distinct notion of the gravitation of bodies. All the parts of matter attract, and are mutually attracted, and conse-

quently must hold one another in a perfeet equilibrium or balance. This power of gravitation is not only constant and universal, but acts always in proportion to the solid content of bodies, and with a force which is in a direct simple proportion of the quantity of the matter, and an inverse duplicate proportion of the distance.

14. Amphitrite.] The daughter of Oceanus and Doris, and wife to Neptune, god of the sea: hence she is here made to stand for the sea itself. Some take her to be no more than a poetical personage, whose name, derived from the Greek, signifies to surround. According to this we may easily conceive how she came to be called the wife of Neptune, or of the sea, which encompasses the earth.

B 2

Deus et melior natura diremit hanc litem.
Nam abscidit terras
calo, et undas terris,
et secrevit calum liquidum ab spisso acre. Qua, postquam evolvit, exemitque caeu ueervo, ligavit ex dissociata locis puee concordi. Visignea væli convexi et sine pondere emic at, legitque locum sibi in summa aree. Air est provimus illi levitate proximus illi levitate tocoque. Tellus est den ior his, traxitque grandia elementa, et est pressa gravitate sui ipsius. Humor circumfuns possedi ultima loca, coërcuitque solidum orbem.

II. Übi ille, quisquis fuit Deorum, secuit congeriem sie dispositom, redegitque sec-

tam, redegitque sec-tam in membra.

Hanc Deus, et melior litem natura diremit. Nam cœlo terras, et terris abscidit undas: Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab aëre cœlum. Quæ postquam evolvit, cæcoque exemit acervo, Dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit: Ignea convexi vis et sine pondere cœli Emicuit, summâgue locum sibi legit in arce. Proximus est aër illi levitate, locoque. Densior his tellus; elementaque grandia traxit;

Et pressa est gravitate sui. Circumfluus hu-Ultima possedit, solidumque coërcuit orbem.

11. Sic ubi dispositam, quisquis fuit ille deo-Congeriem secuit, sectamque in membra redegit:

TRANSLATION.

end to this intestine discord; for he separated earth from air, and water from earth, and distinguished between the grosser air and the æthereal heaven. When he had thus unravelled the whole system of things, and extricated them from their state of confusion, he assigned to each its proper place, and combined them in harmonious order. The light fiery element of vaulted æthereal heaven shone out, and mounted to the highest region. To this the air succeeds in lightness and place. The earth, still heavier, drew along with it, the more ponderous elements, and was pressed together by its own weight. circling waters sunk to the lowest place, and begirt the solid orb.

II. When thus he, whoever he was of the gods, had divided the mass, and by that division formed it into distinct members; first of all,

NOTES.

21. Deus et melior natura.] Nature is a word often used without any determined signification, and in general we are apt to ascribe to it all those appearances which we find it hard to explain upon established and known principles. In its most proper acceptation it means the invisible agency of the Deity, in upholding the present trame of things. Et is therefore here, as grammarians call it, an expositive particle, Dens et natura; as if the poet had said, Deus sive natura.

31. Ultima possedit.] Sink to the lowest place. This is not to be understood in a strict philosophical sense, for that were to contradict the doctrine of Hesiod and all the ancient sages, who

make earth the heaviest of the four elements, and place it in the centre: nay, it were to contradict himself, seeing he says circumfluus humor coërcuit solidum orbem. The waters possessing the lowest place, is therefore only meant in respect to the earth whereon we tread, not of the ponderous central earth. For the external surface of the earth rises considerably, and suffers the waters to flow round it in hollow deep channels. This I take to be the true meaning of the passage. To say with some that Ovid calls water the last of the elements because it surrounds and encompasses the earth, is just nothing at all; he might for the same reason have done so of the air. Some explain ultima extima.

Principio terram, ne non æqualis ab omni Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in or- aqualisabomni parte, 35

bis.

35 Tum freta diffundi, rapidisque tumescere ventis fundi, tumescereque ventis rapidis, et cir. Jussit, et ambitæ circumdare littora terræ. Addidit et fontes, immensaque stagna, lacusque; Fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis: Quæ diversa locis partim sorbentur ab ipså; 40 In mare perveniunt partim, campoque recepta Liberioris aquæ, pro ripis littora pulsant. Jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, Fronde tegi sylvas, lapidosos surgere montes. Utque duæ dextrâ cœlum, totidemque sinistrâ 45 Parte secant Zonæ, quinta est ardentior illis:

principio glomeravit terram ne non esset in speciem magni orbis. cumdure littora terra ambita. fontes, stagnaque im-mensa, le cusque; cinaitque flumina declivia obliquis ripis ; qua fiu-mina diversa licis, sorbentur partim ab ipsa tellure: partim perveniunt in marc, receptaque campo aqua liberioris, pulsant littora pro ripis. Juesit et campos extendi, iclles subsidere, sylvas tegi frande, et mantes lapidosos surgere. Ltque dua zona secunt

calum dextra parte, totidemque zona secant sinistra parte, et ut est etiam quinta zona ardentior illis:

TRANSLATION.

that no inequality might be found on either side, he relled up the earth into the figure of a spacious globe. He then commanded the seas to flow round, and swell with raging winds; and to mark out shores upon the encompassed earth. He added also springs, and immense standing pools and lakes, and bounded the running rivers by winding banks. These, different in different places, are swallowed up by the earth itself; others, carrying their waters forward to the sea, are there received into the plains of the ample ocean, and beat the shores instead of banks. He commanded likewise the plains to be extended, the valleys to sink down, the woods to be covered with leaves, and the rocky mountains to rise. And as heaven is divided on the right by two zones, and by a like number on the left, between which there is a fifth hotter than

NOTES.

40. Partim sorbentur ab ipsû.] This is meant of those rivers that, at some distance from their fountains, disappear, and continue their course under ground. Such Virgil tells us was the Alphens in Peloponnesus. Such still are the Anas in Spain, and Rhone in France. Yet they are not so wholly swallowed up by the earth, but that they appear again, and carry their waters forward to the sea.

43. Jussit et extendi campos. | This jussit is truely sublime, and serves admirably well to express the ease wherewith an infinitely powerful Being accomplishes the most difficult works. Let him but speak the word and it is done. There is the same beauty here that was long since remarked by one of the most celebrated critics among the ancients, in the fiat of the Hebrew lawgiver.

45. Utque duæ dextra.] Astronomers take notice of five parallel circles in the heavens. First, the equinoctial, which lies exactly in the middle between the poles of the world, and has obtained its name from the equality of days and nights all over the earth, while the sun is in its plane. On each side of it are the two tropics, at the distance of twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes, and described by the sun when in his greatest declination north and south, or at the summer and winter solstices. That on the north side of the equinoctial is called the tropic of Cancer, because the snn describes it when in that sign of the ecliptic: and that on the south side is for the same reason called the tropic of Capricorn. Again, at the distance of twenty-three degrees and

sic cura Dei distinxit inclusum onus codem numero Zonarum: plagæque totidem premun-tur tellure. Quarum plagarum illa quæ est media, non est habita-bilis æstu: alta nix tegir duas : locavit totidem inter utramque, T deditque temperiem, flammâ mixtâ cum frigore.

Sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem Cura Dei: totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur. Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu; Nix tegit alta duas: totidem inter utramque locavit,

Temperiemque dedit, mistà cum frigore flammà.

TRANSLATION.

these; in like manner did the care of God distinguish this enclosed mass by the same number, and five corresponding tracts are impressed upon the earth. That which possesses the middle place, cannot be inhabited by reason of the immoderate heats. Two are perpetually involved in deep snow; between these he placed two more, and gave them a happier temper, partaking equally of heat and cold. Over these hangs

NOTES.

a half from the poles of the world, are two other parallels called the polar circles, either on account of their neighbourhood to the poles, or rather because if we suppose the whole frame of the beavens to be turned round in the plane of the equinoctial, these circles are marked out by the poles of the celiptic. By means of these parallels astronomers have divided the heavens into five zones or tracts. The whole space between the two tropics is the middle or torrid zone, which the equinoctial divides into two equal parts. On each side of this are the temperate zones, which extend from the tropics to the And lastly, the two polar circles. spaces enclosed by the polar circles make up the frigid zones. Now as the planes of these circles produced till they reach the earth, will also impress similar parallels upon it. and divide it in the same manner as they divide the heavens, hence astronomers also conceive five zones upon the earth, corresponding to those in the heavens, and bounded by the same circles.

49. Quarum quæ media est.] The understanding of this depends upon knowing the course of the sun. The ecliptic in which he moves, cutting the equator in two opposite points, at an angle of twenty-three degrees and a half, runs obliquely from one tropic to another, and returns again in a corresponding direction. Hence the sun, who in the space of a year performs the revolution of this circle, must in that time be twice vertical to every place in the

torrid zone, except directly under the tropics; and his greatest distance from their zenith, at noon, cannot exceed forty-seven degrees. Thus his rays being often perpendicular, or nearly so, and never very oblique, must dart more forcibly, and in greater numbers, and occasion intense heats in that tract. The ancients believed it uninhabitable, being but little acquainted with the extent and situation of the earth, course of the winds, &c. But later discoveries have not only found it stocked with inhabitants, but also a rich fertile soil, abounding in every thing needful for the support and pleasure of life.

50. Nix tegit alta duas.] viz. The two polar or frigid zones. For as the sun never approaches nearer these than the tropic on that side, and is, during one part of the year, removed by the ad-ditional extent of the whole torrid zone, his rays must be very oblique and faint, so as to leave them exposed to almost

perpetual cold.

51. Temperiemque dedit. The temperate zones lying between the torrid and frigid, partake of each, and are of a middle temper between hot and cold. Here too the distinction of seasons is most manifest. For in either temperate zone, when the sun is in that tropic, which borders upon it, being nearly vertical, the heat must be very considerable, and make its summer: but when he has got to the other tropic, being now further removed from the zenith by an arch of forty-seven degrees, his rays will strike but faintly,

Imminet his aër, qui, quantò est pondere terræ, Pondus aquæ levis; tantò est onerosior igni. Illìc et nebulas, illìc consistere nubes Jussit, et lumanos motura tonitrua mentes, 55 Et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos. His quoque non passim mundi fabricator habendum

Aëra permisit. Vix nunc obsistitur illis,

(Cùm sua quisque regant diverso flamina tractu)

Quin lanient mundum: Tanta est discordia frazione diverso sua famina diverso

trum:

Eurus ad Auroram, Nabathæaque regna recessit, Persidaque, et radiis juga subdita mantutinis. Vesper, et occiduo quæ littora sole tepescunt,

matutinis. Vesper, et littora qua tepescunt occiduo sole,

Aër imminet his, qui est tantoonerosiorigni, quanto pondus aque est levius pondere terræ. Jussit et nebulas consistere illie, jussit et ethulas consistere illie, et tonitrua metura mentes humanas, et ventos facientes frigora, cum fulminibus. Fabricator quoque mundi, non permisit aëra habendum passim his ventis; nunc enim, cum quisque regant sun flamina diverso tractu, tamen vir obsistitur illis quin lanlent mundum, discordia fratrum est tanta fratrum est tanta Eurus recesit ad Auroram, regnaque Nabathau. Persidaque et juga subdita radiis

TRANSLATION.

the air, which is by so much heavier than fire, as the weight of water falls below the weight of earth. Here he ordered clouds and storms to engender, and thunder that fills with terror the human breast, lightning, and the winds that bring on winter colds. Nor did the great contriver of the world leave these to take an uncontrolled possession of the sky. Even now (though each wind governs his own blasts in the tract assigned him) they can scarce be hindered from rending the world to pieces; so great is the rage and discord of the brothers. Eurus took his way towards the rising of Aurora, the balmy Nabathean regions, Persia, and the mountains whose summits are visited by the early rays of the sun. The evening star, and shores warmed by the

NOTES.

and occasion winter. The intermediate spaces, while he is moving from one tropic to the other, make spring and autumn. To prevent mistakes we must observe, that Ovid, considering the torrid zone as the middle region of the world, calls the north side the right side of heaven, and the south the left.

61. Eurus ad Auroram.] The poet, after observing that the air is the proper region of the winds, proceeds to take notice that God, to prevent their making havoe of the whole creation, subjected them to particular laws, and assigned each the quarter from wheree to direct his blasts. Eurus was sent toward Anrora, and the eastern regions. Eurus is the east-wind, so called by a Greek derivation, because it blows from the east. And as Aurora, or the Moruing, was always ushered in by the sim, who rises eastward, hence she was supposed

to have her habitation in the eastern quarter of the world, and often stands in the language of poetry for the east.

61. Nabathæaqueregna.] The realms of the east: for we learn from Josephus, that Nabath, the son of Ismael, with his eleven brothers, took possession of all the country from the Euphrates to the Red sea, and called it Nabathæa. Pliny in his Natural History speaks of the Nabathei in Arabia Felix. Persia was a noted kingdom of Asia, eastward of Italy.

63. Vesper et occiduo.] The evening region and coasts where the sun sets, that is, the western part of the world, was assigned to the zephyrs, or west winds, so called by a Greek derivation, because they cherish and enliven nature.

64. Scythian septemquetrionem] Scythia, a northern region of Asia. Septentrio, the northern quarter of the

sunt proximo Zephyro-Horrifer Boreas invasit Seythiom septentrionemgae: Tellus conterria madescit ab assiduis nubibas, pluvioque austro. Imposait super hac Æthera liquidum et carcitem gravitate, nec habentem quiequam terrena facis. Vix dissepserai ca omnia certis limitibus, cum sidera qua pressa sub illa massa diu latueve, caperunt effertescere toto calo. Neu (et ne) ulla regioforct orba suis animantibus: astra, formaque Deorum, tenent solum caleste:

Proxima sunt Zephyro: Scythiam septemque trionem

Horrifer invasit Boreas: contraria tellus 65 Nubibus assiduis, pluvioque madescit ab Austro: Hæc super imposuit liquidum et gravitate ca-

Æthera, nec quicquam terrenæ fæcis habentem. Vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis: Cùm, quæ pressa diu massâ latuêre sub illâ, 70 Sidera cœperunt toto effervescere cælo. Neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba: Astra tenent cœleste solum, formæque Deo-

rum ·

TRANSLATION.

setting sun, border upon the abode of the zephyrs. Boreas with his dreadful blasts invaded Scythia and the northern quarter. The region opposite to this is wet with continual clouds, and the rainy south wind. Over these he placed the liquid firmament of heaven, a light æthereal substance, void of gravity, and purged from all the gross dregs of earth.

Searcely had he distinguished all these by their assigned limits, when the stars that had hitherto lain hid under the lumpish mass of the chaos, began to shine out, and enlighten the whole expanse of heaven. And that no region might be without its proper inhabitants, he fills the empty tract of heaven with stars and the forms of gods. The wa-

NOTES.

world, so called from the Triones, a constellation of seven stars, near the north pole, known by the name of Charles' Wain. Boreas was the son of Astræus, or, according to others, of Strymon. His name is derived from a Greek word, signifying an eddy, vortex: hence probably the poets use it so often for the north wind, which, in its violence, rages sometimes to that degree, as to occasion whirlwinds.

65. Contraria tellus.] That is, the south quarter of the world, for the south pole is directly opposite to the north. The south wind is here called rainy, because blowing upon Italy from the sea, it always brings with it clouds and rain. The intermediate winds are omitted, as being only subdivisions of the four principal here described.

67. Hæc super imposuit liquidum et gravilate carentem Æthera.] Here we have the poet spreading a thin veil of æther over his infant creation, which is agreeable enough to the late discoveries in philosophy. His notion, indeed, of its being entirely void of gravity

is not strictly true. But the error is so small as not to deserve notice, since from Dr. Halley's discourse of the barometer it appears, that if on the surface of the earth, an inch of quicksilver in the tube, be equal to a cylinder of air of 300 foot, it will be, at a mile's height, equal to a cylinder of air of 2,700,000 foot. And therefore the air at so great a distance from the earth as the poet here supposes his ather must be rarefied to so great a degree, that the space it fills will bear but a very small proportion to that which is entirely void of matter.

73. Formæque Deorum.] It is not easy to understand what the poet means by the forms of the gods. Some refer it to the stars, as if he would be understood that they were images of the gods. But I am rather apt to think that formæque Deorum is only a poetical expression for the gods themselves; and that he assigns the heavens as the habitation of the gods and stars: these last, according to the notion of the Platonists, being a kind of intelligent beings, or at least guided and actuated by such.

Cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ; Terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër. Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ Deerat adhuc, et quod dominari in cætera posset: Natus homo est: sive hunc divino semine fecit Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo: Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto 80 Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cæli: Quam satus Jäpeto mistam fluvialibus undis, Finxit in effigiem moderantûm cuncta Deorum.

undæ cesserunt kabitanda piscibus nitidis: terra cepit feras : agi-tabilis aer cepit volucres. Sed animal sanc-tins his, capaciusque altæ mentis, et quod posset dominari in cætera animalia adhuc deerat. Homo natus est. Sive ille opifex rerum, orizo melioris mundi, feeit hune dilus recens, nuperque seducta ab atto Ethere, retinebat semina cognaticali: quam tet-

lurem, satus Japeto (Prometheus) finxit mistam finvialibus undis in effigiem Deorum moderantum cuneta.

TRANSLATION.

ters fell to be the habitation of the smooth fishes; the earth is peopled

with wild beasts, and the yielding air with birds.

· But a more noble animal, and capable of still higher faculties, formed for empire, and fit to rule over the rest, was yet wanting. was designed: whether the great Artificer of things, who created the world in a better state, formed him at first of a divine principle; or the infant earth, newly divided from the high æther, still retained some particles of its kindred heaven; which the wise son of Japetus, tempering with living streams, fashioned after the image of the gods who rule

NOTES.

78. Natus homo est.] We have here another proof that the ancient poets in their accounts of the creation of the world, followed a tradition that had been copied from the writings of Moses. The formation of man in Ovid, as well as in Genesis, is the last work of the

79. Mundi melioris origo.] The author of a better world. So I have translated it: taking the meaning of the poet to be, that God created the world in a better state than that in which it now appears. Man at first was perf. ct and untainted with vice: the earth, too, yielded every thing better, and in more abundance, of her own accord. I am the more confirmed in this, because in the account of the four ages of the world, which immediately follows, he speaks of man as gradually degenerating from a state of perfect simplicity and innocence.

82. Quem satus Japeto.] The story of Promethens will require to be explained somewhat largely. He was, according to the most received account, the son of Japetus and Clymene. shall pass over that part of his history which relates to his deceiving Jupiter, and refusing to espouse Pandora, and only observe that he is fabled to have formed man of tempered clay, whom Minerva, the goddess of sciences, animated. There are two ways of explaining this history. First, that the inhabitants of Scythia being at that time extremely savage, and without laws, either written or traditional, Prometheus, a polite and knowing prince, taught them to lead a more humane life, and instructed them in agriculture, physic, and other sciences. This, in the hyperbolical language of the poets, was called, his having formed a man whom the goddess of sciences animated. But there is still another explanation of this fable given by Lactantins. He takes it to have no other foundation, but that Prometheus was the first who taught the art of making statues of clay. This conjecture is greatly strengthened by a fine monument still extant, and that may be seen in the first volume of Montfancon's Antiquities. It represents Prometheus forming a man, and there you may see him working with a chisel; a plain indication that the art of statuary is intended by it. This image, besides, is very singular; MiCumque catera animalia pronu spectent terram, dedit homini os sublime: jussitque eum tucri catum, et toltere vultus erectos ad sidera. Sic tellus qua modo que ratis et sine imagine, conversa, induit ignotus figuras hominum.

111. Aurea atas prima est sata, quæ nullo vindice, suå sponte colebat fidem rectumque sine lege. Pana metusque aberaut; nec minacia verba legeban. Pronaque cum spectent animalia cætera terram, Os homini sublime dedit, cælumque tueri 85 Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. Sic, modò quæ fuerat rudis et sine imagine tellus, Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.

 Aurea prima sata est ætas, quæ vindice nullo,

Sponte suâ sine lege fidem rectumque colebat. 90 Pœna metusque aberant; nec verba minacia fixo Ære legebantur: nec supplex turba timebat

tur fixo are: nee turba supplex timebat ora sui judices:

TRANSLATION.

over all. And while other animals bend their looks downwards to earth, he gave to man a lofty countenance, commanded him to lift his face to heaven, and behold with erected eyes the stars. Thus the earth, lately rude and without form, was changed, and put on the figure of man, till then unknown.

III. The golden age came first, which, without any avenger, or the constraint of law, of its own accord practised faith and justice. Fear and punishment were yet unknown; nor were threatening penalties graved on tables of brass; nor did suppliant criminals tremble in the

NOTES.

nerva there appears, because, according to Lucian, it was she that animated the work of Prometheus. There you likewise see Psyche with her wings, riding in a chariot, because she was the symbol of the soul. It is plain that all this was intended to signify to us, that the statues of Prometheus were so perfect, that they wanted nothing but a living sonl to be self-moved. Without giving into some such explication as this, how shall we account for what the poet says here and afterwards, that man being not as yet created, Prometheus mixed clay, and moulded him into his present figure, since he was a man himself, and antiquity gives us the history of his father and ancestors. So far with respect to the formation of man. Other particulars in the history of Prometheus will come in more properly afterwards.

s9. Aurea prima sata est artas.] After the formation of man follow the four ages of the world, which are denominated from four metals, in a succession from better to worse, answering to the gradual degeneracy of mankind. The golden age comes first, and is a continuation of the same tradition we have mentioned before. Truth in the poets is always disguised under a veil of fic-

They had heard that the first man lived for some time in perfect innocence; that the ground in the garden of Eden yielded all kinds of fruit, without being cultivated; and that the inferior animals, submissive to his com-mands, paid him all due homage: but that after his fall, all nature revolted against him. Hence this age of gold, so celebrated by the poets, the innocence of manners, the spontaneous production of fruits, and the rivers of milk and honey. The ancients refer to Italy and the reigns of Saturn and Janus, what the Scripture relates of Adam and the terrestrial paradise: for antiquaries seem now to be agreed, that Saturn was Adam, and Janus, Noali. the short compass of these annotations permit me to enter into a particular detail, I might, from a great number of parallel circumstances, make the thing appear extremely probable. But I shall content myself with referring those who have a curiosity to know more of this, to the first book of Bochart's Phaleg. Vossius' Treatise of Idolatry, and the first volume of Banier's Mythology.

91. Verbu minucia fixo ære legebantur.]
It was the custom among the ancients

Judicis ora sui; sed erant sine vindice tuti. Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem, Montibus, in liquidas pinus descenderat undas: 95 Nullaque mortales præter sua littora, nôrant. Nondum præcipites cingebant oppida fossæ; Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi, Non galeæ, non ensis erant: sine militis usu Mollia securæ peragebant otia mentes. Ipsa quoque immunis, rastroque intacta, nec ullis Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus. Contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis, Arbuteos fœtus, montanaque fraga legebant, Cornaque, et in duris hærentia mora rubetis, 105 Et que deciderant patulà Jovis arbore glandes: Ver erat æternum; placidique tepentibus auris Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores. Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat: Nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis. 110 Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant: Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

Sed crant tuti sinc vindice. Pinus easa suis montibus nondum descenderut in undas liquidas, ut viseret orbem peregrinum, mor-tatesque norant nulla littora præter sua: nondum præcipites fos-sæ cingebant oppida; tuha directi æris non erat, non cornua flexi ærisgalæ non, ensis non erant: mentes securæ peragebant mottio otia sine usu militis. Ipsa quoque tellus immunis, intuetaque rostro, nec saucia ullis vomeribus, dabat omnia per se hominesque contenti eibis ereatis nullo cogente, legebant arbu-teos fatus, fragaque montana, cornaque, et mora hærentia in duris rubetis; et glandes quæ deciderant patulå arbore Jovis. I er erat æternum, placidique Zephyrimuteebant auris tepentibus flores natos sine semine. Mox etiam tellus inarata ferebat fruges et nec

agere enovatus canchat aristis. Jam flumina lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant, flavaque mella stillabant de viridi ilice.

TRANSLATION.

presence of their judge; but all lived in perfect security, nor wanted the authority of a ruler. The pine, cut from the mountains, had not yet descended into the sea, to visit foreign coasts; nor were men acquainted with any shores beside their own. Towns were not as yet fenced round with walls and deep ditches. Trumpets of straight, or clarions of bended, brass, helmets, or swords, were not then known. Nations, peaceable and secure, lived in soft tranquillity, without the help of the soldier. The earth too of herself, untouched by the harrow, nor wounded by plough-shares, plentifully furnished all kinds of fruit; and men, contented with the food which nature freely gave, gathered the fruit of the strawberry-bush, and the wildings growing on the mountains, and cornels, and black-berries sticking among the thorny brambles, and the acorns that fell from the spreading oak of Jove. There an eternal spring reigned, and gentle zephyrs, cherished by fostering breezes the flowers that grew unsown in fields and meadows. Soon too the earth, unploughed, yielded also crops of grain, and the land, without being renewed, whitened with heavy ears of corn. Rivers of milk and nectar ran through the plains, and yellow honey distilled from the young oak.

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to grave their laws on tables of brass, and fix them up in some conspicuous places, that they might be open to the view of all. This whole description is drawn with a masterly judgment, and full of the finest strokes of poetry. See the fourth eclogue of the prose translation of Virgil. 1V. Postquam mundus evot sub Juce, Suturno misso in tenebrosa Tartara, proles argenteu subiit, delerior auvo, pretiosior futro ave: Jupiter contraxii tempora antiqui veris, exegitque anaum quaturor spatuis, per hyemes, astusgue, et autumnos inquates, et ver breve-Tum primum aër astus siecis fervoribus conduit; et elucies uastrictuventis pependit. Tum primum homiues subiere domos; damus fuerunt anira, et dansi frutices, tvirga vineta cortice. Postquam, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso,

Sub Jove mundus erat; subiît argentea proles,
Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior ære: 115
Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris,
Perque hyemes, æstusque et inæquales autumnos,
Et breve ver, spatiis exegit quatuor annum.
Tum primim siccis aër fervoribus ustus
Canduit; etventis glacies adstricta pependit. 120
Tum primim subiêre domos: domus antra fuerunt,

Et densi frutices, et vinctæ cortice virgæ.

TRANSLATION.

IV. But when the world came to be under Jupiter, (Saturn being driven into the dark realms of Tartarus,) the silver age succeeded, excelled by gold, but more precious than that of brass. Jupiter shortened the duration of the ancient spring, and divided the year by four seasons, appointing summers, unsteady autumns, winters, and a short spring, in constant succession. Then first the parched air began to glow with sultry heats, and ice and snow hung, bound up by the cold winds. Then first men sought shelter in houses; their houses were caves, and thick shrubs, and twigs tied together with bark. Then

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113. Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso. The fable of Jupiter's dethroning his father Saturn, is to be found at large in all the writers of mythology. The poets, who had placed the golden age under Saturn, refer the silver age to Jupiter. It was by him that the year was first divided into four seasons, for before there had been a constant spring. This notion prevails universally among the poets, but probably had no other foundation than their fancying that this image agreed perfectly to their ideas of those sweet and happy times. For how the ecliptic, if it had ever coincided with the equinoctial, should change its situation so much, as to to cut it now at an angle of twenty-three degrees and a half, is not easy to be conceived. Some modern astronomers indeed pretend to have discovered something of this kind; but beside that their observations are very uncertain, supposing them even true, this declination of the ecliptic is so very inconsiderable, that many millions of years must have passed before it could change from a perfect parallelism to its present degree of obliquity; unless we will suppose, with Mr. Whiston, that the earth, by the sudden and

violent shock of a comet, was jolted ont of her natural position, and had her poles driven at once to the distance of twenty-three degrees and a half from the poles of the ecliptic. Whatever may be in that, according to our poet, after the age of gold comes one of silver, then one of brass, and last of all the iron age. All this, well understood, implies, that mankind did not at once degenerate from their primitive innocence, but that it was by several steps and gradations they arrived at that height of impiety, so pathetically la-mented by the ancient historians. We may observe, that this system in the poetical account is but ill put together. For even in the age of Saturn, which, according to them, was that of gold, we read of bloody wars, and dreadful crimes. Saturn, to mount the throne, drove his father from it; Jupiter used his father precisely as he had done Uranus, and established his empire in the destruction of his whole family. Jupiter enjoyed little more tranquillity, than had Saturn or Uranus; the combination of the Titans and giants is a proof of it.

Semina tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis, Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuêre juvenci.)

V. Tertia post illas successit ahenea proles, 125 Sævior ingeniis, et ad horrida promptior arma, Non scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro. Protinus irrumpit venæ pejoris in ævum

Omne nesas: sugere pudor, verumque, sidesque: In quorum subière locum fraudesque, dolique, 130 Insidiæque, et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi. Vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos, Navita, quæque diu steterant in montibus altis,

Fluctibus ignotis insultavêre carinæ.

Communemq; priùs ceu lumina solis et auras, 135 Cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor: Nec tantùm segetes alimentaque debita dives Poscebatur humus; sed itum est in viscera terræ: Quasq; recondiderat, Stygiisq; admoverat um-

bris.

EFFODIÚNTUR opes, irritamenta malorum.

Tum primim semina Cereatia sunt'obruta longis sulcis, juvencique pressi jugo gemuère.

v. Proles ahenea successit tertia post illus, sævior ingêniis, promptior ad horrida arma, tamen nee seele-rata. Ultima ætas est de duro ferro. Proti-nus omne nefas irrumpit in avum pejoris venæ: pudor, verumque, fidesque fugêre : in locum quorum, fraudes-que, dolique, insidiæ-que, et vis, et scelera-tus amor habent, subiêre. Navita dabat vela ventis, nee adhue noverat illos bene: earinæque quæ din steterant in montibus altis, insultavere ignotis fluetibus. Cautusque men-sor signavit longo limite humum priùs communem, ceu auras, et luminæ solis. Nee dives humus poscebatur tantùm dare segetes, alimentaque debita; sed itum est in viseera ter-

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ræ: opesque irritamenta malorum quas terra recondiderat, admoveratque umbris stygiis effodiuntur.

TRANSLATION.

were the seeds of Ceres first buried in long furrows, and oxen groaned

beneath the heavy yoke.

V. To these succeeded the third in order, a generation of brass, of a fiercer make, and more prompt to horrid feats of war; yet free from impiety. The last was of hard and stubborn iron. Instantly all kinds of wickedness broke out in this age, of a more degenerate turn: modesty, truth, and honour, fled; in place of which succeeded fraud, deceit, treachery, violence, and an insatiable itch of amassing wealth. The mariner spread his sails to the winds, as yet but rudely skilled in their course; and the trees which had long stood untouched in the mountains, now hollowed into keels, boldly encountered the untried waves. The ground, hitherto common as light or air, was now marked out by the lengthened limits of the wary measurer. Nor was it sufficient that the rich soil furnished corn, and an annual supply of food, but men penetrated into the very bowels of the earth; and riches, the great incentives to ill, which she had hid in deep caverns, and deposited nigh the Stygian shades, are dug up. Then destructive

NOTES.

123. Semina Cerealia.] Seeds of Ceres, i. e., corn; for Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, was the goddess of corn and tillage; it being by her that men were first instructed in agriculture.

139. Stygiisque udmoverat umbris.] That is, in deep caverns, and toward the centre, for Styx was feigned to be a river of hell, where Pluto reigns over the infernal ghosts and manes.

Janque nocens ferrum, aureimque nocentius ferro prodierat: jam bellum prodit quod pugnat utroque; ferro, viz. et auro; concutitanguinal manu. Fivique arma erepitantia sanguinal manu. Fivique arma erepitantia sanguinal manu. Fivique rer rapto; hospetur ex rapto; hospetur ex rapto; hospetur ex rapto; hospetur ex rapto; gratia fratrum est quoque eura. Vir imminet exitio conjugis; illu conjus imminet exitio conjugis; illu conjus imminet exitio conjugis; illu conjus imminet exitio mariti: terribites noverca miscent lurida aconite; fitus inquiri in patrios unnos, ante diem. Pictas victa juacet: et virgo Astraa reliquit ultima calestim terras madentes cade.

Jamque nocens ferrum, aurumque nocentius aurum aurumque nocentius aurum ferro prodierat: jam bellum prodit quod pugnat utroque; bellum prodit quod pugnat utroque; scriptum quod pugnat utroque; scriptum quod pugnat utroque; carma erepitantia concutit que arma erepitantia concutit arma. Vivitur ex rapto: non hospes ab hospite tutus, Non socer à genero: fratrum quoque gratia rara anonest tutus ab hospite.

est. 145

socer non est tutus a genero; gratia fratrum est quoque cura. Virimminet exitio conjus imminet exitio conjus imminet exitio conjus imminet exitio conjus imminet exitio mariti: terribiles miscent aconita novercæ: Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos. exitio mariti: terribiles vicera miscent turida aconita: fittus inquirit victa jacet pietas: et virgo cæde madentes un until nutribiles noverca numes ante inquirit in accelestúm terras Astræa reliquit. 150

diem. Pictus victa VI. Neve foret terris securior arduus æther; jacet: et virgo Astræa reliquit ultima eæles- Affectâsse ferunt regnum cæleste gigantas tûm terras madentes Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.

VI. Nove (et ne) arduus ather forct securior terris, ferunt gigantas affectusse regnum caleste, que struxisse montes congestos ad alta sidera.

TRANSLATION.

iron appeared, and gold yet more destructive than iron: war too was kindled, that fights with both, and brandishes in his bloody hand the clattering arms. Men live by rapine; the guest is not safe from his host, nor the father-in-law from the son-in-law: peace and agreement too among brothers is become very rare. The husband watches for the destruction of his wife, who again plots the death of her husband. Cruel step-mothers mix the dismal wolf's-bane. The son, impatient, inquires into his father's years. Piety lies vanquished; and the virgin Astræa, last of all the heavenly deities, abandons the earth, drenched in blood and slaughter.

VI. And that even the high mansions of ather might not be more safe than this earth below, it is said that the giants affected the sovereignty of heaven, and piled up huge mountains one upon another, till

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142. Quod pugnat utroque.] The history of Philip of Macedon is well known, who made more conquests by bribes than by the sword, and was wont to say, that he looked upon no fortress as impregnable, where there was a gate large enough to admit a camel loaded with gold. Hence Horace, Ode xvi. Book 3, says,

——— Diffidit urbicum Portas vir Macedo, et subruit æmulos Reges muneribus.

151. Neve foret terris.] The history of the war of the giants against heaven, is taken notice of hy almost all the poets, and is supposed by a great many to be

a disfigured tradition of the fall of the angels, and their rebellion against their Creator. But the more general opinion makes it a true history of some enterprise against Jupiter, who was a powerful prince, beset with many formidable enemies. There were several princes distinguished by the name of Jupiter, but the present fable is to be understood of him who divided the empire with his two brothers, Neptune and Pluto; which by-the-by we may observe, was what gave occasion to the famous partition of the government of the universe, so celebrated by the poets. Jupiter had Phrygia, the isle of Crete, and many other provinces. He built a palace on mount Olympus, which

Tum pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olympum Fulmine, et excûssit subjecto Pelio Ossam. 155 Obruta mole suâ cùm corpora dira jacerent, Perfusam multo natorum sanguine terram Immaduisse ferunt, calidumque animâsse cruorem.

Et, ne nulla feræ stirpis monumenta manerent, In faciem vertisse hominum: sed et illa propago 160°

Contemptrix superûm, sævæque avidissima cædis Et violenta fuit. Scires è sanguine natos.

VII. Quæ pater ut summå vidit Saturnius arce, fuisse natos è sanguine. Ingemit: et facto nondum vulgata recenti Fæda Lycaoniæ referens convivia mensæ, Ingentes animo, et dignas Jove concipit iras; Conciliumque vocat: tenuit mora nulla vocatos. Est via sublimis, cœlo manifesta sereno; Lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso.

via lactea habet nomen, notabilis ipso candore.

Tum pater omnipotens missofulmine, perfregit Olympum, et excussit Ossam Pelio subjecto. Tum cùm corpora dira jacerent obrutu suâ mote, ferunt terrum perfusum multo sunguine natorum, imma-duisse, animasseque ca-lidum cruorem, et ne nulla monumenta fera nutta monamenta pera stirpis manerent, ver-tisse in faciem homi-num. Sed et itta pro-pago fuit contemptrix superum, acidissima-que sæva cædis, et vio-tenta; facile scirce soc foisse patos è sang uine.

VII. Quæ, ut pater Saturnius vidit summa arce, ingemit: et referens fada conviviamensæ Lycaoniæ nondum vulgata, facto recenti, concipit animo iras in-gentes, et dignas Jove; vocatque concitium; nulla mora tenuit vo-catos. Est via sublimis, manifesta sereno calo,

TRANSLATION.

they reached the stars. Upon this, almighty Jove, darting his thunder, broke through Olympus, and dismounted Ossa, that had been thrown upon Pelion. When these huge bodies of giants were thus buried under the ruins of the mountains they had themselves heaped together, it is said, that the earth, impregnated with the blood of her own sons, became very moist, and animated the warm gore; and that all monuments of that daring race might not be wholly extinguished, shaped them into the figure of men. But that generation too was a despiser of the gods above, fond of cruelty and slaughter, and given to violence. You might easily discern that their original was from blood,

VII. Which when the father of the gods beheld from his citadel of heaven, he groaned: and withal revolving in his mind the bloody banquet of Lycaon, a crime which, because but lately committed, was not yet publicly known, he kindled to a wrath becoming Jove, and called an assembly of the gods, who all without delay obey the summons.

There is a way in the exalted plain of heaven, easy to be seen in a

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the poets regard as heaven; the attempt of his enemies to drive him from it, as a war against heaven. The heaping mountains one upon another is a poetical fiction, the better to support the idea of invading the skies.

154. Perfregit Olympum.] Olympus, a mountain in the confines of Thessaly and Macedonia. Pelion, a mountain of Thessaly, toward the Pelasgic gulf, Ossa, a mountain between Olympus and Pelion. These the giants are said to have heaped one upon another, in order to scale heaven.

168. Est via-Lactea nomen habet.] The poet here gives a description of the court of heaven, and supposing what was called by the ancients the

Hac via est iter superis ad tecta magni tonantis, domumque regatem, dextra lavuque parte atria noblicam deorum nantia talibus modis ; ego non fui magis anxius quanquam tostis erut

Hac iter est superis ad magni tecta Tonantis, 170 Regalemque domum, dextrâ, lævâque deorum Atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis. actebrantur apertis Plebs habitat diversa locis: à fronte poter diversa locis; à fronte poter diversa locis; à fronte, Cœlicolæ, clarique suos posuêre Penates. Plebs habitat diversa locis: à fronte potentes, rique, pornere suos Hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur, 175 penates. Hie est locus, Haud Timeam magni dixisse palatia cœli. quem si attaucia acturi verbis, hand timeam dixisse palatia magni dixisse palatia magni dixisse palatia magni cati. Ergò ubi superi Celsior ipse loco, sceptroque innixus eburno, sedere marmoreo recessa, ipse Jupice cet.

Terrificam capitis concussit terque, quaterque sceptro churno, concus.

Cæsariem, cum quâ terram, mare, sidera movi sit terque quaterque. Tolibus inde modis ora indicapantia solvit. Terrificam capitis concussit terque, quaterque Cæsariem, cum quâ terram, mare, sidera movit. sit terque quuterque Talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit: [180 pitis; cum qua morit Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa terram, mare, sitera. Tempestate fui, qua centum quisque paraba Tempestate fui, quâ centum quisque parabant Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia cœlo. pro regue mundi tla Nam, quanquam ferus hostis erat, tamen il tempestate, qua quisque alguite dum parabant ab uno l'impiere centum bra-chia captivo cato; num comparabant are chia captivo cato; num comparabant area con contra contra contra con contra contra contra contra contra con contra co Nam, quanquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud

ferus, tamen illud bellum pendebat ab uno corpore, et ex una origine.

TRANSLATION.

clear sky, and which, distinguishable by a remarkable whiteness, is known by the name of the milky way. Along this the road lies open to the palace of the great thunderer. On the right and left are the courts of the nobler deities, with crowded gates. The gods of inferior rank fix in different places, as they can. Facing the palace itself are the houses of the more potent and illustrious inhabitants of heaven: this is the place which, if boldness may be allowed to my expressions, I would dare to call the grand court of heaven. When, therefore, the heavenly powers were thus assembled, and all seated in chairs of marble, he, the father, exalted on his throne, and leaning upon a sceptre of ivory, shook thrice his awful locks: earth, sea, and heaven, tremble at the almighty nod. At length, full of indignation, he thus addressed the attentive powers:

"I was not then more concerned for the empire of the universe, " when each of the snake-footed monsters endeavoured with his hundred " hands to embrace the captive skies. For although that was a potent "and fierce enemy, yet the war was with but one race, and sprung

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milky way to be the great road to the palace of Jupiter, places the habitations of the gods on each side of it, and fronting the palace itself.

180. Cum quâ terram, mare, sidera mo-This awful nod of Jupiter, the sanction by which he confirms his decrees, is an idea taken from Homer, by whom it is so well painted toward the end of the first book of the Iliad, that Phidias, in his statue of that god, particularly admired for a certain awful majesty in its looks, is said to have taken the hint from that description. Virgil has the same idea. Æn. x.

Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.

Nunc mihi, quâ totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Perdendum mortale genus: per flumina juro Infera, sub terras Stygio labentia luco;

Cuncta priùstentata: sed immedicabile vulnus 190 fera, labentia sub terra luco Stygio, ceneta fuise prius tentata; Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt rustica numina Fauni, Et Nymphæ, Satyrique, et monticolæ Sylvani: Quos quoniam cœli nondum dignamur honore, Quas dedimus, certè terras habitare sinamus. 195 An satis, ô superi, tutos fore creditis illos, Cum mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque regoque, namur nonore cau, si-Struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycaon?

Confremuêre omnes: studiisque ardentibus au
illos fore satis tutos, cum Lycaon notus fericum Lycaon notus feri-

Talia deposcunt. Sic, cùm manus impia sævit 200 mihi, qui habeo regoque Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum extinguere nomen; Attonitum tantæ subito terrore ruinæ

Humanum genus est, totusque perhorruit orbis. Humanum genus est, totusque perhorruit orbis. nominem ausum taun. Sic cum impia manus

Nune mortale genus perdendum est mihi. qua Nereus circum-tonat totum orbem : sed immedicabile vul-nus est recidendum ense, ne sincera purs trahatur. Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt Nympha numina rustica, Faunique, Satyrique, et Silvani monticolæ: quos, quoniam non digsævit extinguere Ro-manum nomen, san-

guine Casarco; genus humanum attonitum est subito terrore tanta ruina, totusque orbis perhorruit.

TRANSLATION.

"wholly from one original. Now the whole race of men must be cut " off wherever the circling ocean rages against the sounding coasts. " I swear by the infernal waves, that glide under the earth, along the "Stygian grove, all methods have been already tried; but an incu-" rable wound must be lopt away, that the sound and nobler parts be " not tainted by it. There are demi-gods and nymphs, a race of ru-" ral deities, Fauns, Satyrs, and Sylvians, inhabitants of the moun-"tains, who, though not yet worthy to be received into the heavenly " mansions, deserve at least an undisturbed possession of the earth, "which we have assigned them. But is it possible, heavenly powers, " to imagine, that they can live in safety, when Lycaon, noted for his " cruelty, has dared to form a plot against even me, who brandish the "thunder, who rule the gods?"

Upon this a general murmur ran through the assembly; and with ardent zeal they demanded vengeance on so daring a criminal. Thus, when an impious band of traitors sought to extinguish the Roman name, by shedding the blood of Cesar, mankind was astonished at the terror of so mighty a ruin, and the whole earth trembled with horror

NOTES.

187. Nereus.] A sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys.

193. Faunique, Satyrique, et monticola Sylvani.] These were all rural deities,

and borrowed their names from Faunus, Silvanus, and Silenus, who were also rural deities, and reckoned the fathers of those already mentioned.

Nec Auguste, pictas tuorum fuit minus grata tibi; quam ille indignatio deorum fuit Jovi : qui postquam compressit murmura você manuque, cuncti tenucre silentia. Ut clamor pressus gravi-tate regentis substitit, sit admissum, quæ sit vindictu. Infamia temporis contigerat noshumana imagine. Mora est longa enumerure quantum noxa sit repertum ubique: ipsa infamia fuit minor vero. Transieram Mæferarum, et pineta ge-lidi Lycai cum Cylleno. Hine ingredior sedis Arcados, et tecta inhospita tyranni, cùm sera crepuscula traherent noctem.

Nec tibi grata minus pietas, Auguste, tuorum, Quam fuit illa Jovi: Qui postquam voce manuq; Murmura compressit; tenuêre silentia cuncti.205 Substitut ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Jupiter hoc iterum sermone silentia rumpit: Ille quidem pœnas (curam dimittite) solvit; Jupiter iterum rumpit Quod tamen admissum, quæ sit vindicta, do-silentia hoc scrmone. Quod tamen admissum, quæ sit vindicta, do-Ille quidem (dimittite cebo. 210 210 cebo.

tumen docebo vos quod Contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures: Quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo, Et deus humanâ lustro sub imagine terras. tras aures: quam cu-plens esse falsam, dela-Longa mora est, quantum noxæ sit ubiq; repertum, bor summo Olympo, et Enumerare: minor fuit ipsa infamia verò. Mænala transieram latebris horrenda ferarum, Et cum Cylleno gelidi pineta Lycæi.

Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni nala, horrenda latebris Ingredior, traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.

TRANSLATION.

of the attempt. Nor was the affectionate concern of your subjects less grateful to you, Augustus, than that of the gods was to Jupiter; who signifying to them, with his voice and hand, to suppress their murmurs, they were all silent. How soon the clamour ceased, checked by the authority of their sovereign: Jupiter resuming his speech, thus broke silence:

"He, indeed (cease your cares), has already suffered the punish-" ment due to his crime; but it is fit that you know what was his guilt,

" and what vengeance followed it.

"The cry of iniquity had reached my ears, which wishing to find "false, I descend from the top of Olympus, and, disguised in human "shape, traverse the earth. It were endless to repeat the aggra-"vated guilt that every where prevailed: report had fallen far short " of the truth. I had now passed Mænalus, infamous for its caverns "filled with beasts of prey, Cyllene, and the piny shades of cold "Lycaeus. Hence I enter the Arcadian realms, and unhospitable " house of the bloody tyrant, just as the late twilight drew on the night.

NOTES.

216. Mænala transieram.] Mænalus, or Mænala plural, a famous mountain of Arcadia; so called from Mænalaus, the son of Arcas. It was full of dens where wild beasts lurked.

217. Cyllene.] Cyllenus, or Cylene, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Merenry; called hence by the poets Cyllenius. Lycœus was also a mountain of

Arcadia, sacred to Pan, and covered with groves of pine-trees.

218. Arcados hinc sedes.] That is, the realms of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, a country famous in poetical story. It was a midland region in Peloponnesus, very good for pasture, and therefore celebrated for shepherds and shepherdesses, musically inclined.

Signa dedi venisse deum; vulgusque precari 220 Dedi signa deum ve-Cæperat: irridet primò pia vota Lycaon.

Dedi signa deum ve-nisse; vulgusque cape-rut precari: Lycaon Mox, ait, experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto, An sit mortalis: nec erit dubitabile verum. Nocte gravem somno, nec opinâ perdere morte Me parat: hæc illi placet experientia veri. Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossà Obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit: Atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus Mollit aquis, partim subjecto torruit igni. Quos simul imposuit mensis; ego vindice flam-230 In domino dignos everti tecta penates.

Territus ipse fugit, nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, frustraque loqui conatur: ab ipso Colligit os rabiem, solitæque cupidine cædis Colligit os rabiem, solitæque cupidine cædis
Vertitur in pecudes; et nunc quoque sanguine
caudet.

235
vertiturque in pecudes gaudet.

et gaudet nunc quoque sanguine.

primo irridet pia vota; mox ait, experiar aperto discrimine, an hic sit deus, an mortalis; nec crit verum dubita-bile. Parut nocte perdere me gravem somno nec opina morte: hac experientia veri placet illi. Nec contentus co. resolvit mucrone jugulum unius obsidis missi degentcMolossa; atque ita partim mollit artus semineces aquis fer-ventibus, partim tor-ruit subjecto igni. Quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flamma everti tecta in penates dignos domino. Ille territus fugit; nactusque silentia rucupidine solite cadis:

TRANSLATION.

"I gave the signal, that a god was come, and the people began to pay "their adorations. Lycaon laughs at their credulity and prayers. " Presently, says he, I will know, by a plain proof, whether this he a "god or a mortal; nor shall the truth remain long questionable. He " prepares therefore in the night to destroy me unexpectedly, when "sunk in sleep. This dire experiment of the truth pleases him. Nor "wholly contented with that, he cuts the throat of a hostage that had "been sent some time before by the nation of the Molossians, and " softens part of the yet quivering limbs in boiling water; the rest he "roasted over the fire. These he ordered to be served up. No sooner " were they set upon the table, than with avenging flames I overturned "the house, and buried in its ruins the domestic gods, worthy of the "same fate with their cruel master. Lycaon, terrified, takes to flight, "and reaching the remote plains, fills them with savage howling, and, "in vain, endeavours to speak. His mouth foams with rage, and, " urged by a native thirst of slaughter, falls with redoubled fury upon

NOTES.

221. Irridet pia vota Lycaon.] The fabulous history of this prince tells us, that he was the son of Pelasgus, and of such shocking cruelty, that he murdered his guests, and caused them to be served up at table. Jupiter hearing of it, went to his palace, and finding the report true, changed him into a wolf, and reduced his palace to ashes. But to come

at the true history, we must observe, that the ancients distinguish two princes of this name. The first was the son of Phoroneus, and reigned in that part of Greece which was afterward called Arcadia, and to which he communicated the name Lycaonia, about 250 years before Cecrops. The second, who is the subject of the present fable, sucVestes abount in villas, lacerti in crura. Fit lupus, et scrvat vesti-gia veteris formæ. Ca-

Paretnetradere gentes populandas feris? Rex superum vetat eos qua-

In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti. Fit lupus, et veteris servat vestigia formæ. Canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu:

rities est eadem, cadem Canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu violentia inest vultu, Idem oculi lucent; eadem feritatis imago. villi. Una domus occidit; sed non una domus tantim fuit dig.

Diena fuit; quà terra patet, fera regnat Erra regnat VIII. Occidit una domus; sed non domus una 240 Digna fuit: quà terra patet, fera regnat Erinnys. Dicta Jovis pars voce probant, stimulosq; frementi Jovis, adjiciuntque Est tamen humani generis jactura dolori stimulos illi frementi; adli implent purtes assensibus. Tamen jactura dolori formani generis jactura dolori omnibus: et, quæ sit terræ mortalibus orbæ formani generis jactura dolori omnibus: et forma futura, rogant: quis sit laturus in aras est dolori omnibus: et Thura? ferisne paret populandas tradere gente Thura? ferisne paret populandas tradere gentes? rogant qua forma sit Tillia : letisne parce popularida. futura terra orba mor. Talia quærentes (sibi enim fore cætera curæ)250 talibus: quis sit la-turus thura in aras? Rex superûm trepidare vetat; sobolemque priori

rentes talia trepidare, catera enim fore sibi cura, promittitque sobolem dissimilem priori populo ab origine mira.

Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirâ

TRANSLATION.

"the defenceless flocks; and still delights in blood. His garments are " changed into hair, his arms into legs, he becomes a wolf, and still re-"tains strong marks of what he was. His hoariness is the same: the

" same rage and violence appear in his countenance; his eyes sparkle " as formerly, and he is still the same image of savage fierceness.

VIII. "Thus was one house overthrown, but not one only deserved "to perish: wherever the earth extends, the Furies reign in all their "horrors; and men confederate in wickedness are sworn to crimes. " Let all feel the vengeance they so justly deserve, (so my unalterable " resolution stands.")

Some by words approve the purpose of Jupiter, and add spurs to his indignation; others by assent declare their concurrence: yet the total destruction of mankind is matter of grief to all. They inquire what form the earth would assume, when no longer a habitation for men: or who would burn incense upon their altars? whether he intended to give up the nations of the world a prey to wild beasts? The sovereign of the gods counsels them to cancel these unnecessary fears, and trust to his care, promising to raise up a new generation different from the former, and propagated by a miraculous power. Already he was preparing

NOTES.

ceeded him, and was a prince equally polite and religious; but by an inhumanity which was but too common in these rude ages, he polluted the feasts of the Lupercalia, whereof he was the founder, according to the

Arundel Marbles, by sacrificing human

241. Fera regnat Erinnys.] Erinnys was a name given to the Furies by the Greeks; as much as to say, "pic ve, Contentio mentis.

Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras; Sed timuit, ne fortè sacer tot ab ignibus æther Conciperet flammas, longusq; ardesceret axis. 255 Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affore tempus, Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cœli Ardeat; et mundi moles operosa laboret. Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum. Pænaplacet diversa; Genus mortale sub undis 260 Perdere, et ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo. Protinus Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris, Et quæcunque fugant inductas flamina nubes: Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis, Terribilem piceâ tectus caligine vultum: Barba gravis nimbis, canis fluit unda capillis, Fronte sedent nebulæ, rorant pennæque sinusque. Utque manu latâ pendentia nubila pressit,

Jamque erat sparsu-rus fulmina in totus terrus; sed timuit ne forte ather sacer con-ciperet flammas à tot ignibus, longusque axis ardesceret. Reminisciturquoque esse in fatis, tempus affore, quo mare, quo tellus, regi-aquo cali correpta igni, ardeut; et moles operosa mundi laboret. Igitur tela fabricata manibus Cyclopum reponuntur. Pana diversa placet Jovi; perdere mortale genus sub undis, et dimittere nimbos ex omni eælo. Protinus claudit Aquilo-nem in Æoliis antris, et quæcunque flamina fugant inductas nubes: emittitque natum. Notus evolat mudidis alis; tectus quod ad vultum terribilem, pi-cea caligine. Barba

erat gravis nimbis ; unda fluit canis capillis: nebulæ sedent fronte ejus: pennæque sinusque rorant. Utque pressit pendentia nubila manu latà,

TRANSLATION.

to scatter his thunder, and discharge it on seas and land; but stopt, fearing lest the sacred æther might catch the flame from so many sparks, and the long axletree of heaven be set on fire. He remembers too, that it was in the decrees of fate, that a time should come, when sea, earth, and the battlements of heaven, seized by the flames, should burn; and the curious frame of the universe perish, in a general conflagration. This dire artillery, forged by the hands of the Cyclops, is therefore laid aside, and he resolves upon another method of punishment; to drown mankind by an universal deluge, and pour down rain from all parts of heaven. Immediately he shuts up the North-wind in the caves of Æolus, with all the cloud-dispelling blasts; and then sends out the South-wind. The South-wind flies abroad, scattering fogs from his moist wings: his countenance is covered with thick and horrid darkness; his beard loaded with showers; and the water flows in streams from his hoary locks: dark clouds gather round his forehead; his wings, and the plaits of his robe distil in drops. And still, as sweeping along, he squeezed the hanging clouds with his broad fist, a noise was heard, and redoubled showers

NOTES.

255. Longusque ardescerct axis.] The axis of the world, according to astronomers, is an imaginary right line passing through the centre of the earth, and upon which the whole frame of the heavens was supposed to turn round; though later discoveries tell us, that only the earth moves round its axis, and causes that appearance of the heavens.

259. Manibus fabricata Cyclopum.] The Cyclops, according to Hesiod, were the sons of Cœlus and Terra; they had but one eye in their forehead, and were employed by Jupiter in forging his thunderbolts.

262. *Æoliis antris.*] The caves in which the winds were confined were under the jurisdiction of Abolus.

fragor fit, hine densi nimbi funduntur ab athere. Iris nuntia Junonis induta varios colores, concipit uquas, udfertque alimenta nuagertque atmentanu-bilus. Segetes ster-nuntur, et vota coloni deplorata jacent; la-borque irritus longi anni perit. Nec erat ira Jovis contenta suo calo: sed frater ceru-leus (Neptunus) jurat illum undis auxiliariillum undis auxiliarithin mais attaturi-bus. Hic convocat amnes. Qui postquam intravêre tecta sui tyranni, ait, non est utendum nunc longo hortamine: effundite restras vires. Sic est opus. Aperite domos: ac remota mole, im-mittite totas habenas cestris fluminibus. Jusserat; hi redeunt, ac relaxant ora fontibus: et volvuntur in aquora cursu defræ-

Fit fragor, hinc densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi. Nuntia Junonis varios induta colores Concipit Iris aguas, alimentague nubibus affert. Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata coloni Vota jacent, longique labor perit irritus anni. Nec cœlo contenta suo Jovis ira: sed illum Cæruleus frater juvat auxiliaribus undis. Convocat hic amnes: qui postquam tecta tyranni Intravêre sui, Non est hortamine longo Nunc, ait, utendum; vires effundite vestras: (Sic opus est) aperite domos, ac mole remotâ, Fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas. 2807 Jusserat: hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant, Et defrænato volvuntur in æquora cursu. Ipse tridente suo terram percussit: at illa Intremuit, motuque sinus patefecit aquarum. Expatiata ruunt perapertos flumina campos; 285

nato. Ipse percussit terram suo tridente: at illa intremuit, motuque petefecit sinus aquarum.

Flumina exputiata ruunt per apertos campos ;

TRANSLATION.

came pouring from the sky. Iris, the messenger of Juno, clad in colours of various dye, collects her waters, and feeds the clouds with continued supplies. Then corn is laid flat beneath the impetuous rains, and the husbandman, defrauded of his hopes, laments to see the labour of the long year perish. Nor can the floods poured down from heaven satisfy the vengeance of Jove: blue Neptune aids him with his auxiliary waves. He calls together the rivers; who when assembled in the palace of the watery tyrant: "I have not now time (says he) for a long "exhortation; pour out all your rage, so Jove requires; open your " sources, bear down every obstacle, and with unbridled course hurry " on your waves."

He said: they return, and opening wide the mouths of their fountains, roll on their streams with impetuous rage to the sea. The god himself struck the earth with his trident; she, with inward trembling, opened her deep caverns, and poured out the gushing floods. The expanded rivers, with spreading waves, rush into the open plains, and bear

NOTES.

271. Nuntia Junonis.] Iris, or the rainhow, was a divinity purely physical: but Greek mythology, which personified every thing, made her a young woman, clothed in a habit of different colours, always seated by the throne of Juno, and ready to execute her orders. Hence she was feigned to be the messenger of that goddess, as Mercury was of Jupiter. They have

framed a genealogy for her too; and we are told that she was the daughter of Thamnas, a poetical personage, whose name is derived from a Greek word that signifies to admire; which, after all, is proper enough to denote the quality of the meteor they designed to describe, there being nothing more admirable than that how, which is formed by the drops of waCumque satis arbusta simul, pecudesque, virosque,

Tectaque cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris. Si quà domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto Indejecta malo: culmen tamen altior hujus Unda tegit, pressæque labant sub gurgite turres.

Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant:
Omnia pontus erant, deerant quoq; littora ponto.
Occupat hic collem; cymbâ sedet alter aduncâ
Et ducit remos illic, ubi nupèr arârat.
Ille supra segetes, aut mersæ culmina villæ 295
Navigat: hic summâ piscem deprêndit in ulmo.
Figitur in viridi (si fors tulit) anchora prato:
Aut subjecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ.
Et modò quà graciles gramen carpsêre capellæ;
Nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocæ. 300
Mirantur sub aquâ lucos, urbesque, domosque
Nereïdes: sylvasque tenent delphines, et altis
Incursant ramis, agitataque robora pulsant,
Nat lupus inter oves; fulvos vehit unda leones;

rapiuntque rapunique arousta simul cum satis, pecu-desque, virosque, tec-taque, penetraliaque cum suis sacris. Si qua domus mansit, po-tuitque indejecta resistere tanto malo; tamen unda altior, tegit culmen hujus, turresque pressæ sub gurgite labant. Jam-que mare et tellus gue mare et tellus habebant nullum dis-crimen. Omnia crant pontus, littora quoque decrant ponto. Hic occupat collem: atter sedet cymba adunca, et ducit remos illic ubi ararat nuper. navigat supra segetes, aut culmina mersa villæ: hic deprendit piseem in summa ulmo. Anchera(si fors tulit) figitur in viridi prato: aut curvæ carinæ terunt subjecta vineta. Et qua modo graciles capellæ carpserc gra-men, ibi deformes phocæ nunc ponunt sua corpora. Nereïdes mi-rantur videre lucos, urbesque, domosque, sub aquâ: Delphines-

que tenent sylvas, et incursant altis ramis, pulsantque agitata robora. Lupus nat inter oves; unda vehit fulvos leones;

TRANSLATION.

away the groves, with the standing corn, flocks, men, houses, and temples with the sacred images and altars. If any house remained, capable to withstand the violence of such a shock, yet the waves, still rising, overtopped it; and the highest towers totter beneath the rolling deep. And now earth and seas, jumbled together in one undistinguished mass, were become a world of waters, and an ocean without a coast.

One takes possession of a hill, another sits in a hollow bark, and plies his oars over the fields he had lately ploughed. Here they skim along above the corn, or the tops of their houses buried under the waves. There fishes are caught on the boughs of elm-trees. An anchor (if chance so directs) is dropt upon a green meadow, or hollow keels crush the tender vines: and where of late the slender goats had cropt the grass, ugly sea-calves now repose their enormous limbs. The Nercids wonder to see groves, cities, and houses under the waves, dolphins get into the woods, and run against the high boughs, and beat the tufted oaks. The wolf swims among the sheep; the tawny lions and tigers

NOTES.

water in a cloud opposite to the sun.

Mille trahens varios adverso sole co-

287. Cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sucris.] Penetrale, the immost recess or immost part of any place, more particularly of a temple.

unda vehit tigres; nec vires fulmines prosunt apro, nec erura velocia prosunt apro, nec erura velocia prosunt ablato cervo. Viga volueris, terris diu quasitis ubi detur sidere tandem decidit in mure alis tassatis. Immensa licentia ponti obruevat tumulos, novique fuctus pulsabunt montana caemina. Maxima pure rapitur unda ; quibus unda pepercit, longa pipunia domant illos inopi vietu. Phocis separat avvos Aonios ab artis Actais, terra feroz, dum fuit terra, sed in illo tempore fuit purs maris, et latus campus subitarum aquurum. Ibi mons arduus petitastra duobus verticibus, Parmassus nomine, superatque nubes caeumine. Ubi Dencalion vectus parva rate cum consorte tori, adhasit hic (num aquor texerat catera) adorant nymphas Corycidos, et unmina montis, Theminque fatidicam qua fuit. Non vir quisquam fuit r

Unda vehit tigris; nec vires fulmines apro 305 Crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo. Quæsitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, In mare lassatis volucris vaga decidit alis. Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti, Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus. 310 Maxima pars undâ rapitur: quibus unda pepercit, Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu. Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis Terra ferax, dum terra fuit: sed tempore in illo Pars maris, et latus subitarum campus aquarum.

Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes. Hîc ubi Deucalion (nam cætera texerat æquor) Cum conforte tori parvâ rate vectus adhæsit, Corycidas nymphas, et numina montis adorant,

Fatidicamque Themin; quæ tunc orac' la tenebat, Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui Vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla deorum.

Non vir quisquam fuit melior illo, nee amantior aqui ; aut ulla fæmina metuentior deorum illâ.

TRANSLATION.

are borne up by the deep. The boar finds no safety in the resistless force of his tusks; nor the stag in the swiftness of his legs, now borne away by the stream: and the wandering bird, after having long sought for land, whereon to rest, his wings at length failing, drops into the sea. The unbridled fury of the sea had now overwhelmed the highest hills, and the unusual waves beat against the tops of the The greater part are buried in the deep; such as the waters spared perish at length for want of food. Phocis separates the Bocotian from the Athenian lands; a fruitful country while it was a country, but now a part of the sea, and a wide plain of suddenly col-Here a mountain, named Parnassus, advances with lected waters. two tops toward the stars, and, with his lofty front, rises above the clouds. When here Deucalion (for the sea had covered all the rest), carried in a little bark with the partner of his bed, first rested, they adore the Corycyan nymphs, the deities of the mountains, and prophesying Themis, who at that time gave oracles. He the most upright of men, and greatest lover of justice; she, the most pious of women, and the sincerest worshipper of the gods.

NOTES.

313. Separat Aonios.] We have here a description of mount Parnassus and its situation: it was in Phocis, a region between Beeotia and Attica, and was

remarkable for having two summits. Aonia was a mountainous region of Bœotia; and Actæa an ancient name of Attica.

Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem, Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unum, 325 Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unam : Innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos; Nubila disjecit; nimbisque Aquilone remotis, Et cœlo terras ostendit, et æthera terris. Nec maris ira manet; positoq; tricuspide telo, 330 Mulcet aquas rector pelagi; supraque profundum Exstantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum Cæruleum Tritona vocat; conchæque sonaci Inspirare jubet: fluctusque et flumina signo Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina sumitur illi 335 Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo: Buccina, que medio concepit ut aera ponto, Littora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phœbo. Tum quoque ut ora dei madidâ rorantia barbâ Contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus; 340 Omnibus audita est telluris, et æquoris undis: Et quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes.

Jupiter ut videt orbem stagnare liquidis palu-dibus, et videt unum tantum virum superesse de tot millibus modo, et unam tantum fæminam superesse de tot millibus modo, ambos innocuos, ambos cul-tores numinis; disjecit nubila: nimbisque remotis aquilone, et os-tendit terras cælo, et athera terris. Nec ira maris manet : rectorque pelagi tricuspide telo posito, mulcet aquas, vocatque caru-leum Tritona extantem supra profundum, at-que tectum quoad humeros murice innato; jubctque inspirare conche sonaci, que revo-care jum fluctus et flumina signo dato. Buccina cava tortilis sumitur illi, quæ crescit in latum ab imo cit in tatum ao emo turbine, buccina, quæ ut concepit aëra in medio ponto, replet voce, littora jacentia sub utroque Phabo.

Tum quoque ut contigit ora dei rorantia madidâ barbâ, et inflata cecinit receptus jussos, audita est omnibus undis telluris et aquoris, coercuit omnes undas, quibus undis est audita.

TRANSLATION.

Then Jupiter beheld the world thus buried under a lake of waters; and that of so many thousands lately, only one of either sex remain; both guiltless, both devout worshippers of the gods: he dispersed the clouds, and driving away the rain by the north wind, discovered earth The rage of the sea too abated; to heaven, and heaven to the earth. for the governor of the deep laying aside his three-forked spear, smooths the furrowed waves, and calls upon Triton, who instantly mounts from the bosom of the ocean, having his shoulders adorned with the finest purple shells. The god commands him to blow his sounding trumpet, and give the rivers and billows the signal to retire: he immediately takes up the hollow writhed shell, whose narrow mouth widens by degrees to a large extent, and urging as he stood amid the waves the repeated blasts, fills both regions of the sky with the spreading sound. Then too when it touched the mouth of the god, dropping with his wet beard; and filled with his breath, sounded the bidden retreat, it was heard by all the waters both of earth and sea: the waters, obedient to the call, retire

NOTES.

333. Carulcum Tritona vocat.] The Tritons are represented by the poets as monsters having the half of their bodies human, and the other half fish, with shell trumpets in their hands, whereby they make the shore to resonnd. When this name was used in the singular.

as here by Ovid, it denoted that one of the Tritons, who always preceded Neptune, whose arrival he proclaimed by the sound of his shell, and was therefore taken for that god. Hesiod, who has given his genealogy, says he was the son of Neptune and Amphitrite.

Mare jam habet littus; alveus capit plenos annes; flumina sub-sidunt; colles videntur exire. Humus surgit; loca erescunt undis decrescentibus. Postque long am diem, sylvæ ostendunt nudata ca-cumina, tenentque li-mum relictum in fronde. Orbis erat redditus; quem postquam Deucalion vidit inanem et terras desolatas agere alta silentia, ita affatur Pyrrham la-crymis obortis. O soror, 8 conjux, 8 sola famina superstes, quam com-mune genus, et origo patruelis, deinde torus junxit mihi; et quam ipsa pericula nunc jungunt: nos duo su-mus turba terrarum, quoseunque occasus et ortus vident. Pontus possedit eatera. Nunc quoque, non est adhuc satis certa fiducia nostræ vitæ: nubila etiamnum terrent mentem. Quid animi 6 miserJam mare littus habet; plenos capitalveus amnes: Flumina subsidunt; colles exire videntur.
Surgit humus, crescunt loca decrescentibus undis.

Postque diem longam nudata cacumina sylvæ Ostendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum. Redditus orbis erat: quem postquam viditinanem, Et desolatas agere alta silentia terras; Deucalion lacrymis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis:

O soror, ô conjux, ô fœmina sola superstes, Quam commune mihi genus, et patruelis origo, Deinde torus junxit; nunc ipsa pericula jungunt: Terrarum, quascunque vident occasus et ortus, Nos duo turba sumus: posseditcætera pontus. 355 Nunc quoque adhuc vitæ non est fiducia nostræ Certa satis: terrent etiamnum nubila mentem. Quid tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses, Nunc animi, miseranda, foret? Quo sola timorem Ferre modo posses? Quo consolante dolores? 360

anda foret nunc tibi, si erepta fuisses fatis sine me? Quo modo posses tu sola ferre timorem? Quo consolante posses ferre dolores?

TRANSLATION.

within, their channels. The sea now begins to be bounded by shores, and the rivers decreasing, cease to overflow their banks. Hills are seen to rise out of the flood. Earth rears her visage, and places seem to grow out of the deep as the waters decrease. In longer time the woods shew their naked tops, and shattered boughs disfigured with mud.

At length the world was wholly restored to view, which when Deucalion beheld, covered with desolation, and a silent waste, he thus addresses Pyrrha (the tears starting from his eyes): "O wife, O sister, "O the best, and only remains of your kind, whom a kindred pedigree, and descent from brothers, then the marriage-tie had united to me; and whom now the common danger yet more strongly unites: we two alone remain to people the earth, wherever she is visited by the rising and setting sun; the rest are swallowed by the sea. Nor "have we even now any settled assurance of life; the thick clouds "every where scattered round, still greatly alarm me. Had fate "rescued you alone from this destruction, nor granted me as a part-"ner of your pain, what must have been your distress? How could "you have supported such a weight of woe? or who would have soothed and calmed your mind, beset with so many terrors? For I, believe

NOTES.

352. Patruelis origo.] Deucalion was the son of Prometheus, and Pyrrha the daughter of Epimetheus. Prometheus and Epimetheus were brothers, the sons of Japetus.

Namque ego, (crede mihi) si te modò pontus haberet,

Te sequerer, conjux; et me quoq; pontus haberet.

O utinam possem populos reparare paternis
Artibus; atque animas formatæ infundere terræ!
Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus; 365
(Sic visum superis) hominumq; exempla manemus.
Dixerat, et flebant: placuit cœleste precari
Numen; et auxilium per sacras quærere sortes.
Nulla mora est: adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas,
Ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes.

370

querer, ct pontus que exer me, outinam possem reparare paternis
artibus: adque infundere terræ!

sortibus: adque infundere

Inde ubi libatos irroravêre liquores
Vestibus, et capiti; flectunt vestigia sanctæ
Ad delubra deæ: quorum fastigia turpi
Squallebant musco, stabantq; sine ignibus aræ.
Ut templi tetigêre gradus; procumbit uterq; 375
Pronus humi, gelidoq; pavens dedit oscula saxo:
Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt, numina justis
Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum;
Dic, Themi, quâ generis damnum reparabile nostri
Arte sit; et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus. 380

ter undus Cephisidas, ut nondum liquidas, sie jam secuntes notavoda. Inde, ubi rrorive libatos liquores restibus et capiti;
Aectunt vestigia ad de-rum fustis saxo:
Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt, numina justis
Ut ettigère que procumbit pronus humi, pavensque, dedit oscula gelido saxo. Atque dixerunt

Namque ego conjux (crede mihi) si poutus modo haberet te, sequerer, et pontus quo-que haberet me. O utinam possem reparare populos paternis artibus: atque infundere animas terræ for-matæ! Nune genus mortale restat in nosum superis; manemusque exempta hominum. Dixerat; et ambo flebant. Plocuit illis precari eæleste numen, et quærere auxilium per sacras sortes. Nutla est mora; adeunt pariter undas Cephisidas, ut nondum liquidas, sic jam secuntes nota voda. Inde, ubi irro-ravêre libatos liquores rum fastigia squalle-bant turpi, museo; araque stabant sine ignibus. Ut tetigêre gradus templi, uterque procumbit pronus humi, pavensque, desit mente dedit oscula gelido saxo. Atque dixerunt ita, si numina victa justis precibus remol-

lescunt, si ira deorum flectitur; die, Themi, quâ arte, damnum nostri generis sit reparabile; et mitissima, fer opem mersis rebus.

TRANSLATION.

"me, my mate, were you now buried in the deep, would embrace a "like fate, and plunge into the same deep. Oh that I could repeople the desolate earth by my father's arts, and infuse a soul into
the duly formed clay: now the whole human race survives in us
two, so it seemeth good to the gods, and we remain the patterns of
human kind."

Here he ended, and both joined their tears. They agree to address the heavenly powers in pious prayers, and seek relief from the sacred oracles. They repair therefore, without delay, to the banks of Cephisus, whose waters, though troubled, were yet gliding along their wonted channel; and, after besprinkling their head and garments with the consecrated stream, direct their steps toward the temple of the sacred goddess, whose roofs were defiled with moss, and the desert altars void of holy fire. As soon as they reached the steps of the temple, they fell prostrate on the ground, and with trembling lips kissed the cold pavement; then thus implored: O righteous Themis, if the gods are moved to pity by just prayers; if heavenly minds are capable to relent: tell by what means the loss of our kind may be repaired, and deny not your assistance in this forlorn case. The goddess was softened by their pious prayers, and thus graciously

Dea est mota; deditque sortem; discedite tem-plo; et velate caput; resolviteque cinctas vestes; juctateque post tergum ossu magnæ parentis. Obstupuere diu: Pyrrhaque prior rumpit silentia voce, recusatque parerejussis dea; rogatque paveniam; pavetque la-dere umbras maternas, juctatis ossibus. Interea repetunt secum verba data sortis, obscura cacis latebris, volutantque ca inter se. Inde Promethides mulcet Epimethida placidis dictis; et ait, Aut solertia est fullax nobis, aut oracuta sunt pia, suadentque nullum nefas. Terra est magna parens: rcor lapides in corpore terræ dici ossa; jubc-mur jacere hos post terga. Titania, quamquam est mota augurio conjugis, tamen spes est in dubio; adeo ambo dissidunt monitis calestibus; sed quod nocebit tentare? Des

Mota dea est, sortemque dedit: Discedite templo: Et velate caput ; cinctasque resolvite vestes ; Ossaque post tergum magnæ jactate parentis. Obstupuere diu: rumpitque silentia voce Pyrrha prior; jussisque deæ parere recusat: 385 Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore; pavetque Lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras. Interea repetunt cæcis obscura latebris Verba datæ sortis secum, inter seque volutant. Inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis 390 Mulcet; et, Aut fallax, ait, est solertia nobis, Aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent. Magna parens terra est: lapides in corpore terræ Ossa reor dici: jacere hos post terga jubemur. Conjugis augurio quamquam Titania mota

Spes tamen in dubio est: adeò cœlestibus ambo Diffidunt monitis! sed quid tentare nocebit? Descendunt; velantq; caput, tunicasq; recingunt; Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt.

nocchit tentare? Descendunt, relantque caput, recinguntque tunicas, et mittunt jussos lapides post sua vestigia.

TRANSLATION.

answered: Depart from the temple, veil your heads, and, loosening your garments, throw behind you the bones of your mighty mother. Long they stood amazed, till Pyrrha first breaks silence, and refuses to obey the dire commands of the goddess. With trembling mouth she implores forgiveness, and dreads to offend her mother's shade, by throwing behind her these holy relics. In the mean time they revolve again and again the words of the oracle involved in deep mystery, and ponder them with themselves. At length the son of Prometheus thus, with mild benevolence, addresses his spouse: Either my discernment fails, or the oracles are just, and advise no sacrilege. mighty mother is the earth, and the stones in the body of the earth are, as I imagine, called her bones: these we are commanded to throw behind us.—Pyrrha, though pleased with the solution of her spouse, yet fluctuates between hope and fear: so much do both distrust the commands of heaven: but where is the harm to try? They descend from the mount, veil their heads, and unbind their vests, and, as commanded, throw stones behind them. The stones, (who could believe it, did not

NOTES.

382. Et relate caput.] It was the custom among the ancients to cover their heads in sacrifice and other acts of worship.

395. Titania.] Pyrrha was of the race of the Titans; for Japetus, her grandfather, was the son of Titan and Terra.

Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetus- Saxa (quis credat hoc, tas?) 400

Ponere duritiem cœpêre, suumque rigorem; Mollirique morâ, mollitaque ducere formam. Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior illis Contigit; ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri Forma potest hominis, sed uti de marmore cœp-

Non exacta satis, rudibusque simillima signis. Quæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida succo, Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum: Quod solidum est flectisq; nequit, mutatur in est versa in usum cor-

Quod modò vena fuit, sub eodem nomine man-

Inque brevi spatio, superorum munere, saxa Missa viri manibus faciem traxêre virilem; Et de fœmineo reparata est fœmina jactu. Inde genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum: Et documenta damus, quâ simus origine nati. 415

IX. Cætera diversis tellus animalia formis Sponte suâ peperit; postquam vetus humor ab

Percaluit solis, cœnumque, udæque paludes Intumuêre æstu; fæcundaque semina rerum Vivaci nutrita solo, ceu matris in alvo, 420 Creverunt, faciemque aliquam cepêre morando. alvo matris, cepêreque morando aliquam faciem.

nisi vetustas sit pro teste) capere ponere duritiem, suumque ri-gorem, morâque mol-liri, mollitaque, ducere formam. Mox ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior contigit illis, ut quadam forma hominis, quanquam adhuc non sic manifesta po-test videri; sed uti de cæpto marmore, non satis exacta similli-maque rudibus signis. Tamen pars ex illis, quæ fuit humida aliporis. Quod est soli-dum, nequitque flecti, mutatur in ossa. Quod modo fuit vena, mansit sub eodem nomine. Inque spatio brevi, saxa missa manibus viri munere superorum, traxere faciem virilem; et famina est reparata de jactu famineo. Inde experiensque laborum, experiensque laborum; et damus documenta qua origine simus nati. IX. Tellus sua sponte

peperit catera anima-lia diversis formis; postquam vetus humor percaluit ab igne solis; canumque, udaque paludes intumuêre æstu: seminaque facunda rerum nutrita vivaci solo, crererunt ceu in

TRANSLATION.

antiquity bear witness to the tradition?) began to lay aside their hardness, and natural rigour, and softening by degrees, to assume a new shape. Presently after, they are seen to swell, and partaking of a milder nature, took upon them some appearance of human shape, though as yet but imperfect and confused, like rude images of marble just begun, where the chisel has not traced out the true likeness of features. moist and earthy parts were turned into flesh and juices for the use of What was solid and unyielding changes to bones, and what was before a vein, still remains under the same name. Thus in a little time, by the miraculous interposition of the gods, the stones thrown by the man assumed the face and form of men, and those thrown by the woman renewed the female race. Hence we are a hardy generation, patient of labour and fatigue, and give daily proofs of the original whence we are sprung.

IX. The earth of her own accord produced other animals of different forms, after that the native moisture was thoroughly digested by the rays of the sun, and the mud and fens began to ferment with the heat; for the fruitful seeds of things thus nourished by the enlivening soil as in

Sie ubi septemfluus Nilus deservit madi-dos agros, et reddidit sua flumina antiquo alveo, limusque recens exarsit athereo sidere; cultores glebis versis, inveniunt plurima ani-malia, et in his quadam modo capta, sub ipsum spatium nascendi: vident quadam imper-fecta, truncaque suis membris: et sape in eodem corpore, pars altera vivit, pars al-tera est rudis tellus. Quippe ubi humorque calorque sumsere temperiem, concipiunt: et cuneta oriuntur ab his duobus. Camque ignis sit pugnax aquæ, humidus vapor creat
omnes res, et discors
concordia est apta fætibus. Ergo ubi tellus lutulenta recenti diluvio recanduit athereis solibus ultoque æstu, edidit innumeras species; partimque reddidit antiquas figuras ; partim creavit nova monstra. Itlatellus quidem nollet, sed tum genuit te quoque serpens incognitu, eras Terro terror novis populis: tenebas tanlum spatii de monte.

Sic ubi deseruit madidos septemfluus agros Nilus, et antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Æthereoque recens exarsit sidere limus: Plurima cultores versis animalia glebis 425 Inveniunt; et in his, quædam modò cæpta sub

Nascendi spatium; quædam imperfecta, suisque Trunca vident humeris; et eodem in corpore sæpe Altera pars vivit; rudis est pars altera tellus. 430 Quippe ubi temperiem sumsêre humorque, ca-

lorque,

Concipiunt: et ab his oriuntur cuncta duobus. Cùmque sit ignis aquæ pugnax; vapor humidus

Res creat; et discors concordia fœtibus apta est. Ergò ubi diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti Solibus æthereis, altoque recanduit æstu; 435 Edidit innumeras species; partimque figuras Reddidit antiquas; partim nova monstra creavit. Illa quidem nollet; sed te quoque, maxime Py-

thon, Tum genuit; populisque novis, incognita serpens, Terror eras: tantùm, spatii de monte tenebas. 440

TRANSLATION.

a kindly womb swelled, and in time took on a regular shape. when seven-channelled Nile forsakes the oozy fields, and recalls his waters to their ancient bed, and the fresh mud is warmed by the sun's ethereal rays: the labourers, in turning up the glebe, find innumerable animals, among which are some just begun, and in the first rudiments of organization; some imperfect, and short of their limbs: nay, it often happens, that in the same body one part lives, the other is a lump of For when heat and moisture are mixed in due proportion, they conceive, and all things arise from these two. For though fire and water are repugnant to each other, yet a moist vapour gives birth to things, and this friendly discord is the source of generation. therefore the earth, covered with mud by the late deluge, was thoroughly heated by the glowing rays of the sun, she produced innumerable species of creatures, and partly restored the former shapes, partly gave birth to new and unknown monsters. Unwillingly indeed, yet she produced thee also, enormous Python, a serpent of an unusual kind, and the great terror of this new race of mortals; so vast and mountain-like thy bulk.

NOTES.

422. Sicubi descruit.] The river Nile, famous for its seven mouths, by which it empties itself into the sea, is also remarkable for its inundations, which hap-

pen regularly every year, and overflow the whole country of Ægypt. To this the uncommon fertility of that kingdom is chiefly owing; for when the waters Hunc deus arcitenens, et nunquam talibus armis Antè, nisi in damis capreisque fugacibus usus, Mille gravem telis, exhaustà penè pharetrà, Perdidit, effuso per vulnera nigra veneno. Neve operis famam posset delere vetustas; 445 Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos, Pythia, de domitæ serpentis nomine dictos. His juvenum quicunque manu, pedibusve, rotàve, Vicerat; esculeæ capiebat frondis honorem. 450 Nondum laurus erat: longoque decentia crine Tempora cingebat de qualibet arbore Phæbus.

X. Primus amor Phœbi Daphne Peneïa: quem

Fors ignara dedit; sed sæva Cupidinis ira.
Delius hunc nupèr victâ serpente superbus
Viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo: 455
Quidque tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis?
Dixerat: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros.

Qui dare certa feræ, dare vulnera possumus hosti;

funam operis, instituit ludos sacros celebri certamine, dictosque cetamina, Pythia, de o nomine domita serpentis. In his, quicunque juvenum vicerat, mi, pedibusve, rotave, capiebat honorem es cultea frondis. Laurus nondum erat; Phæbusque cingebat tempera decentia longo crine, de qualibet arbore.

X. Daphne Peneïa, fuit primus amor Phæbi; quem non ignara fors, sed sæva ira cupidinis dedit. Delius deus, superbus serpente nuper vieta, vi-

Deus arcitenens, et nunquam usus talibus

armis ante nisi in damis, fugacibusque ca-

preis, perdidit hunc gravem mille telis, pharetrà pene exhaus-

tâ, veneno effuso per nigra vulnera. Neve vetustas possit delere

derat hunc flectentem cornua nervo adducto; dixeratque, quid tibi umeros: qui possumus

dascive puer cum armis fortibus? Ista gestamina decent nostros humeros; qui possumus dare certa vulnera fera, qui possumus dare certa vulnera hosti;

TRANSLATION.

Him the god of the silver bow, who had never before tried his shafts, but against the deer and timorous goats, transfixed with a thousand arrows, having nearly spent the store of his full quiver, ere the expiring monster shed his poison through the black wounds. And that time might not efface the fame of such a deed, he instituted solemn games with all kinds of sports, and called them Pythian, from the name of the serpent he had subdued. Here the noble youths who conquered in running, boxing, or driving his chariot, received the honour of an oaken crown. For as yet there was no laurel; and Phœbus adorned his temples, and gracefully flowing locks, with garlands of any tree.

X. Daphne, the daughter of Peneus, was Apollo's first flame; not through any blind chance, but by the dire decree of angry Cupid. The Delian god, proud of his late victory over the serpent, had observed him bending his bow with strained nerve, and thus insulted him: "Lascivious boy, what have you to do with gallant arms? These better become my shoulders, whose shafts are launched with unerring aim against savage beasts and enemies, who lately pierced with innume-

NOTES.

subside, they leave behind them great quantities of mud, which settling upon the land, fatten it, and keep it in constant repair.

452. Daphne Peneïa.] Daphne was feigned to be the daughter of Peneus,

probably because laurels grow in abundance upon its banks.

454. Delius hunc nuper.] Apollo is here called Delius, because born in Delos, an island of the Ægean sea.

qui modo stravimus innumeris sagittis Pythona tumidum prementem tot jugera pestifero ventre. Esto tu contentus irritare nescio quos amores tuà face: nec assere nostras laudes. Filins Veneris ait huic: Phabe, tuus arcus figat omnia; meus arcus figet te: quantoque cuncta animalia cedunt tibi, tanto tua gloria est minor nostra. Dixit; et acre eliso percussis pennis, impiger constitit umbrosu arce Parnassi; promsitque è sagittipromsit que e sagitti-fera pharetrà duo tela diversorum operum. Hoc fugat, illud facit amorem. Telum quod facit amorem est au-Jacit amorem est au-ratum, et fulget acutà cuspide. Telum quod fugat amorem est ob-tusum, et habet plum-bum sub arundine. Deus fixit hoc in nym-pha Peneide; at illo læsit medullas Apolli-neas per ossa trajecta. Protinus alter amat; altera fugit nomen amantis, gaudens late-bris sylvarum, exu-viisque captivarum ferarum amulaque innuptæ Phæbes: Vitta trat avia nemorum;

Qui modò pestifero tot jugera ventre prementem Stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona sagittis. 460

Tu face, nescio quos, esto contentus amores Irritare tuâ: nec laudes assere nostras. Filius huic veneris; figat tuus omnia, Phæbe; Te meus arcus, ait: quantòque animalia cedunt Cuncta tibi, tantò minor est tua gloria nostra. 465 Dixit; et eliso percussis aëre pennis, Impiger umbrosà Parnassi constitit arce:

Eque sagittiferà prompsit duo tela pharetrà
Diversorum operum: fugat hoc, facit illud amorem.
470

Quod facit, auratum est, et cuspide fulget acutà: Quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum.

Hoc deus in nymphâ Peneîde fixit: at illo bum sub arundine. Læsit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas. Deus fixit hoc in nympha Peneide; at illo Læsit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas. Protinus alter amat: fugit altera nomen amantis latera fugit nomen at alter amat; fugit altera nomen amantis Sylvarum latebris, captivarumque ferarum 475 Exuviis gaudens, innuptæque æmula Phæbes; bis sylvarum latebris, innuptæque æmula Phæbes; Vitta coërcebat positos sine lege capillos. Multi illam petiêre; illa aversata petentes, Impatiens, expersque viri, nemorum avia lustrat: coërcebat capillos positos sine lege. Multi petière illam; illa aversata petentes, impatiens expersque viri, lus-

TRANSLATION.

"rable arrows the monster Python, whose enormous bulk covered whole "acres. Be you contented to kindle I know not what flames in the "breasts of lovers, nor affect the praise which I alone can justly claim." To him the son of Venus: "Your arrows, Phœbus, are sure on all, but "mine on thee; and by how much all other animals fall short of "you, so much greater is the glory of my victory." He said, and cutting the air with nimble wings, in a moment reached the shady top of Parnassus; then draws from his quiver two arrows of different virtue, one to raise, and one to repel desire; the first is of gold, whose burnished point refulgent shines; the other is blunt and tipt with lead. god lodged in the breast of the Peneian nymph, and with that wounded Apollo in the marrow, through his bones. Presently the one burns with all the violence of love, the other hates the very name of a lover, delighting only in pathless forests, and in the skins of beasts taken in hunting, and rivals Phebe in her single life and rural joys. A fillet binds her flowing locks, that were suffered to fall with graceful negligence upon her shoulders. Many sued to her, but she, averse to the language of courtship, impatient, and unacquainted with man, frequents the shady retreats of pathless woods, nor thinks of Hymen, love, or the

Nec quid Hymen, quid amor, quid sint connubia curat. 480

Sæpe pater dixit: generum mihi, filia, debes:
Sæpe pater dixit: debes mihi, nata, nepotes.
Illa velut crimen tædas exosa jugales,
Pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore,
Inque patris blandis hærens cervice lacertis, 485
Da mihi perpetuâ, genitor charissime, dixit,
Virginitate frui: dedit hoc pater antè Dianæ,
Ille quidem obsequitur: sed te decor iste, quod

optas,
Esse vetat: votoque tuo tua forma repugnat. 489
Phœbus amat: visæque cupit connubia Daphnes:
Quæque cupit, sperat; suaq; illum oracula fallunt.
Utque leves stipulæ demptis adolentur aristis,
Ut facibus sepes ardent, quas fortè viator
Vel nimis admovit, vel jam sub luce reliquit:
Sic deus in flammas abiît; sic pectore toto 495
Uritur, et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.
Spectat inornatos colo pendere capillos:
Et, quid si comantur? ait: videt igne micantes
Sideribus similes oculos: videt oscula: quæ non
Est vidisse satìs: laudat digitosque, manusq; 500
Brachiaque, et nudos mediâ plùs parte lacertos:
Si qua latent, meliora putat. Fugit ocior aurâ

nec curat quid Hymen sit quid amor, quid con-nubia sint. Pater sæpe dixit: Filia, debes generum mihi: Pater sape nixit: Nuta, debes nepotes mihi. Illa exosa jugutes tædus, vetut crimen, suffun-ditur ora pulchra verecundo rubore; haensque in cervice patris blundis lacertis, divit : Curissime geni-tor, da mihi frui perpetuà virginitate: pa-ter ante dedit hoc Diana. Ille quidem obsequitur, sed iste decor vetat te esse quod op-tas, tuaque forma re-pugnat tuo voto. Phæ-bus amat, petitque connubia visæ Duphnes : speratque que cupit, suaque oracula fallunt illum. Utque leves stipulæ adolentur aristis demptis: utque se-pes ardent facibus, quas forte viator vel admovit nimis, vel jam reliquit sub luce ; sic deus abiit in flammas: sic uritur toto pectore, et nutrit sterilem amoremsperando. Spectat capillos pendere inor-natos collo,ct ait, quid si comantur? Videt oculos micantes igne similes sideribus: videt oscula, quæ non est satis tantam vidisse.

Laudat digitosque, manusque, brachiaque, et lacertos nudos plas medià parte. Si qua latent, putat meliora.

TRANSLATION.

joys of the married state. Oft her father said, Daughter, you owe me a son-in-law; often he said, Daughter, you owe me grandchildren. She, abhorring the nuptial torch as a crime, has her lovely cheeks covered with blushes, and hanging upon her father's neck with fawning arms, "Grant me (says she), dearest parent, to enjoy a perpetual vir-"ginity; it is no more than what Diana's father granted before." neus yields to her request; but her beauty contradicts her wishes, and the charms of her person are an obstacle to her desires. Phæbus loves, and aspires to the marriage of Daphne. He vainly too hopes to enjoy what he seeks, and is betrayed by his own oracles: and as light stubble burns in the naked fields, or dry hedges set on fire by the traveller's torch, if by chance held too near, or left now about day-break; so the god burns, and nourishing in his breast the flames of love, feeds with hope a fruitless fire. He views her neck, round which her hair waves in careless ringlets. How graceful, says he, must it appear were it combed! He views her eyes, sparkling like the stars, and her lips, which it is not enough barely to view. He praises her fingers, hands, and arms,

NOTES.

480. Nec quid Hymen.] Hymenæus was one of the gods invoked in mariage: hence the name of Hymen was given to the union of two spouses, and

that of Hymenæia to the festival that was celebrated in bonour of the god who presided over marriages. Illa fugit, octor levi aură; neque resistit ad hac verba Apollinis revocantis; nympha Peneia; precor mane; egonon insequor hostis. Nympha mane; sic agna fugit lupum, sic cerra fugit leonem, sic columba fugiunt aqui-lam crepidante penna, sic quaque fugiunt suos hastes; amor est causa sequendimihi. Heu me miserum,ne cudas prona neve sentes sevent crura indigna lædi, +t crura indigna tedi, et ego sim cansa doloris tibi. Loca per qua properas sunt aspera. Oro curre moderatius, inhibeque fugam; iyve insequar moderatius. Tamen inquire cui placeus. Ego non sum incoda montis. ceo non incola montis, ego non sum pastor: non hor-ridus observo hie armenta gregesve : temeraria nescis, nescis quem fugias; ideoque fugis. Delphica tellus, et Claros, et Tenedos, regiaque Pataræu servit mihi. Jupiter est genitor! quod eritque, fuitque, estque, patet per me: Carmina concordant nervis per me. Nostra sagitta quidem est certa: tamén una

Illa levi: neque ad hæc revocantis verba resistit.

Nympha, precor, Peneïa, mane: non insequor
hostis:

504

Nympha, mane: sic agna lupum, sic cervaleonem, Sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbæ: Hostes quæq; suos: amor est mihi causa sequendi. Me miserum! ne prona cadas, indignave lædi Crura secent sentes: et sim tibi causa doloris. 509 Aspera, qua properas, loca sunt: moderatiùs, oro, Curre, fugamque inhibe; moderatiùs insequaripse. Cui placeas, inquire tamen. Non incela montis, Non ego sum pastor; non hîc armenta, gregesve Horridus observo: nescis, temeraria, nescis 514 Quem fugias: ideòque fugis: mihi Delphica tellus, Et Claros, et Tenedos, Pataræaque regia servit. Jupiter est genitor: per me, quod eritque, fuitque, Estque patet: per me concordant carmina nervis. Certa quidem nostra est: nostrâ tamen una sagitta Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit Inventum medicina meum est; opiferq; per orbem Dicor; et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis. Hei mihi, quòd nullis amor est medicabilis herbis;

Nec profunt domino, quæ prosunt omnibus, artes!

est certa: tamen una sagitta est certior no trà, quæ fecit vulnera in vacuo pectore. Medicina est meum inventum; dicorque opifer per orbem, et potentia herbarum est subjecta nobis. Hei mihi, quod amor est medicabilis nullis herbis: nec artes quæ prosunt omnibus, prosunt domino!

TRANSLATION.

almost bare; and persuades himself, that the beauties yet unseen are still more enchanting. She flies swifter than the wind. In vain he

endeavours to stop her by these alluring words: "Stay, Peneian nymph, I do not pursue you as an enemy; lovely "nymph, stay: it is thus that the lamb flies the wolf, the fearful doe "the lion, and doves, with trembling wings, the eagle; thus each the "enemy he dreads. Love is the cause of my following. Ah, how I fear " lest you should fall, or the thorns pierce your feet, too tender to be " hurt, and I be the cause of pain to you. The ways through which "you hasten are rough and pointed: restrain, I pray, your flight; run "more moderately, and I will pursue with less ardour: yet think whom " it is you please. I am no inhabitant of the mountains, or simple shep-"herd here in mean array, to watch the herds or flocks. " not, rash nymph, you know not whom you fly, and therefore fly. " am adored at Delphos, Tenedos, Claros, and Patara: Jupiter is my "father. By me things past, present, and to come, are revealed; by " me the words are fitted to the harmonious lyre: my arrow indeed is " sure, but ah more deadly his, who made this cruel wound in a breast " untouched before. Medicine is my invention; I am honoured through " the world as a sovereign physician, and acquainted with all the powers NOTES.

515. Delphica tellus.] Delphos was a city of Phocis in Achaia, near to Par-Apollo, that was there in great esteem.

Plura locuturum timido Peneïa cursu 525 Fugit; cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit. Tum quoque visa decens: nudabant corpora venti, Obviaque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes, Et lævis impexos retro dabat aura capillos. Auctaq; forma fugâ est. Sed enim non sustinet

ultra

Perdere blanditias juvenis deus: utque movebat

Ipse amor, admisso sequitur vestigia passu.

Perdere blanditias juvenis deus utque movebat

Juvenia deus, non sustinet ultra perdere blanditius: utque ipse blanditius: utque ipse blanditius: utque ipse -Ut canis in vacuo leporem cum gallicus arvo Vidit; et hic prædam pedibus petit, ille salutem: Alter inhæsuro similis, jam jamque tenere Sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro; Alter in ambiguo est, an sit deprênsus, et ipsis

Peneia timido cursu fugit eum locuturum plura, reliquitque ver-ba imperfecta cum ba imperfecta cum ipso. Tum quoque est visa decens. Venti nudabant corpora, fla-minaque obvia vibrabant adversas vestes; amor movebat, sequi tur vestigia admisso passu. Ut canis gal licus cum vidit leporem in vacuo arvo; et hic. petit prædam pedibus, ille petit salutem. Alter similis inhæsuro, jamque sperat

jam jamque tenere, et stringit vestigia extento rostro: alter est in ambiguo an sit deprensus, ct

TRANSLATION.

"of simples. Alas! that love is not to be cured by herbs, and those "arts which give relief to all, are unprofitable only to their master!"

The daughter of Penens still flies, nor regards him, as he thus continued his complaints, and the imperfect accent dies on her ear: then too she appeared lovely; the winds exposed her body to view, the meeting blasts tossed back her flowing robe, and the gentle gales spread her careless locks behind: thus her flight increased her beauty. But the youthful god, too eager to lose his time in empty compliments, and urged by love, pursues his steps with quickened pace. As when a greyhound has spied a hare in the open plain, and with redoubled speed pursues his prey, she with equal speed eludes his steps: the one just ready to fasten, hopes every moment to secure his hold, and, with extended jaws, presses upon her heels; the other, in doubt whether

533. Ut canis in vacuo. The simile is here drawn with all the strength and colouring of poetry, and admirably fitted to give us an idea of the eagerness wherewith the god pursued on the one hand, and the anxiety wherewith the nymph endeavoured to escape on the other. Mr. Pope, in his Windsor-Forest, has imitated this passage, where he describes the nymph Lodona pursued by Pan and transformed into a river. As the whole passage in the English poet is inexpressibly beautiful, and wrought up with all the interesting eircumstances that can engage the attention of the reader, I shall transcribe it here entire, and compare it with Ovid.

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly, when the fierce engle cleaves the liquid sky: Not balf so swiftly the fierce engle moves, when litro the clouds he drives the trembling doves; As from the god she flew with furious pace, Or as the god more lurious uig'd the chase. Now fainting, sinking, pale, the upmph appears, Now close behind his sounding steps she hears; And now his shadow reached her as she run, His shadow lengthered by the setting sun; And how his shorter breath with sultry air, Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair.

The short compass of these notes will not allow me to illustrate similar passages by comparing them minutely with each other, though perhaps nothing could contribute more to form the taste, and give the mind a right tincture. I shall therefore sometimes, though not so often as I could wish, take that liberty. The simile of the Greyhound in Ovid, and of the Eagle in Mr. Pope, are both finely imagined, and receive a considerable beauty from the repetitions. I mean the marking distinctly the eagerness and swiftness wherewith the one pursues, and the other files: for by that means their mutual struggles are more strongly represented to the fancy; and it would be hard to say which has suc-ceeded best. But in the descriptive part, where the god gains upon the nymph, and at last comes up with her; the English poet has manifestly improved upon the hint here given him. He enters into a particular detail of circumstances, and with a liveliness of

cripitur ipsis morsibus; relinquitque ora tan-gentia. Sic est deus et virgo, hic celer spe illa celeris timore. Tamen ille qui insequitur, adjutus pennis amoris, est ocior, negatque re-quiem; imminetque ter-go fugaci; et afflut crinem sparsum cervici-bus. Illa viribus absumptis expalluit; vic-taque labore citæ fuga; spectans undus Penei-das, inquit: pater fer opem; si vos flumina habetis numen: aut tu tellus quà nimium placui, tus quantum piacui, hisce; vel perde islam figuram quæ fucit ut lædur, mutando eam. Prece vix finità, gravis torpor alligat illius artus: mollia pracordiu cinguntur tenui libro: crines crescunt in frondem, crines brachia crescunt in ramos: pes modo tam velox, hæret pigris ra-dicibus: cacumen obit ora: nitor unus re-manet in illa. Phæbus amat hanc quoque: positâque dextrá in

Morsibus eripitur: tangentiaque ora relinquit: Sic deus, et virgo est: hic spe celer, illa timore. Qui tamen insequitur, pennis adjutus amoris, 540 Ocior est, requiemque negat; tergoque fugaci Imminet; et crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat: Viribus absumptis expalluit illa; citæque Victa labore fugæ, spectans Peneïdas undas, 544 Fer, pater, inquit, opem, si flumina numen habetis, Quâ nimiùm placui, tellus, aut hisce; vel istam, Quæ facit ut lædar, mutando perde figuram.] Vix prece finità, torpor gravis alligat artus: Mollià cinguntur tenui præcordia libro: In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt. 550 Pes modò tam velox pigris radicibus hæret: Ora cacumen obit: remanet nitor unus in illâ. Hanc quoque Phæbus amat: positâque in stipite dextrâ

Sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus. Complexusq; suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis, 555 Oscula dat ligno: refugit tamen oscula lignum. Cui deus: At conjux quoniam mea non potes esse;

postuque entre me stipite, sentit pectus adhuc trepidare sub novo cortice. Complexusque ramos, ut membra, suis lacertis, dat oscula ligno; Lignum tamen refugit oscula. Cui deus dixit: at quoniam non potes esse.

TRANSLATION.

already seized, escapes from his very bites, and starts from his mouth as it touches her. Such was the god, and such the flying nymph: he urged by hope, and she by fear. But the pursuer, wafted by the wings of love, gains upon her, and denies her rest; and now she hears his steps close behind her; now his breath fans her parting hair. The nymph (her strength failing) grew pale, and spent with the labour of so long a flight, cast a mournful look upon the streams of Peneus: "Oh "help me, father, in this extreme necessity, if you rivers are really deities. O earth, in which I have too much delighted, open to re"ceive me, or change this form, the cause of all my sorrows."

Scarce had she ended her prayer, when a heavy numbness tied up her joints; a filmy rind grows round her body; her hairs sprout into leaves, her arms into boughs; and her feet, so swift of late, stick fast by dull roots: her head is covered by a shady top, and her beauty and neatness alone remain. This too is the darling of Phœbus, who clapping his hand upon the trunk, feels her bosom yet pant under the new bark. Then entwining his arms in the boughs, heaps kisses upon the wood, which seemed to start back, and decline his embraces: to whom the god, "Though you cannot be my wife, I yet espouse you for my tree.

NOTES.

imagination, that makes us in a manner spectators of the chase. The nymph first hears behind her the sounding steps of the deity: she then perceives that his shadow has reached her; and last of all, feels his breath panting upon her neck. The reader is by this means acquainted with the several successions of fear as they arise in the mind of the nymph, sees her danger still increasing, and is in pain for her every moment.

Arbor eris, certè, dixit, mea : semper habebunt Te coma, te citharæ, te nostræ, laure, pharetræ. Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum læta triumphum 560 Vox canet: et longæ visent capitolia pompæ. Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos Ante fores stabis; mediamque tuebere quercum: Utque meum intonsis caput est juvenile capillis, Tuquoq; perpetuos semper gere frondis honores. Finierat Pæan: factis modò laurea ramis Annuit; utque caput, visa est agitâsse cacumen.

XI. Est nemus Hæmoniæ, prærupta quod un-

dique claudit

Sylva: vocant Tempe; per quæ Penëus ab imo Effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis: Dejectuque gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila conducit, summasque aspergine sylvas Impluit et sonitu plùs quam vicina fatigat. Hæc domus, hæc sedes, hæc sunt penetralia magni Amnis: in hoc residens facto de cautibus antro, 575 Undis jura dabat, nymphisque colentibus undas. Conveniunt illuc popularia flumina primum; Nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem, sunt penetralia magui amnis: residens in hoc antro facto de cautibus, dabat jura undis, nymphisque colentibus undas. Popularia flumina primum conveniunt illue, nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem. Spercheos populifer; et Enipeus irrequietus, Populifer Spercheos, et irrequietus Enipeus,

mea conjux, certe eris mea arbor: coma nostra lauro semper ha-bebit te, Cithara nos-tra hubebunt te, et Pharetræ nostræ semper habebunt te. aderis Lutiis ducibus, cum tata vox canet trium: um tata vor canettri-um: umphum; et longe pompæ vivent capito-lia. Tu cadem, fidis-pores. sima custos positius Augustis, stubis ante fores; tueber que quer-cum mediam. Utque meum cuput est juve-nile intonsis capillis; tu quoque, semper zere perpetuos honores frondis. Paan finie-rat. Laurca annuit ramis modo factis, estque visa agitusse cucumen, ut caput. XI. Est nemus He-

moniæ, quod prærupta sylva claudit undique: vocant Tempe: per quæ Peneus effusus ab imo Pinao volvitur spumosis undis: con-ducitque dejectu gru-vi, nubila agitantia tenues fumos, implu-itque summas sylvas aspergine, et fatigat plusquam vicina toca sonitu. Hae est do-

TRANSLATION.

"My hair, my harp, and quiver, shall be always adorned with branches "of laurel. You shall attend upon the Latian leaders, when the joyful "acclamations of the soldiers proclaim a triumph, and pompous trains "visit the capitol. You too shall stand before the gate of Augustus, "the faithful guardian of the oaken crown. And as my head is ever "youthful with uncut locks, be you too adorned with the unfading ho-"nours of green leaves." Apollo ended: the grateful laurel, with nodding boughs, expressed its joy, and seemed to shake its shady top.

XI. There is in Thessaly a valley called Tempe, enclosed on all sides by a forest mounted on craggy rocks; through this the river Peneus, issuing from the bottom of Pindus, rolls his foaming waves. The river, by its mighty fall, raises thick mists, which scattering their drops in thin vapours gently sprinkle the tops of the woods, and spread the noise of their fall to a great distance. This is the house, this the mansion, this the retired sanctuary of the great river. Here, residing in a cave formed by rocks, he gave laws to the waters. Hither all the neighbouring streams first resort, uncertain whether to congratulate the father, or lament his daughter's fate: Sphercheos, crowned with poplar, restless Enipeus, aged Apidanus, gentle Amphrysus, and Æas: then a

574. Hæc domus, &c.] The poets took their rise, the habitations of the called the fountains, from whence rivers gods of these rivers.

seriexque Apidanus, lenisque Amphrysos, et Æas. Moxque alii amnes, qui qua impetus tulit illas, deducunt in mare undus fessus erroribus. Inachus unus abest: reconditusque imo antro, auget aquas fletibus: que miserrimus luget nu-tam Io, ut umissam. Nescit fruaturne vita, an sit apud manes: sed putat illam quam non invenit usquam, esse nusquam; atque verctur pejoru animo. Jupiter viderat Io redeuntem à patrio flumine: dixeratque, O virgo digna Jove, facturaque nescio quem beatum tuo toro, pete umbras altorum nemorum (et monstraverat umbras nemorum) dum calet, et sel est altissimus, medio orbe. Quod si times intrare sola latebras ferarum; subibis tutu secreta nemorum deo præside: nec deo de plebe; sed ego, qui teneo extestia sceptra magna manu; sed ego qui mitto vaga fulmina. Ne fuge me, enim fugiebat: et jam reliquerat pascua Ler-

Apidanusq; senex, lenisq; Amphrysos, et Æas:550 Moxque amnes alii; qui, qua tulit impetus illos, In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas. Inachus unus abest; imoque reconditus antro Fletibus auget aquas; natamque miserrimus lô Luget, ut amissam: nescit vitâne fruatur, 585 An sitapud manes: sed, quam non invenitusquam, Esse putat nusquam, atque animo pejora veretur. Viderat à patrio redeuntem Jupiter lô Flumine: et, ô virgo Jove digna, tuoque beatum Nescio quem factura toro, pete, dixerat, umbras,

umbras)

Dum calet, et medio sol est altissimus orbe.

Quòd si sola times latebras intrare ferarum;

Præside tuta deo nemorum secreta subibis:

Nec de plebe deo; sed qui cælestia magnå 595

Sceptra manu teneo, sed qui vaga fulmina mitto.

Ne fuge me (fugiebat enim) jam pascua Lernæ,

Consitaque arboribus Lycæa reliquerat arva:

Cùm deus inductâ latas caligine terras

Occuluit, tenuitq; fugam rapuitq; pudorem. 600

Altorum nemorum (et nemorum monstraverat

enim fugichat: et jam Interea medios Juno despexit in agros, recliquerat pascuaLer. na, arvaque. Lycea consita arboribus; cum deus occuluit latas terras caliginà inductà, tenuitque fugam ejus, rapuitque pudorem. Interea Juno despexit in medios agros,

TRANSLATION.

numerous throng of kindred brooks, who each, according to his current, after infinite windings, pour their streams into the sea. Inachus alone is absent, and shut up in his retired cave, mourns the loss of his daughter Io, and augments the flood with his tears; uncertain whether yet she enjoyed life, or wandered in the regions of the dead; but as he can find her no where, concludes that she is no where, and fears the worst in his mind. Jupiter had seen Io returning from her father's brook, and said: "O virgin, worthy of Jove, and destined perhaps to make some "mortal happy, retire under the shade of these high trees (pointing "withal at the shade he meant) to avoid the scorehing heat of the "sun, who now darts his rays from the middle of his orb. But if you "are afraid to enter alone these coverts, where lurk the savage kind, "yet you may safely pass through the retired shades, under the pro-"tection of a god; nor a god of mean rank, but who sway with power-"ful hand the sceptre of heaven, and temper the awful thunder. Oh "fly not" (for she fled). Already she had passed the pastures of Lerna, and the Lycean plains planted with trees, when Jupiter co-

NOTES.

583. Inachus.] A river of Achaia; so called from Inachus, the founder of the kingdom of Argos, who caused a channel to be dug for it.

597. Pascua Lerna. Lerna was a lake

in Peloponnesus, near to the river Inachus, famous for the serpent Hydra, which harboured in it, and was slain by Hercules.

Et noctis faciem nebulas fecisse volucres Sub nitido mirata die; non fluminis illas Esse, nec humenti sentit tellure remitti: Atque suus conjux, ubi sit, circumspicit? ut quæ Deprênsi toties jam nôsset furta mariti. 606 spicit ubi sit suus eon jus; ut que jam nôsset furta mariti etites deprensi. Quem postquam cœlo non repperit: aut ego fallor, Aut ego lædor, ait. Delapsaq; ab æthere summo Constitit in terris: nebulasque recedere jussit.

Constitit in terris: nebulasque recedere jussit. Conjugis adventum præsenserat, inque nitentem Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam. 611 Bos quoque formosa est; speciem Saturnia vacca, Quanquam invita, probat: nec non et cujus, et unde.

Quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia, quarit. Jupiter è terrà genitam mentitur, ut auctor 615 Desinat inquiri. Petit hanc Saturnia munus. Quid faciat? Crudele, suos addicere amores: Nondare, suspectum. Pudor est, qui suadeatillinc; Hinc dissuadet amor; victus pudor esset amore; Sed leve si munus sociæ generisque torique 620 Vacca negaretur, poterat non vacca videri.

et mirata volucres nebulas fecisse faciem noctis sub nitido die ; sentit illas non esse nebulas flumines, nec remitti humenti tellure: atque circumque: ad summo athere constitit in terris ; jussitque nebulas rece-dere. Ille præsense-rut adventum conjugis, mutaveratque vul-tus Inacl.idos in nitentem juvencam. Bos est quoque formosa. Saturnia quanquam invita probat speciem vucca: nec non, quasi nescia veri, quarit et cujus sit, et unde, rel ex quo sit armento. Jupiter mentitur eam esse genitam è terra, ut uuctor desinet inquiri. Saturnia petit hanc munus. Quid faciat? Erat crudele addicere suos amores;

non dare, erat suspec-tum. Est pudor qui suadeat illine; amor dissuadet hine: pudor esset victus amore; sed si tacca, leve munus, negaretur socia generisque torique; poterat videri non vacca.

TRANSLATION.

vered the earth for a great way with thick darkness, stopped her

flight, and enjoyed, by force, the wished-for happiness.

Mean time Juno looked down from on high upon the Arcadian fields. and wondering that the floating clouds should have the appearance of night, under a bright day, was soon sensible that these were not exhaled from rivers, or marshy fens: she therefore looks round every way for her husband, as being no stranger to his artifices, whom she had so often detected. Finding him not in heaven, Either, says she, I am deceived, or injured; and descending from the height of heaven, alighted upon the earth, and commanded the clouds to withdraw. Jupiter had foreseen the descent of his spouse, and had transformed the daughter of Inachus into a lovely heifer; who still, under that shape, retains her former beauty. Juno, though with reluctance, praises the make and sleekness of the cow, and, as if ignorant of the truth, inquires whose she was, whence, and from what herd. Jupiter, to prevent any more questions about the owner, feigns that she was produced out of the earth. The daughter of Saturn begs her of him. What could he do? It was cruel to give up his mistress, and suspicious to refuse her: shame urges on the one hand, loves dissuades on the other; but shame would at last have yielded to love, had he not feared that, by denying so slight a present to the partner of his race

NOTES.

620. Sociæ generisque torique.] Juno 612. Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn. was both the sister and the wife of Jove.

Pellice donata, Diva non protinus exuit omnem metum; timuit-que Jovem, et fuit anxia furti ; donce tradidit cam servandam Argo Aristorida: Argus habebat caput rinctum centum luminibus. Inde bina ca-picbant quietem suis vicibus: catera servabant, atque manebant in statione. Quocunque modo constiterat, spectabat ad Io: quamvis aversus, hubebat tamen lo ante oculos. Sinit cam pasci luce, cum sol est sub alta tellure, elaudit eam ; et circumdat vincula indigno collo. Pascitur frondibus arbuteis, et amarâ herbâ: proque toro, înfelix încubat terræ, non semper habenti gramen; potatque limosa flumina. Illa etiam flumina. 11 cum vellet cum vellet supplex tendere brachia Argo, non habuit brachia qua tenderet Argo: Argo: estistitque mugitus ore conato queri: pertimuitque sonos, estque exterrita propria voce. que conspexit nova cornua in unda, pertimuit, externataque refugit se.

Pellice donatâ, non protinûs exuit omnem Diva metum; timuitq; Jovem, et fuit anxia furti: Donec Aristoridæ servandam tradidit Argo. Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat. Inde suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem; 626 Cætera servabant, atque in statione manebant. Constiterat quocunque modo; spectabat ad Iô: Ante oculos Iô, quamvis aversus, habebat. Luce sinit pasci: cum Sol tellure sub alta est; 630 Claudit, et indigno circumdat vincula collo, Frondibus arbuteis, et amarâ vescitur herbâ: Proque toro, terræ non semper gramen habenti Incubat infelix: limosaque flumina potat. Illa etiam supplex Argo cum brachia vellet 635 Tendere: non habuit, qua brachia tenderet Argo: Conatoque queri mugitus edidit ore. Pertimuitque sonos, propriâque exterrita voce est. Venit et ad ripas, ubi ludere sæpe solebat, Inachidas ripas: novaque ut conspexit in unda 640 Cornua, pertimuit, seque externata refugit. Naïades ignorant, ignorat et Inachus ipse,

Venit et ad ripas; ad ripas Inachidas, ubi sape solebat ludere; ut-

TRANSLATION.

and bed, he would increase her suspicions, and make her imagine it must be something more than a cow. The goddess, possessed of her rival, did not, however, immediately drop all suspicion: she distrusted Jupiter, and was apprehensive of treachery: till at length she com-

mits her to the care of Argus, the son of Aristor.

Argus had a head compassed round with a hundred eyes, of which two slept in their turns, the rest watched, and kept always on duty in In whatever way he stood, his looks were directed to *Io*: Io was before his eyes, even when he turned from her. In the daytime he suffers her to feed, but when the sun retires under the earth, he shuts her up, and ties a cord round her neck, too delicate for such rough usage. She feeds upon the leaves of the strawberry-tree, and bitter herbs. Instead of a bed, the unhappy Io sleeps upon the ground, often too in places that were not covered with grass, and drinks of the muddy rivers. When she wanted to stretch out her suppliant arms to Argus, she had no arms to stretch out to Argus, and endeavouring to complain, her mouth was filled with lowings. She startled at the sounds, and was terrified with the noise of her own voice: she came too to the banks where she was often wont to sport, the banks of her father Inachus, where, when she discovered her new horns in the stream, she started, and would have fled from herself. The Naïads knew her not, even Inachus

NOTES.

624. Aristoridæ Argo.] Argus, the made the poets feign that he had a hunson of Aristor: his extreme vigilance dred eyes.

Quæ sit: at illa patrem sequitur, sequiturq; sorores;

Et patitur tangi, seque admirantibus offert.

Decerptas senior porrexerat Inachus herbas; 645
Illa manus lambit, patriisque dat oscula palmis:
Nec retinet lacrymas: et, si mòdo verba sequantur,
Oret opem; nomenque suum, casusque loquatur.
Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere ducit,
Corporis indicium mutati triste peregit. 650
Me miserum! exclamat pater Inachus: inque gementis

Cornibus, et niveæ pendens cervice juvencæ, Me miserum! ingeminat: Tune es quæsita per omnes

Nata mihi terras? Tu non inventa repertâ Luctus eras levior? retices; nec mutua nostris 655 Dicta refers; alto tantùm suspiria prodis Pectore: quodq; unum potes, ad mea verba re-

At tibi ego ignarus thalamos tædasque parabam; Spesq; fuit generi mihi prima; secunda nepotum: De grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus habendus.

Nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores: Sed nocet esse deum; præclusaque janua lethi

tibi de grege, nune natus de grege. Nec liect mihi finire tantos dolores morte; sed nocet mihi, me esse Deum: januaque lethi præclusa,

Naïades ignorant, et ipse Inachus ignorat quæ sit; at itla sequitur patrem, sequi-turque sorores, et patitur tangi, offertque se illis admirantibus. Senior Inachus porrexerat decerptas herbas; illa lambit munus ejus, datque oscula patriis patmis; nec retinet lacrymas; et si modo verba sequantur, oret opem; l'oquaturque sunm nomen, suosque easus. Littera quam pes dueit in putvere pro verbis, peregit triste indicium mutati corporis. Pater Inachus exclamat: me miserum! densque in cornibus et eervice juveneæ niveæ gementis, ingeminat; mc miserum! Tune nata es quasita mihi per omnes terras? Tu non inventa eras luctus levior repertû ; retices: nec réfers dicta mutua nostris; tantum prodis suspiria alto peetore: quodque unum potes, remugis ad meu verba. At ego ignarus parabam tibi ightins perdodu tot thalamos, twadasque: spesque generi juit prima mihi, spes ne-potum fuit secunda. Nunc vir est habendus

TRANSLATION.

himself knows her not. She follows her father and sisters, suffers herself to be touched, and offers her neck to their stroking hands, as they stood admiring her. Aged Inachus having pulled up some grass, holds it out to her; she licks his hands, and gives kisses to her father's palms; nor does she restrain her tears, and could she make words follow, would beg his help, and acquaint him with her name and misfortunes. Instead of words, letters which she printed with her foot in the sand, made a mournful discovery of the unhappy change.

"Ah wretched me! cried the disconsolate father; and hauging upon the neck and horns of the snow-white cow, again exclaims, wretched me! Art thou then the daughter whom I have sought so long round the world? Alas! to lose you, was a yet less calamity than thus to find you. You are silent, nor answer me with mutual words: deep sighs are drawn from out your breast, and deprived of speech, you express yourself only in lowings. But I, a stranger to all, was preparing the nuptial bed and torch, and fed myself with the empty hope of a son-in-law, and grandchildren. Now a husband must be given you from the herd, now your progeny must belong to the herd: nor

NOTES.

655. Luctus cras levior.] Because he accounted it a greater misfortune to see to lose her altogether.

extendit nostros luctus in avum aternum. Stellatus Argus sub-movet esm patri mæ-renti tolia, abstrahit-que natam ereptam in pascua diversa. Ipse occupat procul sublime cacumen montis;

unde sedens, specule-tur in omnes partes. XII. Nec rector su-perûm potest ultra ferre tanta mala Phoronidos; vocatque natum, quem lucida Pleias est enixa partu; imperatque ut det Ar-gum leto. Mora est reatous, virgamque somniferam pot many parva sumpsisse alas manu, tegimenque ca-pillis. Natus Jove ubi desposuit hac, desilit ab patria arce in ter-ras: illic removitque tegimen, et posuit pennas : virga tantummodo est retenta. virga nt pastor agit ca-pellas abductas dum venit, per decia rura; ct cantat avenis structis. Argus, eustos Junonius, captus voce Argus ait: neque enim pecorino a artis, ait, quisquis es poteras considere mecum hoc saxo, neque enim est in ullo

Æternum nostros luctus extendit in ævum. Talia mœrenti stellatus submovet Argus; Ereptamque patri diversa in pascua natam 665 Abstrahit. Ipse procul montis sublime cacumen Occupat; unde sedens partes speculetur in om-

XII. Nec superûm rector mala tanta Phoronidos ultra

Ferre potest: natumq; vocat; quem lucida partu Pleïas enixa est; lethoque det, imperat, Argum. Parva mora est, alas pedibus, virgamque potenti Somniferam sumpsisse manu, tegimenque ca-

pillis.

Hæc ubi disposuit, patriâ Jove natus ab arce Desilit in terras: illîc tegimenque removit, 674 Et posuit pennas; tantummodo virga retenta est. Hâc agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Dum venit abductas: et structis cantat avenis. Voce novæ captus custos Junonius artis, Quisquis es, hoc poteras mecum considere saxo, Argus ait: neque enim pecori fœcundior ullo 680

TRANSLATION.

"can I be relieved from these mighty sorrows by death, but it is a real ." misfortune that I am a god, and the gate of death being shut against " me, extends my woes through endless ages."

While he thus lamented, starry Argus removes her from him, and carries the daughter, thus eruelly torn from her father, into other pastures: he himself retires to the top of a hill at some distance, whence

he might with ease look round on every side.

XII. But the sovereign of gods can no longer bear the sufferings to which he sees the grandaughter of Phoroneus exposed. He therefore calls his son, whom the bright Maïa bore to him, and charges him to put Argus to death. But small delay was made in fastening his wings, taking the soporiferous rod in his powerful hand, and the cap for his hair. When all was ready, the son of Jove leaps down from his father's palace upon the earth. Here he dismissed his cap and wings, and only retains the mysterious rod. With this, as a shepherd, he drives some she-goats through the pathless plains, taken up as he came along, and plays upon a few oaten straws he had artfully joined together. Argus, charmed with the voice of this new contrivance, Whosoever thou art,

NOTES.

670. Pleias.] Maïa, one of the seven daughters of Atlas, who were afterward known under the name of the Pleiades, or seven stars.

671. Alas pedibus.] Mercury is almost always represented with wings at his ancles, and in the posture of one flying; probably because he was supposed to be the messenger of the gods.

671. Virgamque potenti, somniferani sumpsisse manu.] Mercury's rod is very much celebrated in the writings of the poets, and feigned to be of great virtue. Virgil, in his fourth book of the Æneid, ver. 242, gives a fine description of it. See the prose translation of . Virgil.

Herba loco est: aptamq; vides pastoribus umbram.

Sedit Atlantiades, et euntem multa loquendo Detinuit sermone diem; junctisque canendo Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat. Ille tamen pugnat molles evincere somnos: 685 Et quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus; Parte tamen vigilat: quærit quoq; (namq; reperta Fistula nuper erat) quâ sit ratione reperta.

XIII. Tum deus, Arcadiæ gelidis in montibus, inquit,

Inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Nonacrinas 690 Naïas una fuit : nymphæ Syringa vocabant. Non semel et Satyros eluserat illa sequentes, Et quoscunque deos umbrosave sylva, feraxve Rus habet : Ortygiam studiis ipsâque colebat Virginitate deam: ritu quoque cincta Dianæ 695 Falleret, et credi posset Latonia, si non

Corneus huic arcus, si non foret aureus illi.

Sic quoque fallebat. Redeuntem colle Lyceo

ct posset credi Latonia, si non foret huic areus corneus, si non illi arcus aureus. Et quoque

loco herba facundior pecori: videsque um-bram aptam pastori-bus. Atlantiades sedit et loquendo multu, detinuit euntem diem sermone: tentatque vincere servantia lumina canendo junetis arundinibus. Ille ta-men pugnat evincere molles somnos: et molles somnos: et quanvis sopor est re-ceptus parte oculo-rum, tamen vigilat parte: quærit quoque qua ratione fistula sit reperta, namque erat

nuper reperta.
XIII. Tum deus inquit, fuit una Noïas celeberrima inter Ha-madryadas Nonacrimaaryaaas Nonaets-nas in gelidis monti-bus Arcadia. Nympha vocubant eam Syringa. Illa non semeleluserat et sequentes Sutyros, et quoscunque deus rel

sic fallebut. TRANSLATION.

friend, says he, thou mayest sit down by me upon this stone; for neither will you find a place more fertile in grass, and there is moreover here a convenient shade for shepherds. The god sat down, and in various discourses prolonged the flowing hours; and by playing on his pipe of reeds, endeavours to conquer the watchful eyes of the keeper. on the contrary struggles hard to shake off the soft fetters of sleep; and though part of his eyes were lulled in gentle slumbers, yet with the other part he watches: he inquires too how the pipe was first invented, (for it was then but a late discovery.)

XIII. To which the god: In the cold mountains of Arcadia, there was among the Hamadryads of Nonacris, a Naïad famous above the rest, and by her fellow nymphs called Syrinx: she had often eluded the swiftly pursuing Satyrs, and all the train of lustful deities that inhabit the shady woods, or fertile plains. Devoted to the Ortygian goddess, she rivalled her in her rural exercises, and unsullied virginity. Clad too like Diana, she might have passed for the daughter of Latona, but that she wore a bow of corneil wood, and the goddess one of gold: nay, even thus she deceived. Pan saw her returning from Lycens, and having his

NOTES.

682. Atlantiades.] Mercury, the son of Maia, who was the daughter of Atlas. 689. Tum deus, Arcadiæ, &c.] The

poet here introduces a new fable, under pretence of satisfying Argus' curiosity, with respect to the invention of the shepherd's pipe.

690. Hamadryadas Nonacrinas.] Hamadryads, as we have already said, were nymplis supposed to reside in particular trees, and to live and die with them. Nonacris, the name of a mountain and city of Arcadia.

694. Ortygiam deam.] Diana, who was born in the island of Delos, called anciently Ortygia.

696. Latonia.] Diana was the daughter of Latona.

Pan videt hanc re-deuntem colle Lyceo, pracinctusque quoad præcinctusque quoad caput pinu acutà, re-fert tolia verba. Res-tabat Mercurio referre rerba, et referre nym-pham precibus spretis fngisse per avia; donec venerit ad placidum amnem arenosi Ladonis: et hic orasse liquidas sorores ut mutarent se, undis impe-dientibus cursum illi: Panaque cum putaret Syringa jam prensam sibi, tenuisse polustres calamos pro corpore nympha: dumque suspirat ibi, ventos motos in arundine, effecisse tenuem sonum, similemque querenti: de-um captum arte novâ dulcedineque vocis, dixisse hoc concilium manchit mihi tecum: atque ita calamis disparibus junctis inter se compagine cera, eos tenuisse nomen puella. Cyllenius dicturus tatia, videt omnes oculos
Argi succubuisse, luminaque adoperta somno. Extemplo supprimit vocem: firmatque

Pan videt hanc, pinuque caput præcinctus acutâ, Talia verba refert: restabat verba referre: 700 Et precibus spretis fugisse per avia nympham; Donec arenosi placidum Ladonis ad amnem Venerit: hic illi, cursum impedientibus undis, Ut se mutarent, liquidas orâsse sorores: Panaque, cùm prênsam sibi jam Syringa putaret. Corpore pro nymphæ calamos tenuisse palustres, Dumque ibi suspirat, motos in arundine ventos Effecisse sonum tenuem, similemque querenti: Arte novâ vocisque deum dulcedine captum, Hoc mihi concilium tecum, dixisse, manebit: 710 Atque ita disparibus calamis compagine ceræ, Inter se junctis nomen tenuisse puellæ.

Talia dicturus, vidit Cyllenius omnes Succubuisse oculos, adopertaque lumina somno. Supprimit extemplo vocem; firmatq; soporem 715 Languida permulcens medicatà lumina virgà. Nec mora: falcato nutantem vulnerat ense, Quà collo confine caput: saxoque cruentum Dejicit; et maculat præruptam sanguine cautem. Arge, jaces; quodq, in tot lumina lumen habebas,

soporem, permuléens lumino languida medicatû virgû. Nec erat mora : vulnerat eum nutantem falcato ense, qua caput est confine collo: dejicitque cum crucutum saxo; et maculat præruplam cautem sanguine. Arge jaces; lumenque quod habebas in tol lumina.

TRANSLATION.

head adorned with a crown of pine leaves, thus addressed her: it remained for Mercury to repeat the words, and how the nymph, despising his address, fled through pathless ways, till she came to the gentle stream of sandy Ladon; and that here the current stopping her flight, she prayed to the watery sisters to change her shape; that Pan imagining he had now caught Syrinx, instead of the body of the nymph, laid hold on some marshy reeds. Here while he sighed, the winds moving along the reeds, made a murmuring noise like the voice of one complaining; and that the god, pleased with this new music and harmonious din, said: This manner of converse between us shall always remain: and that hence some unequal reeds joined together with wax, still retain the name of the ungrateful fair. The Cyllenian god (I say) was about to relate this, when he perceived all the eyes of Argus sunk in sleep, and his eye-lids covered with drowsy slumbers: immediately he suppressed his song, and with his magic rod, stroking his languid eyes, confirms their rest: then drawing without delay his crooked falchion, wounds him nodding, just where the head is joined to the neck, and threw him down bloody from the rock, staining the craggy steep with his gore. Argus thou art no more, and

NOTES.

^{713.} Cyllenius.] Mercury, so called from Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia, where he was born.

Extinctum est: centumq; oculos nox occupat una. Excipit hos, volucrisque suæ Saturnia pennis

Collocat; et gemmis caudam stellantibus implet. XIV. Protinus exarsit, nec tempora distulitiræ; Horriferamq; oculis animoq; object Erinnyn 725 Pellicis Argolicæ, stimulosque in pectora cæcos Condidit, et profugam per totum terruit orbem. Ultimus immenso restabas, Nile, labori. Quem simul ac tetigit, positisque in margine ripæ Procubuit genibus, resupinoque ardua collo, 730 Quos potuit, solos tollens ad sidera vultus, Et gemitu, et lacrymis, et luctisono mugitu Cum Jove visa queri est, finemq; orare malorum. Conjugis ille suæ complexus colla lacertis, 734 Finiat ut pænas tandem, rogat: inque futurum Pone metus, inquit, nunquam tibi causa doloris Hæc erit; et Stygias jubet hoc audire paludes. Ut lenita dea est, vultus capit illa priores; Fitque quod antè fuit : fugiunt è corpore setæ: Cornua decrescunt: fit luminis arctior orbis: 740 Contrahitur rictus; redeunt humeriq; manusque:

Ungulaque in quinos dilapsa absumitur ungues. evit causa doloris tibi, gias audire hoc. Ut dea est lenita, illa capit vultus priores, fitque quod fui ante. Seta fugiunt è corpore: cornua decrescunt: orbis luminis fit arctior: rictus contrahitur: humerique manusque redeunt; ungulaque dilapsa in quinos ungues absumitur.

est extinctum: Noxque una occupat centum oculos. Saturnia excipit hos, collocatque pennis suæ volucris; et implet caudam ejus

implet caudam ejus gemmis stellantibus.

XIV. Juno protinus exarsit, nec distulit tempora ira; objecitque horriferam Erinnyn oculis animoque Argolicæ pellicis, condiditque cacos stimulos in pectora, et terruit eam profugam per totum orbem. Tu Nile restabas ultimus terminus immenso labori; Quem simul ac tetigit, procubuitque genibus positis in margine ripæ, arduaque collo resupino, tollens ad sidera vultus quos solos potuit; est visa queri cum Jove, et gemitu, et lacrymis, et mugitu luctisono, orareque finem malorum. Ille complexus lacertis colla suæ conjugis, rogat ut tandem finiat panas ejus: quæ in-quit, pone metus in fa-turum, hæc nunquam erit causa doloris tibi,

TRANSLATION.

the light taken in by so many eyes is extinguished; one night has seized them all: these Saturnia takes, and spreads in the feathers of her favourite bird, filling its tail with starry gems.

XIV. But burning with rage, and impatient to revenge the injury, she presents a dreadful fury to the eyes and thoughts of her Grecian rival, and hides invisible stings in her bosom, and drives her an exile round the world. Nile remained the utmost boundary of her long wandering; where, as soon as she arrived, she fell with bended knees upon the bordering bank; then raising herself up with her neck aloof, and casting to heaven those looks which then she only could, with sighs and tears, and mournful lowings, she seemed to complain of Jupiter, and beg an end of her misfortunes. The god throwing his arms round the neck of his spouse, requested that she would at length end her punishment. Henceforth, says he, cease your fears, she shall never more be the cause of pain to you; and calls to the Stygian waves to hear his oath. How soon the goddess was pacified! She recovers her former looks, and again appears what before she had been: the hairs began to fall away, her horns decrease, and the orb of her eye is contracted: her

NOTES.

726. Pellicis Argolica.] The Greeks were called Argolici, from Argos, a city of Peloponnesus, where Inachus

the father of Io settled with a colony of Ægyptians.

Nil de bove superest in illà nisi candor forme, nymphaque contenta officio duorum pedum erigitur; metuitque loqui; ne mugiat more juvence, ct timide retentat verba intermissa. Nune dea celeberrima, colitur liniare i turbi

intermassa, valetate timigeră turbă. XV. Epuphus tandem creditur esse genitus XV. Epuphus tandem creditur esse genitus processe propositure es enime magni Jovis; tenetque templa juncta parenti per urbes. Phaeton satus sole fuil aqualis huic animis et annis: quem Inachides non tulit, loquentem quondum magnu, nec cedentem sibi, superbumque parente Phabo; aitque, demens, credis omnia matri; et es tunidus matri; et es tunidus imagine falsi genitoris. Phaeton erubnit, repressituque iram pradore, et tulit convicia Epophi ad matrem Clymenen. Aitque quo genitriz magis doleus; ego ille liber, ille ferox tucui. Pudet et hæc opprobriu potuisse dici nubis, et non potuisse refelli. At tu, si modo sum creatus stiepe cælesti, ede notam tanti generis; que assere me calo. Dixit; et implie

De bove nîl superest, formæ nisi candor, in illâ: Officioque pedum nymphæ contenta duorum Erigitur; metuitq; loqui; ne more juvencæ 745 Mugiat: et timide verba intermissa retentat. Nunc dea linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.

XV. Huic Epaphus magni genitus de semine tandem

Creditur esse Jovis: perque urbes juncta parenti Templa tenet. Fuit huic animis æqualis et annis, Sole satus Phaëton: quem quondam magna lo-

quentem,
Nec sibi cedentem, Phœboq; parente superbum
Non tulit Inachides: matrique, ait, omnia demens
Credis: et es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi.
Erubuit Phaëton, iramque pudore repressit: 755
Et tulit ad Clymenen Epaphi convicia matrem.
Quòque magìs doleas, genitrix, ait, Ille ego liber,
Ille ferox, tacui: pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.
At tu, si modò sum cœlesti stirpe creatus, 760
Ede notam tanti generis: meque assere cœlo.

Dixit; et implicuit materno brachia collo; Perque suum, Meropisq; caput tædasq; sororum, Traderet, oravit, veri sibi signa parentis.

generis; que assere me Haddelet, Olavit, vell siol signa patennis. calo. Dixit; et implicuit brachia collo materno. Oravitque per suum caput, perque caput Meropis, tadasque sororum, ut traderet sibi signa veri parentis.

TRANSLATION.

mouth becomes less, her arms and hands return, and her hoof vanishing is parted into five nails; nothing of the heifer now remains but the whiteness of her skin; and the nymph, contented with the service of two feet, raises herself upon them, yet fears to speak; and mindful of her former lowings, attempts, with trembling lips, the long interrupted sounds. Now she is worshipped as a goddess by all the Ægyp-

tian throng, and served by priests clad in white linen.

XV. To her at length Epaphus was born, believed to be the son of mighty Jove, and has temples jointly with his mother in all the cities of Egypt. To him Phaëton the son of Phœbus was equal in spirit and years, whom once affecting great things, nor yielding to him, but boasting of his sire the Sun, the grandson of Inachus could not bear, but said, you are silly enough to believe your mother in every thing, and swelled with the conceit of an imaginary father. Phaëton blushed, but shame suppressed his rage: he went to his mother Clymene, and told her of the insults of Epaphus: "And,mother, (says he,) to grieve you the "more, I, the bold and dauntless Phaëton, was silent at his reproaches.

NOTES.

751. Phaëton.] The son of Apollo and the nymph Clymene, who is said to have been the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. The poet this introduces his story, which makes the subject of the following book.

Ambiguum, Clymene precibus Phaëthontis, an irâ 765

Mota magis dicti sibi criminis; utraque cœlo Brachia porrexit: spectansque ad lumina Solis, Per jubar, hoc, inquit, radiis insigne coruscis, Nate, tibi juro, quod nos auditque videtque; Hoc te, quem spectas, hoc te, qui temperat orbem 770

Emicat exemplo lætus post talia matris
Dicta suæ Phaëthon, et concipit æthera mente:
Æthiopasque suos, positosque sub ignibus Indos
Sidereis, transit; patriosque adit impiger ortus.

fert; gradere; et seitabere ab ipso. Phaëthor lætus post taliæ
dicto suæ matris extemplo emicat; et concipit
æthera mente. Transitque suas Æthiopas,

ignibus sidereis; aditque impiger patrios ortus.

TRANSLATION.

" I am ashamed that such outrages can be offered us, while it is not in " my power to contradict them: but if I am really heaven begotten, "give some sure mark of this my race divine, and assert me to the "skies." He said; and throwing his arms round his mother's neck, he conjured her by her own and Merop's head, and the nuptial torches of his sisters, that she would give some undoubted tokens of his true father. It is hard to say whether Clymene was more moved by the prayers of Phaëton, or resentment of the crime charged upon her: she stretched out both her arms to heaven, and fixing her eyes upon the sun: "I swear," says she, "by this beam which darts around its shining "rays, which both hears and sees us, that you are descended of that "Sun whom you behold; that Sun who regulates times and seasons." " If I speak falsely, may be ever after deny himself to my sight, and " now, for the last time, shine upon me with his rays; nor will it be "any great trouble to visit your father's dwelling; the place where he " rises is contiguous to our earth; if you are so inclined go, and you will "learn it of himself." Phaëton, transported with joy at these sayings of his mother, prepares for the journey, and burns with desire to traverse the æthereal plains. Already he had passed his own realms of Æthiopia, and India, exposed to the sun's most scorching rays, and briskly pursued his way to the palace of his father.

Ambiguum erat, an Clynenee est magis mota preceibus Phacthontis, an irâ criminis dicti sibi; porrexit utraque brachia ewo; spectansque ad lunina solis, inquit; Nate, juro tihi per hoc jubar insigne radiis coruseis, quod auditque ridetque nos; te esse satum hoc sole quem spectas, te esse satum hoc sole quem spectas, te esse satum hoc sole quem feta, ipse neget temperat orbem. Ni loquor ficta, ipse neget se viderdum mini; sitque ista lux novissima mostris coulis. Nee est labor longus tibi nosse patrios penates; domus unde oritur est contermina nostra terræ. Si modò animus fert; gradere; et sciubere ab ipso. Phactor la tus post talia dicto sua matris extemplo emicat; et concipit athera mente. Transiture suas Æthiopas,

Indosque positos sub

LIBER SECUNDUS.

ORDO.

I. Regia sotis erat alta sublimibus columnis, clara auro micante, pyropoque imitunte flammas: cujus fastigia cbur nitidum tegebat; bijores valva radidbant lumine argenti. Opus superabat materiem. Nam illic Mulciber calarat aquora cingentia medius terras, orbemque quod imminet orbi. Unda habet Deos caraleos, canorum Tritona, ambiguumque Protea,

PEGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis, Clara micante auro, flammasque, imitante pyropo:

pyropo:
Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa tegebat:
Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ.
Materiem superabat opus: nam Mulciber illîc 5
Æquora cælârat medias cingentia terras,
Terrarumq; orbem, cælumq; quod imminet orbi.
Cæruleos habet unda deos; Tritona canorum,
Proteaque ambiguum,balænarumque prementem

TRANSLATION.

I. THE Palace of the sun was raised high on lofty columns, and shone with burnished gold, and flaming carbuncles. Its top was covered with polished ivory, and the folding gates diffused a silver light. The workmanship exceeded the matter; for there Vulcan had graved the sea circling round the encompassed earth; the earth itself, and the heaven which hangs over this orb. The waves are graced by the blue deities; Triton with his sounding shell, changeable Proteus, and Ægeon embracing with his arms the immense bulk of whales; Doris and

NOTES.

We have seen, in the former book, that Phaëton had been insulted by Epaphus, which occasioned his applying to his mother Clymene, to know the cer-tainty of his birth. After saying every thing in her power to convince him, she at last advises him to repair to the palace of his father, and have it confirmed there. This book begins with a description of the palace where Phaëton is supposed to have arrived. Apollo receives him kindly, and owns him for his son: but he begging for some particular pledge, by which others also might be induced to believe it, the god swears by the river Styx, that he will refuse him nothing: npon which he desires to conduct the chariot of the sun for a day. Apollo endeavours in a long speech to dissuade him from so rash and hazardous a design; but finding all his argument vain, is at last forced to

submit. After giving him all necessary instructions, the youth sets out; but not being able to command the horses, they forsake the beaten path, and hurry him away through unknown tracts. Upon which Jupiter, to prevent an universal conflagration, hurls his thunder against Phaëton, who, tumbling headlong from the chariot, falls hfeless into the river Po.

1. Regia solis crat, &c.] Some think that the poet here had in his eye the temple and library built by Augustus, and consecrated to Apollo.

2. Pyropo.] This is to be understood of the carbuncle, which was of much more considerable value than the ruby.

 Proteaque ambiguum.] Proteus a sea god, celebrated chiefly among the poets for his power of assuming what shape he pleased. Ægæona suis immania terga lacertis; 10 Doridaque et natas: quarum pars nare videntur, Pars in mole sedens virides siccare capillos; Pisce vehi quædam: facies non omnibus una, Nec diversa tamen; qualem decet esse sororum. Terra viros, urbesq; gerit, sylvasque, ferasque 15 Fluminaq; et nymphas, et cætera numina ruris. Hæc super imposita est cæli fulgentis imago; Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinis-

Quo simul acclivo Clymeneïa limite proles Venit, et intravit dubitati tecta parentis; 20 Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus; Consistitque procul: neque enim propiora fere-

Lumina. Purpureâ velatus veste sedebat In solio Phœbus claris lucente smaragdis. A dextrâ, lævâque, dies, et mensis, et annus, 25 Sæculaque, et positæ spatiis æqualibus horæ: Verque novum stabat cinctum florente coronâ: Stabat nuda Æstas, et spicea serta gerebat:

Ægaonaque premen-tem immania terga balanarum suis lacertis, Doridaque, et natas: quarum pars videntur nare, pars se-dens in mole videntur siccare virides capil-los; quædam vehipisce. Facies non est una omnibus, tamen nec di-versa: habebant talem qualem facies sororum decet esse. Terragerit viros, urbesque, sylvasque, ferasque, flu-minaque, et nymphas, et catera numina ruris. Imago fulgentis
cali est imposita super hæc : sexque signa dextris foribus, totidemque sinistris. Quo simul ac proles Clymeneia venit acclivo limite,et intravit tecta dubita ti parentis; protinus fert suu vestigia ad patrios vultus: constititque procul: neque enim ferebat propiora lumina. Phabus velatus purpurea veste sedebat in solio lucente elaris smaraguis. A dextrâ lævâque, dies, et mensis, et annus,

saculaque, et hora posita aqualibus spatiis stabant; verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona: astas nuda stabat, et gerebat spicea sertu.

TRANSLATION.

her daughters, part of whom appear swimming in the figured main, part sitting on a rock, divide their dropping locks, and some glide through the waters on fishes. The features were not the same in all, nor yet remarkably different; a sister likeness might be observed in every face. The earth is covered with men, cities, woods, wild beasts, rivers, nymphs, and all the train of rural deities. Over these is placed the image of refulgent heaven, where are represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, six on either gate.

Whither when the son of Clymene had arrived by an ascending path, and entered the habitation of his suspected sire, instantly he directed his steps toward where he saw his father, and stood at some distance, for he was not able to bear a nearer approach to the light. Phæbus, arrayed in robes of purple, was seated on a throne that sparkled with bright emeralds. On either hand were the days, months, years, and ages, and the hours placed at equal distances: here stood the Spring crowned with a chaplet of flowers: here the Summer

NOTES.

10. Ægæonaque.] Ægæon is spoken of by Homer only as a giant, and made the same with Briareus. But Ovid here follows the tradition of those who say he was one of the sea gods.

11. Doridaque et natas.] Doris was a

sea nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus.

18. Signaque sex foribus.] The poet speaks here of the twelve signs of the zodiac, six of which were engraven upon the right gate; and six upon the left.

Autumnus et (etiam) stabat sordidus ealeatis uvis, et hyems glacialis, hirsuta per canos eapillos. Sol medius loco, inde vidit oculis quibus aspicit omnia, juvenem paventem no-vitate verum. Aitque, Phaethon; progenies haudinficianda parenti, quæ est eausa viæ tibi? Quid petisti hac arce? Ille refert: O pater Phabe, publica lux immensi mundi, si das mihi usum hujus nominis, nec (lymene celat culpum sub falsa imagine; da genitor pignova, per que ego eredar esse tua vera propago; et detrahe hunc errorem nostris unimis. Dizerat: At genitor deposuit radios micantes circum omne caput; jussitque illum aevedere propriùs: amplexuque dato, ait: nec tu es dignus ne-gari essc meus; et Clymene edidit veros ortus. Quoque dubites minus, pete quodvis munus, ut feras illud, me tribuente. Palus juranda D's, incogni-tu nostris oculis, quieste factie gramicie. Uto testis promissis. Vix bene desigrat: ille rogat eurrus paternos,

Stabat et Autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis :
Et glacialis Hyems canos hirsuta capillos: 30
Inde loco medius, rerum novitate paventem
Sol oculis juvenem quibus aspicit omnia, vidit :
Quæque viæ tibi causa? quid hac, ait, arce petisti

Progenies, Phaëthon, haud inficianda parenti? Ille refert, O lux immensi publica mundi 35 Phæbe pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum, Nec falsa Clymene culpam sub imagine celat; Pignora da, genitor; per quæ tua vera propago Credar; et hunc animis errorem detrahe nostris: Dixerat. At genitor circum caput omne micantes 40

Deposuit radios; propriùsque accedere jussit:
Amplexuque dato, nec tu meus esse negari
Dignus es; et Clymene veros, ait, edidit ortus.
Quòque minùs dubites; quodvis pete munus;
ut illud

Me tribuente feras: promissis testis adesto 45 Dîs juranda palus, oculis incognita nostris. Vix bene desierat: currus rogat ille paternos, Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum. Pœnituit jurâsse patrem; qui terque quaterque

Jusque et moderamen alipedum equorum in diem. Pænituit patrem jurasse, qui

TRANSLATION.

naked, and adorned with garlands made of the ears of corn; Autumn too stood besmeared with the rich trodden grapes; and icy Winter, rough with hoary hair. The Sun from the middle of his place beheld with those eyes, wherewith he surveys all things, the young man surprised, and struck with the unusual appearance of so many wonders: "What, (says he,) is the cause of your journey hither? What wants "my son in this place? For know, Phaëton, that you are my son, and

"worthy to be owned such by your father."

"Public light of this vast universe, replies the youth, father "Phæbus, if you permit me to call you by that name, and Clymene does not conceal a crime under a false pretence, give, father, some cretain token, by which it may be known that I am your son, and free my mind from this cruel uncertainty." He said: when his father, putting off the rays that shone all around his head, commanded him to advance, and embracing him: "Yes, (says he,) you are my son; you deserve that name, nor has Clymene deceived you in the account of your birth. To remove all further doubt, make what request you please, that you may obtain it of me by a ready compliance. Witness my promise, the lake by which the gods are wont to swear, that is hid even from my piercing sight." Scarce had Phœbus

Concutiens illustre caput, Temeraria, dixit, Vox mea facta tuâ est: utinam promissa liceret. Non dare! confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, ne-

garem,

Dissuadere licet: non est tua tuta voluntas. Magna petis, Phaëthon, et quæ nec viribus istis Munera conveniant, nec tam puerilibus annis. 55 munera, et que nec Sors tua mortalis: non est mortale quod optas. a conveniant istis viribus, nec unnis tam

Plùs etiàm quam quod superis contingere fas sit,

Nescius affectas; placeat sibi quisque licebit;
Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in axe
Me valet excepto; vasti quoque rector Olympi, 60

"Bus, nec amis tam
bus, nec amis tam
est mortale.

Tu etiam nescius affectas plus, quam
guod sit fus contingere superis. Licebit
guide valet excepto; vasti quoque rector Olympi, 60

"Bus, nec amis tam
est mortale.

Tu etiam nescius affectas plus, quam
guod sit fus contingere superis. Licebit
guide valet excepto; vasti quoque rector Olympi, 60

"Bustone valet mortale." Me valet excepto: vasti quoque rector Olympi, 60 Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextrâ, Non agat hos currus. Et quid Jove majus habe-

Ardua prima via est; et quâ vix mane recentes Enitantur equi; medio est altissima cœlo; Unde mare, et terras ipsi mihi sæpe videre 65 jus Jove? Prima via centes equi vix enitantur mane: via est altissima in medio cælo, unde sæpe fit timor mihi

ipsi, videre mare et terras, et

50 concutiens caput illustre ter quaterque, dixit: mea vox est facta temeraria tuà voce. Utinam liceret non dare promissa! Con-fiteor nate, negarem hoc solum tibi. Licet dissuadere: tua vo-tuntas non est tuta. Phaethon, petis magna ut quisque placeat sibi, tamen non quisquam superum me excepto, valet consistere in ig-nifero axe. Rector nifero axe. Rector quoque vasti Olympi, qui jaculatur fera ful-mina terribili dextra, non agat hos currus,

TRANSLATION.

ended his speech when he asks his father's chariot, and to command

and guide the wing-footed horses for a day.

The sire repented of the oath he had taken, and shaking thrice his radiant head: "Alas, my son, the promise I made you is become rash " by your request; I wish it were in my power to recall what I have " said: I own this is the only thing I am unwilling to grant. It is still " permitted me to dissuade you from so rash a design: the demand you "make is hazardous and unsafe. The task, Phaëton, is too vast; and " suited neither to thy strength nor thy years. Thy lot is mortal; but "thy wishes launch beyond the bounds of mortality: nay, you igno-"rantly affect more than comes within the province even of the gods. " Every one, no doubt, glories in his own power; yet none of all the "heavenly train dares to mount the burning axle-tree, but I: yea "Jove himself, the sovereign ruler of the sky, whose tremendous right-"hand hurls the rapid thunder, cannot guide this chariot; yet who so "strong and powerful as Jupiter? The first ascent is steep, and which "the steeds, though fresh in the morning, cannot climb but with pain. "The middle firmament is exceeding high, from whence even I cannot,

NOTES.

63. Ardua prima via est.] This whole description is to be considered only in a poetical light, in which (however inconsistent it may be with the principles of true astronomy) it must yet appear extremely beautiful. In fact, the sun continues his course round the earth night and day without interruption, or rather the earth by its diurnal revolution, causes that apparent motion of the sun. And as this motion is performed in a circle, whereof the earth is the

peetus trepidat pavida formidine. Ultima via est prona, et eget ecrto moderamine. Tunc moderamine. Tunc etiam Tethys ipsa, que excipit me sub-jectis undis solet vereri ne ferar in præ-ceps. Adde quod cæ-lum rapitur assidua vertigine, trahitque alta sidera, torquet que celeri volumine. Nitor in adversum; nec im-petus qui vineit eatera, vincit me: et evehor contrarius rapido orbi. Finge currus datos, quid agas? Poterisne ire obvius polis rotatis, nt citus axis ne au-ferat te? Forsitan et concipias animo esse illic lucos, urbesque Deorum, delubraque ditia donis. Imo, iter est per insidias, for-masque ferurum. Utque (el quamvis)teneas

Fit timor, et pavidà trepidat formidine pectus. Ultima prona via est; et eget moderamine certo-Tunc etiam, quæ me subjectis excipit undis, Nè ferar in præceps, Tethys solet ipsa vereri. Adde, quòd assiduâ rapitur vertigine cœlum: 70 Sideraque alta tralit, celerique volumine torquet. Nitor in adversum: nec me, qui cætera, vincit Impetus; et rapido contrarius evehor orbi. Finge datos currus: quid agas? poterisne rotatis Obvius ire polis, nè te citus auferat axis? Forsitan et lucos illîc, urbesque deorum Concipias animo, delubraque ditia donis Esse: per insidias iter est, formasque ferarum. Utque viam teneas, nulloque errore traharis, Per tamen adversi gradieris cornua Tauri, Hæmoniosque arcus, violentique ora Leonis,

vium, traharisque nullo errore, tamen gradieris per cornua adversi Tauri, arcusque Hamo-nios, oraque violenti Leonis,

TRANSLATION.

"without terror, behold the earth and ocean below, and my joints "shake with fear. The last stage is a mighty descent, and requires a "steady rein. Tethys herself, who receives me in her watery caves, " often fears that I should be tumbled headlong from above. " moreover, that the heaven is carried round by a constant rotation, and " revolving with rapid force, hurries along in its course the high stars. "I steer against their motions; nor does the impetuous current that " overcomes every thing else, master me; but I am carried in a direc-"tion contrary to that of the rolling orbs. Suppose then, that the chariot " was given you; what can you do? Are you able to stem the rapid "course of the poles, or resist the adverse whirls of heaven? Perhaps " you imagine in your mind, groves and cities inhabited by gods, and "temples enriched with gifts: but know that your way is through " snares, and the forms of starry monsters. And even though you keep "the direct way, nor are drawn aside by any wandering path, you must " yet pass between the horns of the threatening bull, oppose yourself to "the Hæmonian bow, and brave the grinning visage of the fierce lion."

NOTES.

centre, there can be nothing of that ascent or descent, or variation of distance from the earth which the poet here mentions. Th s, I say, is a strict philosophical account of the sun's course. But the appearances are different, and as these suit better the genius of poetry, poets have adopted them in their writings. Thus when he descends below our horizon, and is no more visible to ns, he is supposed to rest after the

fatigue of his journey through the visible heavens. In like manner, because from morning till noon he seems to the inhabitants of the earth to mount a continued ascent, this has given rise to all the poetical notions relating to that part of his course; and so of the rest.

69. Tethys.] The daughter of Celus and Terra, and wife of Oceams. She is often, as here, made to stand for the

ocean itself.

Sævaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion, atq; aliter curvantem brachia Cancrum.

Nec tibi quadrupedes animosos ignibus illis Quos in pectore habent, quos ore et naribus efflant.

efflant,

In promptu regere est: vix me patiuntur, ut acres
Incaluêre animi; cervixque repugnat habenis.
At tu, funesti ne sim tibi muneris auctor:
Nate, cave: dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota.
Scilicet, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, 90
Pignora certa petis: do pignora certa timendo;
Et patrio pater esse metu probor. Aspice vultus
Ecce meos: utinamque oculos in pectora posses
Inserere; et patrias intùs deprêndere curas!
Deniq; quicquid habet dives, circumspice, mundus est des patrios.

Scilicet, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, 90
It mora, ut credas te genitum nostro sanguine; ecrta pignora timendo, et probor esses
Inserere; et patrias intùs deprêndere curas!
Deniq; quicquid habet dives, circumspice, mundus el deprendere curas et des interes curaties into controlle de creda pignora timendo, et probor esse patre meta patrio.

Ecce, aspice meos vultus: utinamque posses
al controlle de crevia que repugnat habenis.

At tu, funesti ne sim tibi muneris auctor; investi munerate, cave, ne sim tibi auctor fientesti munerate, cave, ne s

Eque tot ac tantis cœli, terræque, marisque,
Posce bonis aliquid: nullam patière repulsam.
Deprecor hoc unùm; quod vero nomine pœua,
Non honor est: pœnam, Phaëthon, pro munere
poscis.

99

Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare lacertis? Ne dubita; dabitur (Stygias juravimus undas) Quodcunque optâris: sed tu sapientiùs opta.

dabitur, (nam juravimus per Stygias undas) sed opta tu sapientiùs.

Scorpionque curvantem sæva brachia longo circuitu, atque Can-crum curvantem brachia uliter. Nec est tibi in promplu regere quadrupedes, unimosos ous illis ignibus, quos habent in pectore, quos effant ore et nuribus: vix patientur me, si-mul ac acres animi incalucre, cervixque re-pugnat habenis. At tu nate, cave, ne sim tibi auctor funesti mune-ris, corrigeque tua veta, dum res sinit. Sci-licet petis certa pignora, ut credas te genitum nostro sanguine; Ecce, aspice meos vultus: utinamque posses inserere oculos in pectora, et deprendere curas patrias intus. Denique, circumspice quicquid dives mundus habet, posceque atiquid è tot ac tantis bonis, cali terraque, marisque: patiere nullam repulsam: deprecor hoc unum; quod vero nomine est pana non honor. Phaethon, poscis pænan pro mu-nerc. Quid ignare te-nes meu colla blandis lacertis? Ne dubita quodennque optâris

TRANSLATION. "The scorpion too bends his claws into a wide extent, and the crab "with claws differently bent in lesser clasps, appears to oppose "your course. Nor will you find it easy to govern the mettled steeds, " spirited by those fires which glow in their breasts, and which they " breathe from their mouth and nostrils. Scarce can I restrain their " fury, when they are once heated, and their necks struggle with the "rein. But do you, my son, take care not to force from me a gift that " may be fatal to you; and while it yet may be done, correct your rash "desires. You demand some sure pledge, by which to know that you "are my son. What surer pledges can you have than these my tears? "Or better learn that I am your father, than by my fatherly care? "Look on my face; or could your eyes penetrate into my heart, you "would there find all the anxiety of a tender father. In fine, look "round through all the riches of lavish nature, and choose out a gift "from what is most valuable in earth, sea, or heaven, you shall " meet with no denial. I only plead against this one thing, which in " reality is a mischief not an honour: Phaëton, you ask a mischief iu-" stead of a gift. Why, mistaken youth, do you thus grasp my neck "with fawning arms? Doubt not, whatever you wish for, shall be "granted, (I have sworn by the Stygian waves) but do you make a " wiser choice."

Finierat monitus: dictis tamen ille repugnat:
Propositumque tenet: flagratque cupidine currûs.

Ergo, quà licuit genitor cunctatus, ad altos 105 Deducit juvenem, Vulcania munera, currus. Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, aurea summæ Curvatura rotæ; radiorum argenteus ordo. Per juga chrysolithi, positæq; ex ordine gemmæ, Clara repercusso reddebant lumina Phæbo. 110 Dumq; ea magnanimus Phaëthon miratur, opusq; Perspicit; ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu Purpureas Aurora fores, et plena rosarum Atria: diffugiunt stellæ; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, et cœli statione novissimus exit. At pater, ut terras, mundumque rubescere vidit, Cornuaque extremæ velut evanescere Lunæ; Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis. Jussa deæ celeres peragunt: ignemque vomentes Ambrosiæ succo saturos præsepibus altis Quadrupedes ducunt; adduntque sonantia fræna.

Horis jungere equos: dea celercs peragunt jussa ejus: ducuntque quadrupedes vomentes ignem, saturos succo Ambrosia altis prascpibus, adduntque frana sonantia.

TRANSLATION.

Here the father ended his admonitions: but Phaëton, regardless of what he said, still holds to his purpose, and burns with impatience to mount the chariot. Wherefore the father having delayed as long as he could, brought at length the young man to the stately chariot, the gift of The axle-tree was of gold, the pole also was of gold, and the wheels were edged round with a golden rim. The range of spokes was silver. The voke was covered with rows of gems and precious stones, that darted a clear light by reflecting the sun. And while magnanimous Phaëton admires all these, and views with attention the elegance of the work, lo, watchful Aurora opens the purple gates of the east, and her courts strewed with roses. The stars disappear, Lucifer drives them before him in troops, and moves himself the last from his station in the Soon as the father saw the earth and sky covered with a rosy blush, and the blunted horns of the moon just ready to vanish, he commands the nimble hours to join the horses to the chariot. swift goddesses instantly obey, and lead from the high stalls the glowing steeds, snorting fire, and satiated with the juice of Ambrosia; then

NOTES.

113. Plena rosarum atria.] Aurora is often painted by the poets as shronded in roses, nor is there any phrase more common in our own language, than the rosy-colonred morn.

119. Dew celeres.] The hours are sometimes described by the poets as goddesses. 120. Ambrosiæ succo saturos.] Ambrosia, was, according to the poets, the food of the gods; in like manner as nectar was feigned to be their drink, though we find them often confounded.

Tum pater ora sui sacro medicamine nati Contigit, et rapidæ fecit patientia flammæ: Imposuitque comæ radios; præsagaque luctûs Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, dixit: 125 Si potes hîc saltem monitis parêre paternis Parce, puer, stimulis, et fortiùs utere loris. Sponte suâ properant: labor est inhibere volentes. Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus. Sectus in obliquum est lato curvamine limes 130 Zonarumque trium contentus fine: polumque Effugit Australem, junctamq; Aquilonibus Arcton.

Hâc sit iter: manifesta rotæ vestigia cernes.
Utque ferant æquos et cælum et terra calores;
Nec preme, nec summum molire per æthera
currum.

Altiùs egressus cœlestia tecta cremabis; Inferiùs, terras: Medio tutissimus ibis.

summum athera. Egressus allius, cremabis tecta calestia, egressus inferius, cremabis terras: Ibis tutissimus medio.

Tum pater contigit ora sui nati sacro medicamine; et fecit patius me; imposuitque ratius evme: repetensque suspiria prasaga
tuctàs sollicito pectore, diait: Si hte saltem potes purere monitis paternis; puer,
parce stimulis, et
us. tere toris fortius.
Properant suu sponte,
lador est inhibere eos
placeat tibi. Est limes
scetus in obliquum lato curvamine; contentusque fine trium zonarum, effugit polumque australem, Arctonque junctam Aquinibus. Si tier (tibi
hac via, cernes manilador est inclus si tier (tibi
hac via, cernes manituque et celum, et
terra ferant aquos calores, nec preme, nec
molire currum per

TRANSLATION. add the sounding reins. Meantime Phœbus wet the face and temples of his son with a celestial ointment, and made them proof against the burning rays; then fixing the beamy circle on his head, and fetching from his anxious breast deep sighs, that were presages of his future griefs, said: "My son, if thou canst but follow this last advice of "your father, be sure to keep a stiff rein, and spur them on but gently: "they are apt of themselves to hasten too much, the great art lies in "restraining their speed. Nor must you drive the chariot on directly "through the five circles. There is a tract that runs obliquely, form-"ing a broad circle in the heavens, and which, confined within the "limits of three zones, shuns the south pole, and the constellations "that border upon the north winds, follow this path, where you will " see plain prints of the wheels. And that heaven and earth may " have their due proportion of heat, neither sink too low, nor drive the " chariot along the summit of the sky. By mounting too high you will " set the heavenly mansions on fire, and by falling too low, you will en-

"danger the earth; the middle way is the safest and best. Let not NOTES.

129. Nec tili directos placeat via quinque per arcus.] There is a considerable obscurity in this passage, arising from the manner of expression. Phæbus is here counselling Phaëton what tract to follow, and tells him that he is to pursue his way through an oblique path, and not directly in the plane of the equator. This last is what he calls the Via per quinque arcus directos. The five bows are here no other than the five parallel circles by which astronomers distinguish the beavens. These are the two polar circles,

the two tropics, and the equinoctial. The equinoctial runs exactly in the middle between the other circles: so that Nee tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus must be here understood to mean, pursue not your way directly through that circle which is middlemost of the five, but observe the tract that cuts its obliquely.

132. Junctamque Aquilonibus Arcton.]
By Arctos, or the Bear, a constellation
in the northern quarter of heaven, we
are to understand the arctic pote.

Neu dexterior rota declinet te in tortum anguem, neve sinisterior ducat te ad pres-sam aram: tene inter utrumque. Mando cætera fortuna, qua opto tera jortuna, qua ofto ut juvet, et melius convulat, quam tu con-saluisti tibi. Deum lo-quor, nox humida te-tigit metas positas in hesperio littore. Mora non · est libera nobis. Notes: Robert Aurora, te-nebris jugatis effulget. Corripe lora mann: vel, si est tibi mutabile picctus, utere mostris consiliis, nun curri-bus: dum potes, et cti-annum adstas solidis sedibus, dumque nondum inscius premis axes males optatos. Sine me dare lumina terris, quæ lumina tu tutus spectes. Ille oc-cupat levem currum juvenili corpore, statque super gaudetque contingere datas habenas manibus; et agit inde grates invito pa-renti. Interea volucres equi solis, Pyrocis et Eous, et Æthon, quar-tusque Phlegon, im-plent auras himitibus flammiferis, pulsant-que repagulo pedibus. Qua postquam Methys, ignora fatorum nepoNeu te dexterior tortum declinet in anguem;
Neve sinisterior pressam rota ducat ad aram;
Inter utrumque tene: fortunæ cætera mando, 140
Quæ juvet, et meliùs, quàm tu tibi, consulat opto.
Dùm loquor; Hesperio positas in littore metas
Humida nox tetigit: non est mora libera nobis.
Poscimur; effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis.
Corripe lora manu: vel, si mutabile pectus 145
Est tibi, consiliis, non curribus utere nostris;
Dum potes, et solidis etiamnum sedibus adstas;
Dumq; malè optatos nondum premis inscius
axes;

Quæ tutus spectes, sine me dare lumina terris. Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum; 150 Statq; sùper; manibusq; datas contingere habenas Gaudet; et invito grates agit inde parenti. Intereà volucres Pyroeis, et Eöus, et Æthon, Solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras Flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pulsant.

Quæ postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis, Reppulit; et facta est immensi copia mundi; Corripuêre viam, pedibusque per aëra motis Obstantes findunt nebulas, pennisque levati Prætereunt ortos iisdem de partibus Euros. 160

istoria futeria. Repetitis, respective de la copia immensi mundi est facta; corripuêre viam, pedibusque motis per aëra, findunt nebulas obstantes, levatique pennis, pratereunt Euros ortos de iisdem partibus.

TRANSLATION.

"the right wheel bear you off toward the wreathed serpent, nor the left to the shining altar; but keep a direct course between both. I leave the rest to fortune, which I pray may direct you, and be more careful of you than you are of yourself. See while I speak, the shady night has reached the limits of the western shore; nor is it permitted me to make a longer stay. I am called; Aurora having dispersed the darkness, shines out. Haste, snatch the reins; or if you have a mind that can be moved by advice, take my counsel, not my chariot, while it is yet in your power, and you stand securely on the earth. While I say, you are not yet mounted upon the axle-tree so rashly wished for, suffer me to give light to the world, which you may enjoy in full security." In vain he spoke, Phaëton with youthful heat mounts the nimble chariot, and rejoicing to handle the reins that had been given him, gives thanks to his father, who receives them with reluctance.

Meanwhile the restless horses of the sun, Pyroeis, Eous, and Æthon, and the fourth Phlegon, fill the air with neighings, and breathing out fire, beat with their feet the barriers of heaven; which after that Tethys, ignorant of the fate of her grandson, had removed, and all the wide waste of heaven was laid open before them, they spring out, and

Sed leve pondus erat; nec quod cognoscere possent

Solis equi; solitâque jugum gravitate carebat. Utque labant curvæ justo sine pondere naves, Perque mare instabiles nimiâ levitate feruntur: Sic onere assueto vacuos dat in aëra saltus, 165 Succutiturque altè, similisque est currus inani. Quod simul ac sensêre, ruunt, tritumq; relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium; nec, quo priùs ordine currunt.

Ipse pavet; nec quà commissas flectat habenas, Nec scit quà sit iter; nec, si sciat, imperet illis. Tum primùm radiis gelidi caluêre Triones, Et vetito frustrà tentârunt æquore tingi. Quæque polo posita est glaciali proxima serpens, Frigore pigra priùs, nec formidabilis ulli; Incaluit; sumsitque novas fervoribus iras. 175 Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boöte; Quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant. Ut verò summo despexit ab æthere terras Infelix Phaëthon penitùs penitùsque jacentes;

Sed pondus erat leve; nec quod equi solis possent cognoscere; ju-gumque carebat solità gravitate. Utque na-ves curvæ sine justo pondere labant, ferunturque instabiles per mare nimià leritate; sic currus dat saltus in aera, vacuos assueto onere, succutiturque alte, estque similis inani. Quod simul ac quudrijugi sensere; ruunt, relinquantque tritum spatium: nec currunt ordine quo priùs. Ipse pavet, necscit quà flectat habenas comnectat habenas com-missas sibi, nec qua sit iter, nec si seiat, im-peret illis. Tum pri-mum gelidi Triones caluere radis, et tentarunt frustra tingi vetito aquore. pensque, quæ est posi-ta proxima polo glaci-ali,priùs pigra frigore, nec formidabilis ulli, incaluit: sumsitque novas iras fervoribus. Memorans te quoque Bööte fugisse turbatum, quamvis eras tardus, et tuu palustra te-

nebant te. Ut vero inselix Phacthon summo athere despexit terras penitus, penitusque jucentes.

TRANSLATION.

moving their feet swiftly through the air, cleave the opposing clouds, and mounted upon their wings, outstrip the eastern wind arising from the same parts. But the weight appeared small, and what the horses of the sun could scarcely feel, nor was the chariot poised by its wonted And as hollow ships, when wanting due ballast, totter in the deep, and are tossed to and fro, the unstable sport of winds and waves; in like manner the chariot, destitute of its usual weight, is tossed on high, and bounding through the air, is hurried on like one empty; which when the eager steeds perceived, they rush on, and leave the beaten tract, nor follow the stated course in which they ran before. The youth trembles, nor knows which way to turn the reins, or how to pursue his way; nor had he known, were the horses under command. the cold Triones first feel Apollo's ray, and strove in vain to dip in the forbidden sea. Then too the serpent that borders upon the frozen pole, before stiff, and benumbed with cold, nor formidable to any, roused by the new flames, began to rage with inward heat. It is said, moreover, that you, Boötes, fled in a mighty alarm, though naturally slow, and cumbered with thy wain. But when the unhappy Phaëton beheld from the height of heaven, the earth spread out far, very far beneath him,

NOTES.

171. Triones.] This is meant of the Ursa Major, a constellation consisting of twenty-seven stars. Of these there are

seven that seem larger and brighter than the rest, and very much resemble a waggon with a yoke of oxen.

palluit, et genua in-tremuere subito timare: tenebraque sunt oborta oculis per tan-tum lumen. Et jam mallet nunquum tetimallet nunquum tetigisse equos paternos,
jamque piget agnavisse
genus et valuisse rogando: jam cupiens
dici filius Meropis;
ita jertur ut pinus
acta pracipiti Bored,
cui suus rector remisit victa frana, quum
que reliquit diis vatisque. Quid faciat?
multum cali est relictum post terga: est
adnuc plus ante oculos;
mettur utrumque animetitur utrumque animo. Et modò praspicit occasus, quas non est illi contingere fato: interdum respicit artus, ignarusque quid ugut, stupet : et nec remittit fræna, nec valet retinere : nec novit nomina equorum. Videt quoque trepidus miracula passim spar-sa in vario cala simulacraque vastarum ferarum. Est locus ubi Scorpios concavat brachia in geminos arcus, et caudá lacertisque flexis utrinque, porri-git membra in spatium duorum signorum. Puer ut vidit hunc madidum sudore nigri

Palluit, et subito genua intremuêre timore; 180 Suntque oculis tenebræ per tantum lumen obortæ:

Etjam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos:
Jamque agnôsse genus piget, et valuisse rogando:
Jam Meropis dici cupiens. Ita fertur, ut acta
Præcipiti pinus Boreâ, cui victa remisit 185
Fræna suus rector, quam Dîs, votisque reliquit.
Quid faciat? multum cœli post terga relictum;
Ante oculos plus est; animo metitur utrumque:
Et modò, quos illi fato contingere non est,
Prospicit occasus; interdum respicit ortus. 190
Quidq; agat ignarus, stupet: et nec fræna re-

mittit,

Nec retinere valet; nec nomina novit equorum. Sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula cœlo, Vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum. Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus Scorpios, et caudâ, flexisque utrinque lacertis Porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum. Hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni Vulnera curvatâ minitantem cuspide vidit; Mentis inops gelidâ formidine lora remisit: 200 Quæ postquam summum tetigêre jacentia ter-

madidum sudore nigri gum; veneni, minitantem vulnera curvată cuspide; inops mentis, remisit lora gelidă formidine.

Quæ pastquam jacentia tetigere summum tergum ;

TRANSLATION.

he grew pale, and his knees trembled with sudden fear, and his eyes were darked by the too great light. And now could he wish that he had never tried his father's steeds. He repents of having known his race, or that he prevailed in his request; and willing now to pass for Merop's son, he is hurried along like a ship tossed by the stormy north wind, when the despairing pilot has abandoned the helm, and puts all his confidence in the gods and prayer. What could he do? He had already left a long tract of heaven behind him. If he looks forward a still longer path meets his eyes. He measures both in his mind; and sometimes casts an eye upon the forbidden west, sometimes looks back towards the east; and full of amazement, is uncertain what to resolve upon: for neither does he quit the reins, nor can he hold them right, nor does he know the names of the horses. Now too, in his fright, he sees all parts of the heavens filled with objects of horror, and the monstrous forms of huge wild beasts. There is a place where Scorpio bends his arms on each side in two wide curves, and with his tail and limbs enclosing a vast circuit, stretches himself through the space of two celestial signs. Soon as the youth beheld him streams of black poison, and threatening wounds with his forked tongue, bereft of his wits at once, he dropped the reins in a cold fright: which, when the horses felt lying loose upon their manes, they rush out, and finding

Expatiantur equi; nulloque inhibente, per auras Ignotæ regionis eunt; quàque impetus egit, Hâc sine lege ruunt: altoque sub æthere fixis Incursantstellis, rapiuntque per avia currum. 205 Et modò summa petunt, modò per decliva, viasq; Præcipites spatio terræ propiore feruntur; Inferiùsque suis fraternos currere Luna Admiratur equos: ambustaque nubila fumant. Corripitur flammis, ut quæque altissima, tellus; Fissaque agit rimas, et succis aret ademptis. Pabula canescunt; cum frondibus uritur arbos; Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno. Parva queror: magnæ pereunt cum mænibus urbes:

Cumque suis totas populis incendia gentes. 215 In cinerem vertunt; sylvæ cummontibus ardent. Ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Tmolus et Ete; Et nunc sicca, priùs celeberrima fontibus, Ide; Virgineusq; Helicon, et nondum Œagrius Hæ-

equi expatiantur, nulloque inhibente per auras ignotæ reper auras ignota regionis; quaque impetus egit, ruunt hûc
sine lege; incursuntque stellus fixis sub
alto athere, rapiuntque currum per avia.
Et modo petunt summu, modòferuntur per
declira viasane aredeclira viasane aredecliva, viasque præcipites, spatio propiore terra: lunaque admiratur equos frater-nos currere inferius suis: nubilaque am-busta fumant, tellus quaque, ut est altis-sima, corripitur flummis, fissuque, agit ri-mas, et aret succis mas, et aret succis ademptis. Pabula canescunt ; arbos uritur cum frondibus, seges arida præbet muteriam suo damno. Queror parva: magna urbes pereunt cum manibus: Incendiaque vertunt totus gentes cum suis populis in cinerem. Silva ardent cum montibus. Athos

ardet,TaurusqueCilix, et Tmolus, ct Œte, et Ide, nunc sicca, prius ccleberrima fontibus, virgineusque Helicon, et Hemos, nondum dictus Œugrius.

TRANSLATION.

themselves without check or control, hurry on through unknown regions of air, and regardless of the way, run wherever their fury drives, rush against the stars fixed in the high firmament of heaven, and drag the chariot through pathless wilds. Sometimes they mount aloft, again they descend, and precipitating their course, bring the chariot still nearer to the earth.

The clouds vanish in smoke, and the Moon wonders to see her brother's steeds beneath her own. The land in every place as it rises higher than the rest, is seized by the flames, and rending, breaks in chasms, and is drained of its moisture by the scorching heat. The grass is burnt up, the trees are consumed with their leaves, and the parched corn furnishes fuel to the spreading conflagration. But I complain of trivial ills. Great cities with their walls perish, and the flames turn whole nations with their people into ashes. The mountains and forests are set on fire, Athos burns, and Cilician Taurus, and Tmolus, and Cete. Ide too, formerly famous for her fountains, but now dry in spight of all her springs; and Helicon, the darling retreat of the Muses, and Hæmus,

NOTES.

217. Ardet Athos.] Phaëton no longer able to guide the chariot, leaves the horses to wander without control; who forsaking the beaten tract, approach so near the earth as to set the higher parts of it on fire. The poet here enumerates some of the more remarkable moun-

tains that suffered by the violence of the flames, viz.: Athos of Macedonia, Tanrus of Asia, Tmolus of Phrygia, and Œte of Thessaly.

218. Ide.] A mountain of Phrygia.
219. Helicon.] A mountain of Bootia, sacred to the Muses.

Alna ardet in immensum ignibus geminatis, Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthus, et Othrys, et Rhodope tandem caritura nivi-bus, Mimasque, Dinbus, stimusque, izindymaque, et Mycale; Citharonque natus ad sacra. Nec sua fri-goru prosunt Scythiæ: Cancustis ardet. Os-saque cum PindoOlym pusque major ambo-bus: Alpesque acria, ct Apenninus nubifer. Tunc vero Phacihon aspicit orbem accen-sum è cunctis partibus; nec sustinct tantos æstus; trahitque ore auras ferventes velut è fornace pro-funda, sentitque suos currus candescere. Et neque jam potest ferre cincres, favillamque cjectatam, involvitur Ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Ætna, 220 Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthus, et Othrys,

Et tandem Rhodope nivibus caritura, Mimasque, Dindymaque, et Mycale, natusque ad sacra Cy-

Nec prosunt Scythiæ sua frigora: Caucasus ardet, Ossag; cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olympus, Aëriæque Alpes, et nubifer Apenninus. Tum verò Phaëthon cunctis è partibus orbem Aspicit accensum; nec tantos sustinet æstus: Ferventesque auras, velut è fornace profundâ, Ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit. 230 Et neque jam ceneres, ejectatamque favillam Ferre potest; calidoque involvitur undique fumo; Quoque eat, aut ubi sit, piceâ caligine tectus undique callido fumo: Nescit; et arbitrio volucrum raptat tectusque pical cali-gine, nescit quo eat, aut ubi sit, et raptatur arbitrio volucrum equorum. Nescit; et arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum.

TRANSLATION.

Ætna rages with redoubled heat. Parnassus, with not yet Œagrius. its two summits, glows, and Eryx, and Cynthus, and Othrys, and Rhodope now despoiled of its snows, and Mimas, and Dindyma, and Mycale, and Cithæron, famed for the sacred rites of Bacchus. does Scythia escape, though armed with her native frests. flames, and Ossa with Pindus, and the high aspiring Olympus, the lofty Alps, and the cloudy Apennine.

It was then that Phaëton, wherever he turned his eyes, beheld the world around him in flames; nor is he able to endure such mighty heats, or the glowing air, which he draws in as from a deep furnace; and he perceives too that the chariot under him is on fire. And now he cannot longer bear the showers of ashes, and the glowing sparks that break round him, and is on every side involved in thick clouds of smoke. Nor, covered thus in darkness, could be distinguish whither be went, or

NOTES.

220. Ætnu.] A celebrated mountain of Sicily, that vomits up fire and smoke.

221. Parnassusque biceps.] A monntain of Phocis with two summits, well known by the fictions of the poets. Eryx, a mountain of Sicily, sacred to Venus, whence she is often called Ery-Cynthus is in the isle of Delos, famed for the birth of Apollo and Diana; whence he has got the name of Cynthius, and she of Cynthia. Othrys, a mountain of Thessaly.

222. Rhodope.] A mountain of Thrace covered with perpetual snows. Mimas

a mountain of Ionia.

223. Dindyma.] A mountain of Troas, called Dindymene. Mycale a mountain of Caria,

224. Scythia.] A region to the north of Asia. Caucasus was a mountain of Scythia, famous chiefly for the story of Prometheus, who was feigned by the poets to be bound here, and to have his liver perpetually gnawed by a vulture, because he had stolen fire from heaven, to animate his image of

225. Ossaque cum Pindo.] Two very high mountains of Thessaly. Olympus, another mountain in the confines of

Thessaly and Macedonia.

226. Alpes.] Very high mountains that divide Italy from Gaul. Apennines, a long ridge of mountains that divide Italy into two parts.

Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato, Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem: Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus, æstu Arida; tum nymphæ passis fontesque lacusque, Deflevêre comis: queritur Bœotia Dircen; Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pyrenidas undas. 240 Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas Tuta manent: mediis Tanaïs fumavit in undis Penëosque senex, Theutranteusque Caïcus Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho, Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycor-

Quique recurvatis ludit Meandros in undis, Mygdoniusque Melas, et Tænarius Eurotas: Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes, Thermodonq; citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Ister.

Estuat Alpheos, ripe Sphercheides ardent: 250

Tavarius. Eurorus

Babylonis et Eurorus

Babylonis et arsit,

Crontes arsit, citusque Thermodon, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Ister: Alpheos astuut, ripa Sphercheides ardent: TRANSLATION.

Credunt populos Æthiopum tum traxisse nigrum colorem, sanguine vocato in summa corpora. Tum Libye est facta arida, humoribus raptis æstu ; tum nymphæ passis comis, deflevere fontesque la-cusque. Bæotia que-ritur Dircen, Argos Amymonen; Ephyre Amymonen; Epicyrundas Pyrenidas esse exsiccatas. Nec flu-mina sortita ripas distantes toco, manent tuta: Tanais fumarit in medils undis; Pe-niosque scnex, Caicus-que Theutranteus, et Ismenos celer, cum Erymantho Phocaico; Xanthusque arsurus iterum, fiavusque Ly-cormas, Meandrosque, qui ludit in undis recurratis, Mclasque

It was then, they say, that the Æthiopians first got their black hue, the blood being drawn by the heat toward the outer parts of the body. Then Libya, drained of its moisture by the heat, became a barren waste of sand. The nymphs too, with dishevelled hair, lament their empty lakes and springs. Beeotia bewails the loss of Dirce, Argos Amymone, Ephyre the waters of Pyrene. Nor are even the largest rivers secure within their distant banks. Tanais smoked in the midst

where he was, but is hurried away at the pleasure of the winged horses.

of his waters, and aged Peneus, and Theutrantean Caicus, and the swift Ismenus, with Erymanthus of Phocis, and Xanthus, fated to be burnt again, and yellow Lycormas, and Meander, that sports in mazy windings, and Mygdonian Melas, and Tænarian Eurotas. Babylonian Euphrates too burns, Orontes burns, and swift Thermodon, and Ganges, and Phasis, and Isther. Alphens boils, and the banks of the Spher-

NOTES.

237. Libye.] A dry and barren region of Africa. 239. Direen.] Dirce, a celebrated

fountain of Bœotia.

240. Amymonen.] Amymone was the daughter of Danaus, king of the Argives. 242. Tanais.] A very considerable river of Scythia, that divides Europe

244. Ismenos.] A river of Bœotia, that runs into the Euripus. Erymanthus, a river of Phocis in Arcadia.

245. Xanthus.] A river of Troas. Lycormas, a river of Ætolia.

246. Meandros.] A river of Phrygia, remarkable for its great number of windings and turnings, which are said to amount to no less than six hundred, and some of them so considerable, that it seems to be returning again to its source.

247. Melas.] A river of Mygdonia, which is said to have the power of making cattle black.

248. Euphrales.] A very noted river

249. Thermodon. A river of Thrace. Ganges, the greatest and most noted river of India. Ister, the greatest river of Europe: it is also known under the name of the Danube.

250. Alpheos.] A river of Arcadia in Pelopoimesus.

aurumque quod Tagus vehit suo amne, fluit ignibus; et flumincæ volucres, quæ celebra-rant ripas Mæonias carmine, caluere me-dio Caystro. Nilus perterritus fugit in extremum orbem, occuluitque caput, quod latet adhuc. Septem ostia pulverulenta vucant septem valles sine flumine. Eadem fors siccat Hebrum cum Strymone, fluvios Is-marios: Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque, Padumque, Tybrinque cui po-tentia rerum fuit pro-missa. Omne solum missa. Omne solum dissilit lumenque pe-netrat in Tartara rimis, et terret regens infernum cum conjuge. Et mare contruhi-tur,quodque modo erat pontus, est campus siccæ arenæ; montesque quos altum aquor fex-

Quodo; suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum: Et, que Mæonias celebrarant carmine ripas, Flumineæ volucres medio caluêre Cäystro. Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem, Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet: ostia septem Pulverulenta vacant septem sine flumine valles. Fors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone siccat,

Hesperiosq; amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque, Padumque,

Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tybrin. 259 Dissilit omne solum; penetratque in Tartara rimis Lumen, et infernum terret cum conjuge regem : Et mare contrahitur; siccæque est campus arenæ, Quod modò pontus erat; quosque altum texerat æquor,

Exsistant montes, et sparsas Cycladas augent. Ima petunt pisces: nec se super æquora curvi 265 erat, exsistant, et au-gent sparsas Cycladus.

Pisces petunt ima, nec curvi delphines audent tollere se super aquora, in auras consuetas.

TRANSLATION.

cheus burn, and the gold, which the Tagus carries in its stream, is The swans, which have so often sung on the melted by the flames. banks of the Mæonian rivers, in vain sought to avoid the heat in the middle of Cayster. The frighted Nile fled to the extreme parts of the earth, and hid his head, which yet lies concealed: his seven dusty channels are now changed into seven valleys, destitute of water. The same fate also pursues the Ismarian rivers. Hebrus with Strymon; and the western rivers, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Po, and Tyber, to which the sovereignty of the universe had been promised.

The ground is deep cleft in all parts, and the light penetrating through the chinks into the dire regions of Tartarus, startles the infernal king and his spouse. The ocean contracts, and what lately was sea, is now a naked plain of sand. The mountains, which had hitherto been covered by the waves, now start up, and increase the number of the scattered Cyclades. The fishes creep toward the bottom; nor do

251. Tagus. A river of Spain, which was said to bring down from the mountains great quantities of gold sand. These the poet, by an unusual hyperbole, feigns to be now melted by the heat of the sun, and in that manner to be carried along by the current of the river.

252. Mæonias.] Mæonia, so called from the river Mæon, was the same with Lydia.

254. Nilus.] A very noted river of Ægypt, which, because its source was unknown to the ancients, the poet here

feigns to have hid its head in this general conflagration.

257. Hebrum, &c.] Hebrus and Strymon, two rivers of Thrace, that run into the Ægean sea.

259. Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tybrin.] The Tiber is a river famous in the writings of the poets. It runs through the midst of Rome, whence the sovereignty of the universe, which was promised to the Romans, is here po-

etically said to be promised to the Tiber. 264. Cyclades.] The Cyclades are a cluster of islands in the Ægean sea.

Corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo Exanimata natant: ipsum quoque Nerea fama est. Doridaque, et natas, tepidis latuisse sub antris. Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu 270 Exserere ausus erat; ter non tulit aëris æstus. Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto, Inter aquas pelagi, contractosque undique fontes, Qui se condiderant in opacæ viscera matris: Sustulit omniferos collo tenus arida vultus: 275 Opposuitque manum fronti; magnoque tremore Omnia concutiens paulum subsedit; et infrà Quàm solet esse, fuit: siccâque ità voce locuta est. Si placet hoc, meruique, quid ô tua fulmina cessant.

Summe deûm? liceat perituræ viribus ignis, 280 Igne perire tuo; clademque auctore levare. Vix equidem fauces hæc ipsa in verba resolvo: (Presserat ora vapor) Tostos en aspice crines! Inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillæ. Hosne mihi fructus? hunc fertilitatis honorem, Officiique refers, quòd adunci vulnera aratri Rastrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno?

supina, natant exanimata summo profundo. macasummoprojunao, Fama est quoque, ip-sum Ncrea, Dorido-que, et natas, latuis-se sub tepidis antris. Neptunus ter ausus erat exserere brachta uquis cum torvo valtu; ter non tulit æstus aeris. Tamen alma tellus, ut erut circumdata ponto, inter aquas pelagi, fontesque con-tractos undique, qui condiderant se in visvera opaca matris, arida sustulit vultus omniferos tenus collo: opposuitque manum fronti: concutiensque omnia magno tremore, subsedit paulum, et fuit infra quam solet esse; estque locuta ita sicca voce. Summe Deum, si hoc placet tibi, meruique, O quid tua falmina ccssant? Liceat mihi perituræ viribus ignis, perire tuo igne, levareque cla-dem auctore. Equidem vix resolvo fauces in hæc ipsa verba, (va por presserat ora) en

Corpora phocarum re-

favillaque tantum sunt in oculis favillae tantum sunt super ora. Refersne mihi hos fructus, hunc honorem fertilitatis officiique; quod feror vulnera adunci aratri rastrorumque, exerceorque toto anno?

TRANSLATION.

the crooked dolphins dare to rise above the surface of the deep, and take in the wonted air. The huge bodies of sea-calves lie extended and breathless upon the boiling waves. Nay, it is said, that Nereus and Doris, with their whole train of daughters, were pursued by the heat into the deepest caverns of the main. Thrice Neptune, with a stern countenance, ventured to thrust his arms out of the waters, and thrice was unable to sustain the raging heat of the air.

At length the bountiful Earth, as she was surrounded by the sea; amidst her circling oceans and springs, which, now dried up on all sides, were retired within the dark caverns of her hollow womb; uplifts her all-bearing head, and, scorched by the sultry heats, covers her face with her hand; when shaking all nature with a sudden trembling, she sunk down a little, and retired below her wonted seat;

whence with awful voice she thus broke silence:

" If you approve, and I have deserved the fate that threatens me, "why, O why, sovereign of the gods, do your thunders cease? If I "must perish by the force of fire, let it be by fires darted from your " right hand; nor let me suffer by any other power than that of Ju-"piter. Scarce can I open my mouth to pronounce these words; (for "her face was now wrapt in clouds of smoke.) Behold my singed " hair, my eyes hid in thick vapours, and the heaps of cinders that fly "round my temples. And is this the honour and recompense of my "fertility and service; that I am torn up by the crooked plough-

Quod ministro frondes pecori, frugesque, ali-menta mitia humano generi quod ministro thura vobis? Sed fae tamen me meruisse exitium: quid unda merium: quid trata ini-riuere, quid frater tius meruit? Cur aquora tradita illi sorte, de-crescunt; et absunt longius ab athere? Quod si nec gratia fralinod since gratia fra-tris, nee mea gratia tangit te, at miserere tui eali. Uterque po-lus fumat, circumspice utrumque, quos si ig-nis vitiaverit, vestra atria ruent. En ipse Atlas laborat, vizque sustintenudenten a sustinct eundentem axem suis humeris. Si freta, si terræ, si re-gia eæli pereunt, confundimur in antiquum superest, eripe flam-mis, et consule sum-mærerum. Tellus dixerat hæc; neque enim potuit ulterius tolerare vaporem, nee di-

Quòd pecori frondes, alimentaque mitia fruges Humano generi, vobis quòd thura ministro? Sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse: quid undæ, Quid meruit frater? cur illi tradita sorte Æquora decrescunt, et ab æthere longiùs absunt; Quod si nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit; At cœli miserere tui: circumspice utrumque, Fumat uterque polus; quos si vitiaverit ignis 295 Atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat! Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem. Si freta, si terræ pereunt, si regia cœli; In chaos, antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis Si quid adhuc superest; et rerum consule summæ. Dixerat hac Tellus: neque enim tolerare vaporem Ulteriùs potuit, nec dicere plura; suumque Rettulit os in se, propioraque manibus antra. At pater omnipotens superos testatus, et ipsum, Qui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato 305 Interitura gravi; summam petit arduus arcem;

cere plura, rettulitque suum os in se, antraque propiora manibus. At pater omnipo-tens testatus superos, et ipsum Phæbum qui dederat currus filio, omnia interitura gravi fato, nisi ferat opem; arduus petit summam arcem;

TRANSLATION.

" share, and tortured with rakes and harrows all the year round? That " I furnish leaves for the flocks, corn and pleasant food for man, and

"frankincense for the altars of the gods. But grant that I deserve " thus to perish, how have the waters offended, or wherein is your bro-

"ther guilty? Why do the seas, whose sovereignty fell to his share,

" decrease, and shrink farther from heaven? If you are moved by nei-"ther a regard for your brother nor me, yet think of your own heaven.

" Look round on all sides, the flames spread from pole to pole, and if

" these too are caught by the fires, your palaces must be involved in "the general ruin. Lo Atlas becomes unequal to his task, and can

" scarce sustain upon his shoulders the glowing weight of heaven. If

"earth and seas perish, and the sumptuous palaces of heaven, we "return again to the first chaos. Save from the flames, if ought yet

"remains, nor suffer the universe to perish irrecoverably."

Here the Earth ended; nor could she say more, choked by the vapours that surrounded her on all sides; but drawing back her head within herself, retired to the caves that border upon the regions of the dead. Then the almighty father having called all the powers above to witness, and even him who had given the chariot to his son, that, without his assistance, all must perish by a heavy fate; mounts the lofty citadel of

296. Atlas.] A mountain of Mauritania, which, because of its great height, was said to support the heavens. But Mythologists derive this notion from Atlas, a king of Mauritania, who was said

to be transformed into this mountain, and was the first who had made any considerable proficiency in the knowledge of astronomy.

solet inducere

Unde solet latis nubes inducere terris; Unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat. Sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes, Tunc habuit: nec, quos colo dimitteret, imbres. Intonat, et dextrâ libratum fulmen ab aure Misit in aurigam : pariterque, animâque rotisque Expulit, et sævis compescuit ignibus ignes. Consternantur equi: et saltu in contraria facto Colla jugo excutiunt, abruptaq; lora relinquunt.

Illic fræna jacent, illic temone revulsus Axis; in hac radii fractarum parte rotarum: Sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currûs. At Phaëthon, rutilos flammâ populante capillos, Volvitur in præceps, longoq; per aëra tractu 320 Fertur; ut interdum de cœlo stella sereno, Etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri. Quem procul à patriâ diverso maximus orbe Excipit Eridanus, spumantiaque abluit ora.

nubes latis terris: unde movet tonitrus, jactatque vibratu fulmi-na. Sed neque tunc habuit nubes, quas posset inducere terris; nec imbres, quos di-mitteret cælo. Intonat et misit fulmen libra-tum ab dextra aure, in aurigam Phaëthonta; expulitque pariter ani-maque rotisque, et maque rolisque, et composenti innes sævis ignibus. Equi consternantur, et saltu jacto in contravia, excuti-unt colla jugo, relinquantque tora abrupta. Hire fræna jacent, illic axis revulsus timone; in hac parteradii rotarum fractarum, vestigiaque latarum, vestigiaque laceri currus sunt sparsa late. At Phacthon, flamma populante ru-tilos capillos, volvitur in praceps; ferturque per aera longo tractu, ut interdum stella de

non cecidit, potuit videri cecidisse. Quem Phaëthonta maximus Eridanus excipit orbe procut diverso à patrià : abluitque ora spumantia.

TRANSLATION.

heaven, whence he was wont to spread over the spacious earth the gathering clouds; whence he rolls his thunder, and darts the brandished But then neither had he clouds to spread over the earth, lightning. nor showers to pour down from the vault of heaven. He thunders, and with lifted arm hurls against the charioteer the forky brand, driving him at once from life, and his seat, and extinguishing the fires by fires still more cruel. The horses affrighted start with a sudden bound, shake the yoke from off their necks, and disengage themselves from the broken harness. Here lie the reins, there the axle-tree, torn from the pole; on one side the spokes of the wheels dashed in pieces, and all around the fragments of the shattered chariot. But Phaëton, his yellow hair seized by the flames, tumbles headlong, and shoots through a long tract of air, as when in a serene sky a star falls, or seems at least to fall. Him the mighty Po receives, in a region of the world far distant from his native home, and with rolling waves washes his glowing face.

NOTES.

323. Quem procul à patrià-excipit Eridanus.] The Eridanus, otherwise the Po, is a river of Italy, and of consequence far removed from Ethiopia, the

country of Phaëton.

We have thus gone through the story of Phaëton, and taken notice of what seemed most necessary for the understanding of the poet's expressions. It is thought by some to represent the en-terprise of a rash head-strong youth, who hearkened rather to his ambition and courage, than the suggestions of wisdom and prudence. But Phaëton

is morever a real person; Apollodorus has preserved his genealogy, and Eusebius, after Africanus, makes use of it to fix the epoch of Cecrops. But not to enter too far into this discussion, we shall be satisfied with observing that he was commonly reputed to be the son of Phœbus and Ciymene. The fable before us in all probability relates to some remarkable conflagration that happened in his time. Aristotle believed upon the faith of some ancient writers that in the age of this prince, fire fell from heaven, and destroyed cities and kingdoms.

11. Hesperiæ Naiudes dant corpora fuman-tia trifidà flammà tumulo: signant que saxum hoc carmine. Pháiton est situs hic, au-riga currus paterui, quem currum, si non tenuit tamen excidit magnis ausis. Nam magnis ausis. Nam miserabilis pater conditerat vultus obductos luctu agro: et, si modo credimus, ferunt nous creatmus, jerute unum diem isse sine sole. Incendia præbe-bant lumen; aliquis-que usus fuit in illo malo. At Clymene postquam dixit quacunque fuerunt dicenda in tantis malis; lugubris, et amens, et laniata sinus, percensuit to-tum orbem: requi-rensque primo exani-mes artus, mox ossu, tamen repperit ossu conditu ripa peregrina. Incubuitque loco: perfuditque lacrymis, nomen lectum in marmore, et fovit aperto pectore. Nec minus Heliades, dant morti ejus, fletus et lacry-mus, munera inania: et cæsæ pectora pal-mis, vocant nocte die-que Phaethonta non que

 II. Naïdes Hesperiæ trifidâ sumantia flammâ
 Corpora dant tumulo, signantque hoc carmine

Corpora dant tumulo, signantque hoc carmine saxum:

Hic situs est Phaëthon, currús auriga paterni; Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis. Nam pater obductos luctu miserabilis ægro Condiderat vultus: et, si modò credimus, unum Isse diem sine sole ferunt: incendia lumen Præbebant; aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo. At Clymene postquam dixit, quæcunque fuerunt In tantis dicenda malis; lugubris et amens, Et laniata sinus, totum percensuit orbem, Exanimesque artus primò, mox ossa requirens, Repperit ossa tamen peregrinâ condita ripâ. Incubuitque loco: nomenque in marmore lectum Perfudit lacrymis, et aperto pectore fovit. Nec minus Heliades fletus, et inania morti Munera, dant lacrymas, et cæsæ pectora palmis Non auditurum miseras Phaëthonta querelas Nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulchro. Luna quater junctis implêrat cornibus orbem; Illæ more suo (nam morem fecerat usus)

que Phacthonta non auditurum miseras querclas: adsternunturque sepulchro. Luna implerat orbem quater junctis cornibus: illæ suo more (nam usus fecerat morem.)

TRANSLATION.

II. The Hesperian Naïads commit his body, smoking from the thrice-forked flame, to a tomb, and inscribe these verses upon the tomb: "Here lies Phaëton, who attempted to drive his father's chariot, which, "if he could not skilfully guide, he yet miscarried in a great attempt." The mournful father hid his countenance, overspread with dismal sorrow; and if we can but credit it, it is said, that the space of a whole day passed without any sun: the flames served to furnish light, and thus some benefit arose from this mighty disaster. But Clymene, after saying whatever the grief arising from so cruel a cause could inspire, mourning and distracted, and tearing her bosom, she ran over the whole world; and first seeking for the lifeless limbs of her son, then his bones, found at length his bones upon the banks of a foreign river. She hangs over the place, and bathes in tears the name graven upon the marble, and warms it with her naked breast. The daughters of the Sun are no less overwhelmed with grief, and lament in tears (a fruitless tribute) the death of their brother; and beating their naked bosoms, lie round the sepulchre, and call night and day upon Phaeton, who was not now capable to hear their mournful complaints.

The moon had four times joined her horns in a full orb. They, according to custom (for use had now made it habitual) uttered their lamentations: when Phaëthusa, the eldest of the sisters, willing to lie

Plangorem dederant, è quis Phaëthusa sororum Maxima, cum vellet terræ procumbere, questa est Diriguisse pedes: ad quam conata venire Candida Lampetie; subità radice retenta est. Tertia cum crinem manibus laniare pararet; 350 Avellit frondes: hæc stipite crura teneri, Illa dolet fieri longos sua brachia ramos. Dumque ea mirantur; complectitur inguina cor-

Perque gradus uterum, pectusque, humerosque, manusque,

Ambit: et exstabant tantum ora vocantia matrem. Quid faciat mater? nisi, quò trahat impetus illam, Huc eat, atque illuc? et, dum licet, oscula jun-

Non satis est; truncis avellere corpora tentat, Et teneros manibus ramos abrumpere: at inde Sanguineæ manant, tanquam de vulnere, guttæ. Parce, precor, mater, quæcunque est saucia, clamat,

Parce, precor: nostrum laniatur in arbore corpus. Jamque vale: cortex in verba novissima venit. III. Inde fluunt lacrymæ; stillataque sole rigescunt

De ramis electra novis; quæ lucidus amnis 365 Excipit, et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis. gescunt sole: quæ electra amnis lucidus excipit, et mittis gestanda nuribus Latinis.

dederant lerant plangorem, quibus Phaethusa. maxima sororum, cum vellet procumbere terræ, est questa pedes diriguisse: ad quam candida Lampetie conata venire: est re-tenta subita radice. Tertia cum pararet laniare crincm manibus, avellit frondes. Hac dolet crura te-neri stipite, illa dolet sua brachia fieri longos ramos. Dumque mi-rantur ea, cortex complectitur inguina; per-que gradus, ambit uterum, pectusque, hu-merosque, manusque, et ora tantum extabant, vocantia matrem. Quid mater faciat? nisi eat huc atque illuc, quo impetus tra-hat illam? et jungat oscula dum licet? Non est satis: tentat avellere corpora truncis, et abrumpere teneros ramos manibus: guttæ sanguincæ manant inde tanquam de vulnere. Quacunque est saucia clamat, mater, precor parce, par-ce precor: nostrum corpus laniatur in arborc. Jamque vale; cortex venit in verba novissima.

III. Inde lacrymæ fluunt : electraque stillata de novis ramis ri-

TRANSLATION.

down a little upon the ground, complained that her feet were on a sudden become stiff; to whom, as the fair Lampetie endeavoured to come. she found herself kept back, and rooted to the ground. A third, as in excess of grief she was going to rend her hair, tears away the leaves. One grieves that her legs are held fast by a lumpish root, another that And while they stand wonher arms branch out into long boughs. dering at so unusual a prodigy, the bark closes upon their groins, and by degrees encompasses their bellies, and breasts, and shoulders, and hands: their mouths now only remained uncovered, calling to their mother for aid. What can the mother do, but run to and fro as frenzy guides, and kiss her sprouting daughters while yet she may. That is not enough, she tries moreover to tear their bodies from the trunks where they were enclosed, and strip the tender leaves from their fingers: but thence drops of blood flow, as from a wound. Forbear, cries she who feels the smart, forbear, mistaken parent; you tear a daughter's body in every tree: and now farewell. the bark closing upon their faces, suppressed their farther words.

III. Hence tears flow, which distilling in drops of amber from the new-formed boughs, harden in the sun, and received below by the

IV. Cycnus, proles Stheneleia, adfuit huic monstro, qui quamvis junctus tibi à materno sunguine, tamen O Phacthon fuit propior tibi mente. Ille relicto imperio (num rexerat populos Ligurum, et mugnas urbes) imple-rat ripas virides, amnemque Erid inum, silvamque auctum sororibus querelis: cum vox est tenuata viro: canæque plumæ dissimu-lant capillos; collum-que longum porrigitur à pectore, junctura-que ligat digitos ru-bentes: penna vestit la-tus: rostrum sine acumine tenct os: Cycnus fit nova avis; nec credit se cælo Jorique, ut memor ignis missi in-juste ab illo. Colit stagna patulosque la-cus: perosusque ignem, elegit flumina contraria flammis, que colut. Intereu genitor Phocthontis squalidus, et ipse expers sui de-coris, qualis solet esse cum deficit orbem : ipse odit lucemque, seque, diemque; datque ani-mum in luctus; et ad-jicit tram luctibus;

IV. Adfuit huic monstro, proles Stheneleia,

Cycnus,

Qui tibi materno quamvis à sanguine junctus, Mente tanien, Phaëthon, propior fuit. Ille relicto (Nam Ligurum populos, et magnas rexerat urbes) Imperio, ripas virides amnemque querelis Eridanum implêrat, sylvamque sororibus auc-

Cùm yox est tenuata viro: canæque capillos Dissimulant plumæ; collumque à pectore longum Porrigitur, digitosq; ligat junctura rubentes: 375 Penna latus vestit, tenet os sine acumine rostrum:

Fit nova Cycnus avis; nec se cœloque Jovique Credit, ut injuste missi memor ignis ab illo; Stagna colit, patulosq; lacus; ignemque perosus; Quæ colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis. 380

V. Squalidus interea genitor Phaëthontis, et

expers Ipse sui decoris: qualis, cum deficit orbem, Esse solet; lucemque odit, seque ipse, diemque; Datque animum in luctus; et luctibus adjicit iram;

TRANSLATION.

limpid stream, are thence sent to shine in the dress of the Latian dames.

IV. Cycnus, the son of Sthenelus, was present at this amazing prodigy, who, though nearly allied to you, Phaëton, on the mother's side, was yet nearer in affection. He leaving his kingdom, (for he reigned over the people, and mighty cities of the Ligurians) filled with his complaints the verdant banks of the Po, and the woods now increased by the sisters; when he perceives his voice to lessen and become shrill; white feathers conceal his hair: a long neck is stretched out from his breast; and a skinny film ties together his red toes. His sides are covered with wings, and his mouth shoots out into a blunted beak. Cycnus becomes a new bird; nor trust the heavens and Jupiter, as mindful of the fires by him unjustly darted at his friend. quents the pools and spreading lakes; and hating fire, delights in rivers, as opposite to the flames.

V. Meantime the father of Phaëton, disfigured, and destitute of his wonted comeliness, as when his orb is hid by an eclipse, hates the light, himself, and the day, and gives up his mind to grief, and joins resentment to his grief, and denies his service to the world. " My lot,

NOTES.

467. Cycnus.] The son of Sthenelus, 370. Ligurum.] Liguria, a part of Itaand king of the Ligurians. ly between the rivers Varus and Macra.

Officiumque negat mundo. Satìs, inquit, ab ævi Sors mea principiis fuit irrequieta, pigetque Actorum sine fine mihi, sine honore, laborum. Quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus: Si nemo est, omnesque dei non posse fatentur; Ipse agat; ut saltem, dum nostras tentat habenas, Orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat. Tunc sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum, Non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit illos. fulmina orbatura patres. Tum expertus Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem Numina; neve velit tenebras inducere rebus 395 Supplicevocerogant: missos quoque Jupiter ignes Excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit. [Colligit amentes; et adhuc terrore paventes, Phæbus equos: stimuloque domans, et verbere

Sævit enim, natumque objectat, et imputat illis.] VI. At pater omnipotens ingentia mænia cæli Circuit; et, ne quid labefactum viribus ignis Corruat, explorat: quæ postquam firma, suique Roboris esse videt: terras, hominumque labores Perspicit. Arcadiæ tamen est impensior illi 405 Cura suæ. Fontesque et nondum audentia labi Flumina restituit; dat terræ gramina, frondes que postquam viets iguis, corruot :

esse firma suique roboris; perspicit terras, laboresque hominum: tamen impensior cara est ilti
suæ Arcadiæ, restituit que fontes, et flumina nondum audentia labi. Dat gramina terræ, frondes

negatque officium mun-do : inquit, mea sors fuit satisirrequieta ab principiis æví: pigetque laborum actorum mihi sine fine, sine honore. Quilibet alter agat currus portantes lumina. Si nemo est, omnesque Dei fatentur non posse: ipse Jupiter agat: ut sattem, dum tentat nostras habenas, ponat aliquando vires ignipedum equorum, sciet illum non meruisse necem qui non rexerit illos bene. Omnia numina circumstant solem dicentem talia: rogant que supplice voce ne velit inducere tenebras rebus. Jupiter quoque excu-sat missos ignes, addit-que regaliter minas precibus. Phæbus col-ligit equos amentes, et paventes adhuc terrore, domansque stimulo et verbere sævit : enim et ververe sænt : enm særit, objectatque na-tum, et imputat mor-tem ejus illis. VI. At pater omni-potens circuit ingentia

mænia cæli, et explorat

TRANSLATION.

" (says he,) has been enough restless since the first birth of time; and I " now begin to be weary of a labour without end or recompense. Let "any other drive the chariot that diffuses light to the universe; or if " none will dare, but all acknowledge themselves unequal to so mighty " a task; let Jove himself make trial, that at least while his hands are " employed in wielding our reins, he may for some time lay aside his "thunder that deprives fathers of their children. Then perhaps will "he own, after proving the mettle of the fire-breathing steeds, that "he who was unable to govern them, deserved not so severe a fate." All the Gods assembled round the Sun as he was uttering these complaints, and with humble voice entreat that he would not suffer the universe to be lost in endless darkness. Jupiter too excuses the fires thrown at his son, and assuming an air of majesty mixes prayers Phœbus upon this calls together his raging steeds that yet shook with horror, and urges them with whip and spur; for he is full of rage, and reproaches them with his son, and charges his death upon them.

VI. But the Almighty Father walks round the great walls of heaven, and diligently searches, lest any part weakened by the violence of the fire, might be in danger: when finding all firm and in full strength, he arboribus; jubetque silvas læsas revires-cere, Dumit reditque frequens, hæsit in No-nacrina virgine; et ignes accepti sub ossibus caluere. Opus hujus non erat mollire lunam trahendo; nec variare comas positu, sed fibula coercuerat vestem, alba vitta coercuerat neglectos capillos, et modo sumpscrat leve jaculum, modo arcummanu. Eratmiles Phabes ; nec ulla gratior Trivia hac, atti-git Manalon: sed nul-la potentia est longa. Altus sol habebat sputium ulterius medio, cum illa subit nemus quod nulla ætas ecciderat. Hic virgo cxuit pharetrum humero, retenditque lentos arcus, jacebatque in solo quod herba texcrat, et premebat pharetram pic-tam cervice positâ, Ju-piter ut vidit illam fessam et vacantem cus-

Arboribus; læsasque jubet revirescere sylvas. Dum redit, itque frequens; in virgine Nonacrina Hæsit; et accepti caluêre sub ossibusignes. 410 Non erat hujus opus lanam mollire trahendo; Nec positu variare comas: sed fibula vestem, Vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos, Et modò leve manu jaculum, modò sumpserat

arcum.

Miles erat Phœbes: nec Mænalon attigitulla 415 Gratior hac Triviæ. Sed nulla potentia longa est. Ulterius medio spatium Sol altus habebat; Cùm subitille nemus, quod nulla ceciderat ætas. Exuithic humero pharetram, lentosque retendit Arcus; inque solo, quod texerat herba, jacebat: Et pictam posità pharetram cervice premebat. Jupiter ut vidit fessam, et custode vacantem: Hoc certè conjux furtum mea nesciet, inquit: Aut si rescierit, sunt, ô sunt jurgia tanti! Protinus induitur faciem cultumque Dianæ: 425.

tode; inquit, certe mea conjux resciet hoc furtum: aut si rescierit, sunt, 8 sunt jurgia tanti. Prolinus indui-tur faciem cultunque Diana;

TRANSLATION.

next surveys the earth, and the works of men. But above the rest his own Arcadia engaged his care. He restores her fountains, and rivers not yet daring to glide. He clothes the earth with grass, and the trees with leaves, and commands the desolate forests to recover their former While he thus often walks to and fro, he chanced to fix his eyes upon an Arcadian virgin, and the fires received within his bones, gathered fresh strength. Her employment was not to draw and soften the wool, or vary her divided tresses; but her gown was fastened with a clasp, and a white fillet binds her unadorned hair. Now she bears in her hand a slender spear, now is armed with a light bow. She was a companion of Phæbe; nor did any nymph frequent Mænalus, dearer to the goddess than she. But favour lasts not long. The sun had now passed his middle space in the high heavens, when, urged by the heat, she entered a shady grove, which no art or age had formed: here she put her quiver from off her shoulder, and unbraced her yielding bow, and laying herself down upon the ground that was covered with grass, gently reposed her neck upon the painted quiver. Jupiter, when he saw her thus fatigued, and without a keeper, Sure, says he, my wife will never know of this stolen embrace: or if by chance she should come to know of it, is her rage so terrible to make me forego a bliss like this. Straight he assumes the shape and habit of Diana. "Fair "nymph, (said he,) who make one of my train, over what mountains

NOTES.

Atque ait, O comitum virgo pars una mearum, In quibus es venata jugis? De cespite virgo Se levat; et, salve numen, me judice, dixit, Audiat ipse licèt, majus Jove: ridet, et audit; Et sibi præferri se gaudet: et oscula jungit: 430 Nec moderata satis, nec sic à virgine danda. Quâ venata foret sylvâ narrare parentem Impedit amplexu: nec se sine crimine prodit. Illa quidem contrà, quantim modò fæmina possit. (Aspiceres utinam, Saturnia, mitior esses!) 435 Illa quidem pugnat: sed quæ superare puella, Quisve Jovem poterat? Superum petit æthera victor

Jupiter: huic odio nemus est, et conscia sylva. Unde, pedem referens, pænè est oblita pharetram Tollere cum telis, et quem suspenderat, at cum, 440 Ecce, suo comitata choro Dictynna per altum Mænalon ingrediens, et cæde superba ferarum, Aspicit hanc, visamque vocat: clamata refugit; Et timuit primò, ne Jupiter esset in illâ.

atque ait, O virgo pars una mearum comitum, in quibus jugis es ve-nata? Virgo levat se de cespile, et dixit, salve numen, me ju-dice, majus Jove, licet ipse audiat. Jupiter audit, et ridet, et gau-det se prejerri sibi; et jungit osculu, nec satis moderata, nec sie danda à virgine. Impedit amplexu illam parentem narrare qua silva foret venata: nec pro-dit se sine crimine. Illa quidem contra, quantum famina modo possit (Saturnia utinam aspiceres, esses mitior!) illa quidem pugnat: sed quæ puclla, quisve poterat su-perare Jovem? Jupiter victor petit athera su-perum: nemus et conseia silva est odio huic. Unde referens pedem, est pæne oblita tollere pharetram cum telis, et arcum quem sus-penderat. Ecce Dic-Ecce Dictynna comitata suo choro, ingrediens per

altum Manalon, et superba cade serarum, aspicit hanc, vocatque eam visam; illa clamata refugit: et timuit primò ne Jupiter esset in illà.

TRANSLATION.

"have you pursued the chase?" The virgin starting from the turf, "Hail goddess, in my opinion greater than Jove, were Jove himself "present to hear." He smiles, and hears, and is pleased with being preferred before himself. He then embraces her, and with an eagerness not to be expected in a virgin. As she was about to tell him in what wood she had been hunting, he stopped her by his caresses, and discovered himself to her by his crime. She on the other hand, as much as a woman could, (O daughter of Saturn, would you had seen her, sure you would have been more gentle!) she, I say, strove with all her might; but what maid or mortal can contend with Jove? The god, exulting in his success, returns to heaven. She detests the grove and wood that were witnesses of her crime, and retreating from them with precipitation, almost forgot her quiver, arrows, and bow which she had hung upon one of the trees.

Meantime Diana with her virgin train appears upon mount Mænalus, proud of the slaughter she had made of wild beasts, and how soon she espies the nymph, calls her to her: she at first drew back, trembling, lest Jove might be also disguised in her. But when she saw her surrounded with her nymphs, she knew there could be no deceit, and im-

NOTES.

441. Dictynna.] Diana, άπὸ τῶν διετύων from the nets or toils which the goddess used in hunting. Others will

have it, that she assumed this name in honour of Britomartis, her favourite companion.

Sed postquam vidit nymphas pariter in-cedere; sensit dolos abesse; accessitque ad numerum harum. Heu quam est difficile uon quam est difficile non prodere crimen vultu! Vix attollit oculos humo, nec est juncta loteri dea, ut ante so-lebat esse, nec est pri-ma toto agmine. Sed silet; et rubore dat signa læsi pudoris, et Diana mille notis po-teret sentire culvam terat sentire culpam (nisi quod est virgo,) nymphæ feruntur sen-sisse. Cornna lunaria resurgebant nono orbe, cum dea venatrix languida fruternis flam-mis, est nacta gelidum nemus, de quo rivus ibut labens cum murmure, et versabat attritas arenas. Ut laudavit loca; contigit summas undas pede. His laudatis quoque, ait, omnis arbiter est procul, tingamus corpora unda lumphis su-perfusis. Parrhasis erubuit. Cunctæ po-nunt velamina. Callisto una quarit moras. Sed postquam pariter nymphas incedere vidit: 445 Sensit abesse dolos: numerumque accessit ad

harum.

Heu quam difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu! Vix oculos attollit humo: nec, ut antè solebat, Juncta Deæ lateri, nec toto est agmine prima: Sed silet, et læsi dat signa rubore pudoris, Et (nisi quòd virgo est) poterat sentire Diana Mille notis culpam: Nymphæ sensisse feruntur. Orbe resurgebant lunaria cornua nono: Cum Dea venatrix fraternis languida flammis, Nacta nemus gelidum : de quo cum murmure

Ibat, et attritas versabat rivus arenas. Ut loca laudavit; summas pede contigit undas; His quoque laudatis: Procul est, ait, arbiter omnis: Nuda superfusis tingamus corpora lymphis. Parrhasis erubuit: cunctæ velamina ponunt: 460 Una moras quærit: dubitanti vestis adempta est: Quâ positâ nudo patuit cum corpore crimen. Attonitæ, manibusque uterum celare volenti, I procul hinc, dixit, nec sacros pollue fontes, isto and quart moras.

I procul ninc, dixit, nee sacros pontactenses, vestis est adempta lili dubitanti. Que posità. Cynthia: deque suo jussit secedere cœtu. 465 crimen patuit cum nudo corpore Cynthia dixit illi attonitæ, volentique celare uterum manibus, I procul hinc, nec pollue sacros fontes, jussitque secedere de suo cætu.

TRANSLATION.

mediately joined them. Alas! how hard is it not to betray guilt by our looks. She scarcely lifted her eyes from the ground, nor walked as usual close by the side of the goddess, nor appeared the foremost of the train; but she was silent, and by her blushes gave plain signs of her injured honour; insomuch, that Diana (had she been aught but a virgin) might by a thousand tokens have discovered the crime. nymphs, it is said, suspected it. The moon had now nine times renewed her orb, when the hunting goddess, faint by her brother's beams, entered a cool grove, whence a gentle stream flowed in soft murmurs, along a smooth bed of shining gravel. The goddess after praising the place, touched the surface of the waters with her foot: pleased with them also, Here, says she, no spies are near, let us strip, and bathe ourselves in the crystal stream: Callisto blushed, all the nymphs pleased with the motion, undress, she only forms delays. Her fellows press round her, and obliging her reluctant to comply, discover her crime with her naked body. Confounded, and endeavouring to conceal with her hands her pregnant womb; "Be gone, (cries the god-"dess with indignation,) nor dare to pollute the sacred stream." And immediately banished her from her train.

NOTES.

460. Parrhasis.] Parrhasia was a region of Arcadia.

465. Cynthia.] Diana so called, from Cynthus, a mountain of Delos, where she was born.

Senserat hoc olim magni matrona Tonantis: Distuleratque graves in idonea tempora pœnas: Causa moræ nulla est: et jam puer Arcas (id ipsum Indoluit Juno) fuerat de pellice natus. Quò simul obvertit sævam cum lumine mentem; Scilicet hoc unum restabat, adultera, dixit, Ut fœcunda fores: fieretque injuria partu Nota: Jovisque mei testatum dedecus esset. Haud impune feres: adimam tibi nempe figuram; Quâ tibi, quâq; places nostro, importuna, marito. Dixit: et arreptis adversà fronte capillis Stravit humi pronam. Tendebat brachia supplex: Brachia cœperunt nigris horrescere villis, Curvarique manus, et aduncos crescere in ungues, Officioque pedum fungi: laudataq; quondam 480 Ora Jovi, lato fieri deformia rictu. Neve preces animos, et verba superflua flectant; Posse loqui eripitur: vox iracunda, minaxque, Plenaque terroris rauco de gutture fertur. Mens antiqua tamen factà quoque mansit in ursà. Assiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores, Qualescunque manus ad cœlum et sidera tollit; Ingratumque Jovem, nequeat cum dicere, sentit.

Matrona magni tonantis senserat hoc olim: distuleratque graves panas in idonea tempora. Est nulla causa moræ; et jum puer Ar-cas (Juno indoluit id ipsum) fuerat natus de pellice. Quo simul obvertit mentem sævam cum lumine, dixit: Adultem, scilicet hoc unum restubut, ut fores facunda, injuriaque fieret nota partu, dedecusque mei Joris esset testatum. Hand feres impune; nempe importuna, adimam fi-guram qui places tibi, quaque places nostro marito. Dixt: et cùpillis arreptis à fronte adversa, stravit illam pronum humi. Supplex tendebut brachia: brachia cæperunt hor-rescere vigris villis, manusque curvari, et crescere in ungues aduncos, fungique offi-cio pedum, oraque quondam laudata Jovi, fieri deformia lato rictu. Neve preces et verba superflua flec-tant animos, eripitur posse loqui; vox irucundu, minaxque, ple-

de rauco gutture. Tamen antiqua mens mansit quoque in illà facta ursa. Testataque suos dolores assiduo gemitu, tollit qualescunque manus ad cælum et sidera, cumque nequeat dicerc Jovem ingratum, tamen sentit eum esse ingratum.

TRANSLATION.

The spouse of the great thunderer had perceived this some time before, but deferred the punishment her vengeance prompted her to take, till a fit opportunity offered; but now there is no farther reason for delay: for young Arcas (a fresh ground of resentment to Juno) was born to her husband of Callisto. The goddess, regarding the child with a stern look, cried; "It is enough, base adulteress; this one thing only " was wanting, that a fruitful womb might proclaim the injury you had "done me, and the baseness of my husband: but you shall not escape "my vengeance; I will destroy that beauty which rendered you so "lovely in the eyes of Jove." She said, and seizing her by the hair, dragged her to the ground. The suppliant nymph stretched out her imploring hands. Her arms began to grow rough with black shaggy hairs; her hands are bent, and shoot into pointed claws, and serve her instead of feet; her mouth, formerly admired by Jupiter, becomes now deformed by a wide opening; and, lest prayers or entreaties might reach the ears of Jove, she was deprived of speech. A surly threatening voice, savage and full of terror, issues from her hoarse throat. But, though thus changed into a bear, she still retained her former understanding, and, expressing her sorrows by unceasing groans, raised her new unwieldy paws to heaven; and though she could not call Jove ungrateful, she thought him so. Ah, how often, not daring to remain

Ah quoties non ausa quiescere sold sylvà, erravit ante domun, inque agris quondam suis! Ah quotics est acta per saxa latratibus canum: Venatrizque jugit territa metu venantum. Sape joris visis, latuit oblita quid esset: ursaque, horruit ursos conspectos in montibus, pertinuitque lupos, quamvis pater esset in illis.
VII. Ecce Arcas pro-

les Lycaoniæ ignara adest parenti, ter quinque natalibus fere actis. Dumque sequitur feras, dum eligit ap-tos saltus, ambitque silvas Erymanthidas nexilibus plagis; incidit in matrem, quæ Arcade viso restitit; et fuit similis cognoscen-ti. Ille refugit, nesci-usque extimuit illam tenentem oculos immotos in se sinc fine, fueratque fixurus pecto-ra vulnifico telo, illi aventi accedere proprius. Omnipotens ar-cuit: sustulitque pa-riter ipsosque nefas-que: et imposuit eos raptos per inania celeri vento, fecitque eælo vicina sidera. JunoinAh quoties, solà non ausa quiescere sylvà, Ante domum, quandamque suis erravit in agris ! Ah! quoties per saxa canum latratibus acta est. Venatrixque metu venantum territa fugit! Sæpe feris latuit visis; oblita quid esset: Ursaque conspectos in montibus horruit ursos: Pertimuitq; lupos, quamvis pater essetinillis. 495

VII. Ecce Lycaoniæ proles ignara parenti Arcas adest, ter quinque ferè natalibus actis: Dumque feras sequitur; dum saltus eligit aptos, Nexilibusque plagis sylvas Erymanthidas ambit; Incidit in matrem, quæ restitit Arcade viso; 500 Et cognoscenti similis fuit. Ille refugit: Immotosque oculos in se sine fine tenentem Nescius extimuit: propriùsque accedere aventi Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo:

Arcuit omnipotens; pariterque ipsosque, nefasque 505 Sustulit; et celeri raptos per inania vento

Imposuit cœlo, vicinaque sidera fecit.
Intumuit Juno, postquam inter sidera pellex
Fulsit; et ad canam descendit in æquora Tethyn,
Oceanumq; senem: quorum reverentia movit 510
Sæpe Deos, causamque viæ scitantibus, infit,

tumnit postquam pellex fulsii inter sidera: et descendit in aquora ad canam Tethyn, senemque Oceanum; quorum reverentia sepe movit Deos: infique scitantibus causam via.

TRANSLATION.

by herself in the solitary woods, did she approach toward her palace, and haunt the fields and meadows once her own. How often was she driven over the craggy steeps by the cry of her dogs, and thought herself a huntress, frighted by the pursuit of the hunters. Oft forgetting what she was, she hid herself upon seeing her fellow-brutes; and trembled at the shaggy bear, though she too now was one; nor dreaded less the sight of rugged wolves, although her father was one of the number.

VII. Meantime Arcas, who had now completed his fifteenth year, being a stranger to the fate of his mother, while he is intent upon the chase, while he chooses apt forests, and encloses the Erymanthian woods with his plaited nets, chanced to rouse his mother, who stopped upon seeing Arcas, and looked at him like one who knew him. He drew back, nor knowing what it meant, was frighted to observe her eyes immovably fixed upon him, and as he perceived her about to approach, was going to pierce her breast with his wounding spear. The almighty forbade it, and, carrying off both them, and the wickedness intended, snatched them in whirlwinds through the air, and placed them in heaven, where they form two neighbouring constellations. Juno swelled with rage, when she saw her rival shine among the stars; she descends to the sea to hoary Tethys and aged Ocean, both greatly

Quæritis æthereis quare regina Deorum Sedibus hùc adsim? Pro me tenet altera cælum. Mentiar, obscurum nisi nox cùm fecerit orbem, Nuper honoratas summo mea vulnera cælo 515 Videritis stellas illìc, ubi circulus axem Ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit. Est verò, cur quis Junonem lædere nolit, Offensamque tremat, quæ prosim sola nocendo? En ego quantùm egi! quàm vasta potentia nostra est!

Esse hominem vetui; facta est Dea: sic ego pænas Sontibus impono; sic est mea magna potestas. Vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos Detrahat; Argolicâ quod in antè Phoronide fecit. Cur non et pulsâ ducat Junone, meoque 525 Collocet in thalamo, socerumque Lycaona sumat? At vos si læsæ contemptus tangit alumnæ, Gurgite cæruleo septem prohibete Triones;

An quaritis quare ego regina deorum adsim huc athereis sedibus? Attera tenet calum pro me. Mentiar, nisi, cum nox fecerit orbem obsevarum, videritis stellas, mea vulnera, nuper honoratas summo calo, illie ubi circulus ultimus, brevissimusque spatio, ambit extremum axem. Est vero cur quis nolit adere Junonem, trematque offensam; qua sola prosim nocendo? En quantum ego egi! quam vasta est nortra potentia. Vetui illam esse hominem, est facta dea. Ego sic impono panas sontibus: sic mea potestas est magna. Vindict antiquam faciem, detrahatque vultus ferinos, quod ante fecti nArgolica Phoronide. Cur non et ducot, Junone pulsa, collocet que in meo thalamo,

que a meo tauama, sumatque Lycaona socerum. At si contemptus læsæ alumnæ tangit vos, prohibete septem Triones cæruleo gurgite.

TRANSLATION.

revered among the gods; when, to them asking the cause of her coming, she thus begins:

"Would you know why I the queen of the gods am come hither from "the æthereal seats? Another reigns in heaven in my stead: give no " credit to my words, if, when night covers the earth in darkness, you " see not in the most conspicuous part of heaven stars lately honoured, "to my great affliction roll in their orbs, where the last circle, and " smallest in compass, surround the poles of the world. "will henceforth tremble to offend Juno, or dread her resentment, "whose vengeance serves only to exalt those on whom it is poured? "What mighty things have I done! how vast and extensive is my "power! I had deprived her of human shape, and she is made a god-"dess. Is it thus that I punish the guilty? Is it thus that I prove "the greatness of my power? Let him claim for her her former shape, " and take away this savage form, as he once did in the case of Gre-"cian Io. Why does he not cast Juno off, that he may marry her, " place her in my bed, and have Lycaon for his father-in-law? But "you, if the wrongs done to a goddess your foster-child, moves your "indignation, allow not the seven Triones to touch your hallowed

NOTES.

516. Circulus.] The arctic circle, or that which surrounds the north pole. All parallel circles in the heavens, in proportion as they recede from the equinoctial, and approach toward either

pole, must become less. These polar circles therefore being, in respect of the poles, the last of those by which the heaven is divided into zones, are at the same time the least in compass.

pelliteque sidera recepta in calo mercede stupri, ne pellex tingatur in puro aquore.

gatir in puro aquore.
VIII. Dii maris annucrunt. Saturnia ingreditur liquidum acta curru habili pictis pavonibus: pavonibus tam nuper pictis, Argo caso; quam tu corve loquax eras nuper subito versus in nigrantes alas, cum ante fuisses candidus. Nam hac ales fut quondam argentea niveix pennis, ut aquaret columbas totas sine labe; servaturis capitalia vigili voce, nec Vecto animauti flumina. Lingua fuit illi damo: tingua loquaci faciente, ut color qui erat albus, est nunc contrarius albo.

IX. Non fuit in tota Humania neella unl.

1X. Non just in total
Hamoniu puella pulchrior quam Coronis
Larissaa. Certe placuit tibi Delphicc, dum
vel fuit casta, vel inobservata. Sed ales Pha-

Sideraque in cœlo stupri mercede recepta Pellite: nè puro tingatur in æquore pellex. 530

VIII. Dî maris annuerant: habili Saturnia curru Ingreditur liquidum pavonibus aëra pictis: Tam nuper pictis cæso pavonibus Argo; Quàm tu nuper eras, cùm candidus antè fuisses, Corveloquax, subitò nigrantes versus in alas. 535 Nam fuit hæc quondam niveis argentea pennis Ales, ut æquaret totas sine labe columbas: Nec servaturis vigili Capitolia voce

Cederet anseribus, nec amanti flumina Cycno. Lingua fuit damno: lingua faciente loquaci, 540 Qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo.

IX. Pulchrior in tota quam Larissæa Coronis, Non fuit Hæmonia. Placuit tibi, Delphice, certè, Dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata: sed ales Sensit adulterium Phæbëius; utque latentem 545 Detegeret culpam non exorabilis index, Ad dominum tendebat iter; quem garrula motis

vel fuit casta, vel inobservata. Sed ales Phabeius sensit adulterium. Indexque non exorabilis, tendebat iter ad dominum, detegeret latentem culpam: quem garrula cornix consequitur motis pennis, ut scitetur omnia.

TRANSLATION.

"waves: but banish for ever from your realms stars that have been received into heaven in reward of adultery, that your pure streams

" may not be defiled by a base strumpet."

VIII. The sea-deities consented; the daughter of Saturn cuts the liquid air in her elegant chariot drawn by painted peacocks: peacocks lately painted upon the killing of Argus, when at the same time the raven, formerly white as snow, was for its babbling changed into a black feathered bird: for once the raven was silvered over with snowy plumes, white as the fair and spotless dove, nor yielded to the sacred bird whose watchful voice guarded the capitol, or soft swan that delights in rivers. His tongue occasioned the disgrace, his prattling tongue, I say, was the cause that his colour, formerly the purest white, is now directly contrary to white.

IX. There was not in all Thessaly a more beautiful nymph than Coronis of Larissa: the Delphic god loved her, while she yet continued chaste, or while he thought her so. But his own bird discovered her infidelity; and an inexorable informer, winged his way to his lord to discover the hidden crime. Him the prattling jack-daw follows with nimble

NOTES.

530. Ne pure tingatur in æquore pellex.] To come now to the explication of this fable, Lycaon had a daughter named Callisto, who was fond of hunting, and, according to the custom of those times, went always clothed in the spoils of some animal she had slain. Jupiter, the second of that name, king of Arcadia, as we learn from Cicero, fell in love with her; this gave rise to the whole fable, as we find it here related by Ovid.

Auditâque viæ causâ, Non utile carpis, Inquit, iter; nè sperne meæ præsagia linguæ. 550 Quid fuerim, quid simque, vide, meritumque require:

Invenies nocuisse fidem. Nam tempore quodam Pallas Erichthonium, prolem sine matre creatam, Clauserat Actæo textâ de vimine cistâ; Virginibusque tribus gemino de Cecropenatis 555 Hanc legem dederat, sua nè secreta viderent. Abdita fronde levi densâ speculabar ulmo, Quid facerent. Commissa, duæ sine fraude tu-

entur,
Pandrosos atque Herse; timidas vocat una sorores
Aglauros, nodosque manu diducit, at intus 560
Infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.
Acta deæ refero; pro quo mihi gratia talis
Redditur, ut dicat tutelà pulsa Minervæ:
Et ponar post noctis avem. Mea pæna volucres
Admonuisse potest: nè voce pericula quærant:
At puto non ultro nec quicquam talè rogantem
Me petiit; ipse licet hoc à Pallade quæras:
Quamvis irata est: non hoc irata negabit.

Causâque via auditâ; inquit non carpis, iter utile; ne sperne præ-sagiu meæ linguæ. Vi-de quid fuerim, quid-que sim, requireque meritum, invenies fidem nocuisse mihi. Nam quodam tempore Paltas clauscrat. Erichthonium, prolem creatam sine matre, cistà textà de Actæo vimine: dederatque hanc legem tribus virginibus natis de gemino Cecrope, de viderent sua secreta. Ego ab-dita fronde levi specu-labar quid facerent ab densa ulmo. Dua, Pan-drosos atque Herse. tuentur commissa sine fraude. Una, Aglau-ros, vocat suas sorveres timidas: diducitque nodos manu; at intus vident infantemque, draconemque appor-rectum. Refero acta Deæ; pro quo talis gratia redditur mihi, ut dicar pulsa tutclà Minervæ, et ponar post avem noctis. Mea pæna potest admonuisse volucres, ne quarant pericula voce. At puto

pericula voce. At puto dicis, non petiit me ultro, nec rogantem quicquam tale: licet quæras hoc à Patlade ipsa: quamvis est irata, tamen irata non negabit hoc.

TRANSLATION.

pinions, to learn from him the secret of his journey; and having heard all, you are the bearer, says he, of an unwelcome message; despise

not the presages of my tongue.

Consider what I was, and what now I am; examine into my story, and you will find that my honesty was my ruin. For upon a certain time Pallas had shut up Erichthonius, sprung from the earth without a mother, in a basket woven of Actean twigs, and committed him to the care of three virgins, the daughters of two-shaped Cecrops; but without letting them know what the chest contained; nay, and expressly commanded them not to look into her secrets. I stood on a thick elm, hid among the leaves, to observe how they behaved. Two, Pandrosus and Herse, guard their trust without fraud: the other, Aglauros, reproached her sisters with cowardice; she unties the knots with her hand; within they behold a child, and a dragon laid along by him. I acquainted the goddess with what had been done; but instead of a recompense I was banished her protection, and saw the bird of night preferred to her favour. My punishment ought to warn birds not to tempt dangers by any indiscreet tongue. But perhaps you will think that she never of herself desired my service, and that I importuned her to the choice. Ask of Pallas herself; though angry, yet her anger will not prompt her to deny me justice here. For Coroneus, a prince famous in Phocis, (I speak of all things well

Nam Coroneus clarus tellure Phocaica (loquor nota) genuit me, egoque fueram regiu virgo, petebarque (ne contemne me) diviti-bus procis. Forma no-cuit mihi; nam dum spatiarer per littora summà arenà, ut soleo, tentis passibus, deus Pelagi vidit et incaluit, utque absumpsit tempora inantu cum blan-dis verbis precando, parat vim, et sequitur: jugio, relinquoque den-sum littus, et lassor nequicquam in molli arena. Inde voco Deos hominesque: nex vox mea contigit ullum mortalem: virgo est mota pro virgine, tu-litque auxilium. Ten-debam brachia cælo: brachia caperunt ni-grescere levibus pen-nis. Molibar rejicere vestem ex humeris, at illa erat pluma; ege-ratque imas radices in cutem. Conabar plangere nuda pectora meis palmis: sed neque jam gerebam palmas, nec nuda pectora. Curre-bam: nec arena ut anculpata comes Minervæ. successit nostro honori?

Nam me Phocaica clarus tellure Coroneus (Notaloquor) genuit: fueramque ego regia virgo: Divitibusque procis (nè me contemne) petebar. Forma mihi nocuit; nam dùm per littora lentis Passibus, ut soleo, summa spatiarer arenâ, 573 Vidit, et incaluit pelagi Deus; utque precando Tempora cum blandis absumpsit inania verbis; Vim parat, et sequitur: fugio, densumq; relinquo Littus, et in molli nequicquam lassor arenâ. Inde Deos, hominesque voco: nec contigit ullum Vox mea mortalem: mota est pro virgine virgo, Auxiliumque tulit. Tendebam brachia cœlo: 580 Brachia cœperunt levibus nigrescere pennis. Rejicere ex humeris vestem molibar: at illa Pluma erat; inq; cutem radices egerat imas. Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis; Sed neque jam palmas, nec pectora nuda gerebam. Currebam; nec, ut antè, pedes retinebat arena: Et summâ tollebar humo. Mox acta per auras Evehor, et data sum comes inculpata Minervæ. Quid tamen hoc prodest, si diro facta volucris Crimine, Nyctimene nostro successit honori? 590 te retinebat pedes; et tollebar summa humo; mox evehor acta per auras, et sum data in-Tumen quid hoc prodest, si Nyclymine facta volucris diro crimine

TRANSLATION.

known) begot me; I was a virgin of royal birth, and courted (despise me not) by rich wooers. My beauty was the cause of all my misfortunes; for, as I was walking, in my usual manner, with slow steps, along the shore, and lightly treading upon the top of the sand, Neptune saw and fell in love with me. And as he found that he only lost time in soliciting me by fine speeches, he resolves upon violence, and accordingly pursues me: I fly, and, leaving the firm shore, vainly fatigue myself among the sinking sand. I called upon gods and men to assist me; but my feeble voice reached no mortal ear. Happily a virgin goddess was moved by a virgin's prayers, and came to assist For as I stretched out my arms to heaven, my arms began to grow black with light feathers, I strove to throw back my garments from off my shoulders, but they were now changed to feathers, and had taken deep root in my skin. I tried to beat my naked breast with my hands, but had now neither hands nor naked breast. I ran, nor were my feet as before, retained by the sand. I was lifted up from the ground, and still rising on my wings into the air, became the faultless companion of Minerva. But what does this avail me, if Nyctimene, changed into an owl for her horrid crime, has succeeded to my honour?

NOTES.

^{590.} Nyctimene.] She was the daughter of Nycteus, king of Lesbos, an island of the Ægean sea,

X. An, quæ per totam res est notissima Lesbon, Non audita tibi est? Patrium temerâsse cubile Nyctimenen? Avis illa quidem; sed conscia culpæ,

Conspectum lucemque fugit, tenebrisque pudo-

Celat; et à cunctis expellitur æthere toto. Talia dicenti, Tibi, ait, revocamina, corvus, Sint precor ista malo: nos vanum spernimus omen. Nec coptum dimittititer: dominoque jacentem Cùm juvene Hæmonio vidisse Coronida narrat. Laurea delapsa est audito crimine amantis: 600 Et pariter vultusque Deo, plectrumque, colorque Excidit. Utque animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ, Arma assueta rapit; flexumque à cornibus arcum Tendit; et illa suo toties cum pectore juncta Indevitato trajecit pectora telo. Icta dedit gemitum, tractoque è vulnere ferro, Candida puniceo perfudit membra cruore: Et dixit, Potui pænas tibi, Phæbe, dedisse; Sed peperisse priùs: duo nunc moriemur in unâ. Hactenus: et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit. Corpus inane animæ frigus lethale secutum est. Pænitet heu serò pænæ crudelis amantem: Seque, quòd audierit, quòd sic exarserit, odit;

X. An res quæ est notissima per totam notissima per totam Lesbon, non est audita tibi? Nyctimenen te-merasse patrium cu-bile? Illa quidem est avis; sed conscia cul-pa, fugit conspectum luccmque, celutque pu-dorem tenebris, et ex-pellitur toto athere à cunctis acibns, Corous att connicl dicenti taait cornici dicenti talia, precor ut ista re-vocamina sint malo tibi; nos spernimus vanum omen. Nec dimit-tit exptum iter: narratque domino se vi-disse Coronida jacentem cum juvene Ha-monio. Laurea est di-lapsa deo, crimine amantis audito, et pa-riter vultusque, plectramque, colorque ex-cidit, utque animus fervebat ab tumida ira, rapit arma assueta; tenditque arcum flex-um à cornibus: et tra-jecit indevituto telo, illu pectora toties juneta cum suo pertore. Coronis icta aedit gemitum, ferroque tracto à vulnere, perfudit candida membra puniceo cruore; et diait, Phabo potui dedisse tibi pænus, sed potui peperisse priùs: nunc duo moriemur in una. Hactenus locuta est : et

fudit vitam pariter cum sanguine. Frigus lethale secutum est corpus inanc anima. Panitet heu sero amantem crudelis pænæ; oditque se quod audierit, quod sic exarserit:

TRANSLATION.

X. Can a story so well known over all Lesbos, have failed to reach your ears: that Nyctimene defiled her father's bed? She is a bird indeed but conscious of her crime, shuns the light, and conceals her shame in darkness, and is driven from the air by all the other birds.

While thus the daw is repeating her tale, the raven offended, replies, May these boding presages light upon yourself; I despise the vain omen. Nor does he drop his intended journey, but acquaints his master that he saw Coronis in the arms of a Thessalian youth. The god upon hearing his mistress's crime, drops the laurel crown. At once his colour, harp, and gentle looks forsake him. Inflamed with rage, he takes his wonted arms, and bending his bow from its extremities, transfixed with an unerring shaft that breast which had been so often joined to his own. The wounded nymph gave a deep groan, and drawing the arrow from the wound, her hands are stained with streams of purple gore; expiring, she said, Ah, cruel god, I have justly deserved punishment, but should first have brought my child into the world; now two are destroyed in one. Thus far she spoke, and faint with loss of blood, expired. A mortal coldness spread itself over her lifeless body.

The lover, alas, too late repents of his cruel revenge. He hates himself, that he had listened to the raven, and given way to the violence of

odit avem per quam erat coactus scire crimen cousamque lendi : odit nervumque, arcumque manu sagittas, temeraria tela. Focetque collapsam: nititurque vincere fata serd ope, et exercet in-aniter medicas artes. Quæ postquam sensit tentata frustra, rogumque parari, et artus arsuros supremis ignibus; tum vero caidit gemitus petitos de alto pectore neque cnim decet ora calestia tingi lacrymis) hand aliter quam cum juvenca spectante, malleas li-bratus ab dextra aure discussit claro ictu cava tempora lactentis vituli. Tamen Phabus ut fudit ingratos odores in pectora; et dedit amplexus, peregitque justa injusta, non tulit sna semina labi in cosdem cineres: sed eripuit natum flammis,
uteroque parentis, tulitque in antrum gemini Chironis; vetuitOdit avem, per quam crimen, causamque dolendi Scire coactus erat: nervumque, arcumque, manumque, 615

Odit; cumque manu, temeraria tela, sagittas: Collapsamque fovet: serâque ope vincere fata Nititur: et medicas exercet inaniter artes. Quæ postquam frustrà tentata, rogumque parari Sensit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, Tum verò gemitus (neque enim cœlestia tingi Ora decet lacrymis) alto de corde petitos Edidit: haud aliter, quam cum spectante juvenca, Lactentis vituli, dextrâ libratus ab aure, Tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu. 625 Ut tamen ingratos in pectora fudit odores: Et dedit amplexus, injustaque justa peregit: Non tulit in cineres labi sua Phœbus eosdem Semina: sed natum flammis uteroque parentis Eripuit: geminiq; tulit Chironis in antrum. 630 Sperantemque sibi non falsæ præmia linguæ, Inter aves albas vetuit considere corvum.

que corvum sperantem sibi pramia lingua non falsa; considere inter albas aves.

TRANSLATION.

his rage, and hates the bird that had revealed to him her crime, the cause of his resentment. He hates the bow, and the hand which had touched the string, and with his hand the rash arrows that had inflicted the wound; and cherishes her as she lay upon the ground, endeavouring by late applications to revoke her severe doom, and tries in vain the whole compass of his art. But when he found all his endeavours without success, saw the pile made ready, and her body going to be consumed by the funeral fires, he then fetched groans from the bottom of his soul; (for it is not allowed to the gods to shed tears.) when an axe poised from the right ear of a butcher, dashes to pieces with a clear stroke the hollow temples of a sucking calf, in sight of its complaining dam. He then poured upon her breast the ungrateful perfumes, embraced her corpse, and solemnized the funeral rites hastened by his unjust anger. Phoebus did not suffer his offspring to mix with the same ashes, but delivered his son at once from the flames and his mother's womb, and carried him into the cave of double-formed The raven, who expected a reward for his faithful discovery, was forbid any more to associate with white birds.

NOTES.

630. Gemini Chironis in antrum.] Chirou the Centaur was the son of Saturn and Philyre, the daughter of Oceanus.

632. Inter ares albas vetuit considere corvum.] In the metamorphose of Ovid, we often meet with a train of historical

narrations, regularly connected one with another, which it is no very hard matter to unfold. But sometimes we meet with pieces detached, to the understanding of which, history affords no help. Such is the fable of Coronis, changed into a jack-daw for her too

XI. Semifer interea divinæ stirpis alumno Lætus erat; mistoque oneri gaudebat honore. Ecce venit rutilis humeros protecta capillis 635 Filia Centauri: quam quondam nympha Chariclo, Fluminis in rapidi ripis enixa, vocavit Ocyroën. Non hæc artes contenta paternas Edidicisse fuit: fatorum arcana canebat. Ergò ubi fatidicos concepit mente furores, Incaluitque deo, quem clausum pectore habebat; Aspicit infantem, Totique salutifer orbi Cresce, puer, dixit: Tibi se mortalia sæpe Corpora debebunt; animas tibi reddere ademptas Fas erit; idque semel dis indignantibus ausus, Posse dare hoc iterum flammâ prohibere avitâ; Eque deo corpus fies exsangue; deusque, Qui modo corpus eras; et his tua fata novabis. se dare hoc iterum, avită fiammâ. Eque deo fies corpus exsangue; deusque qui modo erus

XI. Interea semifer erat lætus alumno dierat lætus alumno di-vina stirpis, gaudebat-que honore misto one-ri. Ecce flia centauri protecta humeros ru-tilis capillis, venit quam filiam nympta Charicto quondam e-nixa in ripis rapidi fluminis, vecavit Ocy-roen. Hac non fuit contenta edilicisse arcontenta edidicisse artes paternus: canebat etiam arcana fatorum. Ergo ubi concepit fatidicos furo es mente, incaluitque deo quem habebat clausum pectore; aspicit infantem, dixitque, cresce, puer salutifer toti orbi: mortatia corpora sæpe debchunt se tibi : fas erit tibi reddere animas ademptas. Aususque id semel Dis indignan-

corpus, et novabis tua fata bis.

TRANSLATION.

XI. Meantime the Centaur rejoiced in his pupil of celestial race, and was proud of the honour joined to his trouble. His daughter too, with yellow hair falling loose upon her shoulders, came to see the child. The nymph Chariclo, who bore her to the Centaur upon the banks of a rapid river, had named her Ocyrrhoe: she, not contented with her father's arts alone, sung the secrets of the Fates. Once, as her mind was filled with the prophetic transport, and she felt the god kindled in her breast, surveying the infant, she cried; "Grow, child, "the sovereign restorer of health to the whole world. To thee shall "the sovereign restorer of health to the whole world. " mortal bodies often owe their continuance in being; nay, your skill " shall reach to the recalling of souls from the empire of the dead. But "when, by once daring to give proof of this thy power, you have "raised the jealousy of the gods, disabled by your grandsire's bolts, "you shall no more confer this mighty benefit; but from a god be "changed into a lifeless carcass, and again resuming the figure of a god, shall twice renew your destiny. You too, beloved parent, not "subject to mortality, and created under a law of nativity that pro-

NOTES.

faithful report, and of the raven's colour being changed from white to black, for the discovery he made to Apollo of his mistress's infidelity. Not to trouble the reader with the moral lessons which mythologists draw from them, I shall content myself with observing, 1st, That often a bare resemblance of names has given rise to these fabulous metamorphoses. 2dly, That the adventures which happened in the courts of princes were often the subject of poetical songs, where the marvellous was not spared. On these principles it may be conjectured, that the two fables under consideration include the history of two persons entirely unknown, but which, however, probably refers to the times of the daughters of Cecrops, with whom it seems to have some connexion.

638. Ocyröcn.] Ocyrrhoe was the dauge ter of Chiron, and the nymph Char'

Tu quoque, care pater, jam non mortulis, et creatus lege nascendi ut maneas omnibus avis; tum cupies posse mori, cum cruciabere sanguine diræ serpentis recepto per saucia membra. Numinaque efficient te ex æterno patientem mortis: triplicesque dea resolvent tua futa. Aliquid re-stabat fatis: illa suspirat ab imis pectori-bus, lacrymæque obor-tæ labuntur genis: at-que inquit ita; fata prævertunt me; vetorque loqui plura, ususque meæ vocis precluditur. Artes quæ con-traxere iram numinis mihi non fucrant tanti; mallem nescisse fu-tura. Jam facies hu-mana videtur subduci mihi; jam herba cibus placet; jam est impe-tus currere latis cumpis, vertor in cquam, corporaque cognata. Tamen quare vertor tota? Nempe est mihi pater biformis. Pars extrema querelæ est parum intellecta diTu quoque, care pater, non jam mortalis et ævis Omnibus ut maneas, nascendi lege creatus; 650 Posse mori cupies tum, cum cruciabere diræ Sanguine serpentis per saucia membra recepto: Teque ex æterno patientem Numina mortis Efficient; triplicesque deæ tua fila resolvent. Restabat fatis aliquid; suspirat ab imis Pectoribus, lacrymæque genis labuntur obortæ: Atque ita, Prævertunt, inquit, me fata; vetorque Plura loqui; vocisque meæ præcluditur usus. Non fuerant artes tanti, que numinis iram Contraxêre mihi; mallem nescîsse futura. Jam mihi subduci facies humana videtur: Jam cibus herba placet; jam latis currere campis Impetus est; in equam, cognataque corpora vertor.

Tota tamen quare? Pater est mihi nempe biformis.

Talia dicenti pars est extrema querelæ 665
Intellecta parùm: confusaque verba fuere.

Mox, nec verba quidem, nec equæ sonus ille videtur;

centi talia: verbaque fuere confusa. Mox nec quidem verba, nec ille videtur sonus equa,

TRANSLATION. °

" longs your life through all ages, shall then wish to die when tor-"tured with anguish from the baneful poison of a serpent received within your veins. The gods in pity, from an immortal, shall change "you to a mortal being, and the three goddesses of Destiny cut thy "thread of life." The nymph had still more to add; but oppressed with deep sighs, and her face bathed in tears, she thus went on: "The Fates prevent me, and I am forbid to reveal farther; the use " of speech, too, is taken from me. My arts were not so much to be "desired, that for their sake I should draw upon myself the anger of "the gods. Far better had it been that I had never known futurity. "Alas! a human form seems now to depart from me; I now desire "grass for my food, I long to expatiate in the open plains. I am "changed into a mare, and assume a kindred shape; yet, why trans-"formed all over; my double-shaped father retains in his upper parts " a human form?" In bemoaning thus her fate, the last part of her complaint was but little understood, her words were become confused; and presently, not even words were heard; nor was her voice yet that

NOTES.

649. Tu quoque, &c.] In the war between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, Hercules aiming an arrow which had been dipt in the blood of the hydra of Lernus, at Elarus, it missed him, and wounded Chiron in the knee. Hercules in vain

endeavoured to apply remedies, it proved incurable, and occasioned such intolerable pain, that the gods in pity, on the ninth day, translated him among the stars, where he formed the constellation Sagittarius. Sed simulantis equam: parvoque in tempore cer-

Edidit hinnitus; et brachia movit in herbas. Tum digiti coëunt, et quinos alligat ungues 670 Perpetuo cornu levis ungula: crescit et oris, Et colli spatium; longæ pars maxima pallæ Cauda fit; utque vagi crines per colla jacebant, In dextras abiêre jubas; pariterque novata est Et vox et facies: nomen quoque monstra dedêre.

XII. Flebat opemque tuam frustrà Philyreius heros,

Delphice, poscebat: sed nec rescindere magni Jussa Jovis poteras; nec, si rescindere posses, Tunc aderas; Elin Messeniaque arva colebas. Illud erat tempus, quo te pastoria pellis Texit; onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistræ; Alterius, dispar septenis fistula cannis. Dumque amor est curæ, dum te tua fistula mulcet; Incustoditæ Pylios memorantur in agros Processisse boves: videt has Atlantide Maiâ 685

sed simulantis equam: inque parvo tempore cdidit ecrtos hinnitus; et movit brachia in herbas. Tum digiti cocunt et levis ungula alligat quinos ungues alligat quinos ungues perpetuo cornu: spa-tium et oris et colli crescit: pars murima longe pullæ fit cauda; utque vagi crines ja-cebant per colla, abi-ere in dextras jubas: pariterque et vor et facies est novatufacies est novata : monstra quoque dedere illi

nomen novum.

XII. Philyreius heros fiebat, poscebatque
Delphice, tuam apem
frustra; sed nec poteras rescindere jussa magni Jovis: nec, si posses rescindere, tunc aderas; colebas Elin arvaque Messenia. Illud crat tempus quo pastoria pellis texit te; baculumque sylvestre fuit onus sinis-træ manus et fistula dispar septenis cannis fuit onus alterius ma-nus. Dunique amor est

todita boves memorantur processisse in agros Pylios. Natus Maid Atlantide videt has; et occultat eas abactas sun arte silvie. occultat eas abactas sua arte silvis.

TRANSLATION.

of a mare, but rather of one counterfeiting a mare. But soon she neighed outright, and stretched her arms toward the grass. Her fingers grow together, and a smooth hoof of one continued piece of horn binds together her five nails. Her face and neck are lengthened, her train becomes a tail, and the hairs that lay scattered upon her neck, pass into a right side mane. Her voice and shape at once are finished,

and the new form gave her also a new name.

XII. The Philyreian hero wept; and in vain implored the aid of Apollo; for neither was it in your power to reverse the decrees of almighty Jove, nor had this been permitted wast thou present. Thou wast then in Elis, and the Messenian fields. This was the time when you was covered with a shepherd's cloak, and wore a club of oak in your right hand, and in your left a pipe of seven unequal reeds. And while love is all your care, while you attend only to the music of your flute, some cows are said to have strayed unobserved into the plains of Pylos. The son of Maia perceived them, and driving them away, artfully concealed them in the woods. This theft had been taken notice of by

NOTES.

679. Elin, &c.] Elis and Messene were both cities of Peloponnesus.

684. Pylios.] Ancient geographers speak of three cities of Peloponnesus,

which bore the name of Pylos; one in Elis, one in Messenia, and a third the same here named, between the other two, where afterward Nestor reigned.

Nemo senserat hoc furtum, nisi senex notus in illo rure: tota vicinia vocabant eum Battum. Hic custos ser-vabat saltus, herbosaque pascua, gregesque nobitium equarum di-vitis Nelei. Mercurins timut hunc, seduxit-timut hunc, seduxit-que blanda manu, et ait, cia hospes, quis-quis es, si forte aliquis requiret hæc armenta, nega vidisse; neu nulla gratia rependatur facto, cape nitidam vaccam pramia; et de-dit. Vacca acceptâ, hospes reddidit has voees: eas tutus; iste lapis priùs loquatur tua furta, et ostendit lapidem: natus Jove simudem: natus fore simu-lat abire, mox redit; et figură versa pariter cum voce divit, rusti-ce, si vidisti quas bo-ves ire hoe limite, fer opem, et deme silentia furto. Fæmina juneta suo tauro dabitur pretium tibi. At senior postquum merces est geminata, inquit, erunt sub illis montibus, et erant sub illis montiSenserat hoc furtum nemo, nisi notus in illo Rure senex: Battum vicinia tota vocabant. Divitis hic saltus herbosaque pascua Nelei, Nobiliumque greges custos servabat equa-

Hunc timuit, blandâque manu seduxit; et, eja, Quisquis es, hospes, ait, si fortè armenta requiret Hæc aliquis, vidisse nega: neu gratia facto Nulla rependatur, nitidam cape præmia vaccam; Et dedit. Acceptâ, voces has reddidit hospes; Tutus eas; lapis iste priùs tua furta loquatur; Et lapidem ostendit. Simulat Jove natus abire, Mox redit: et, versâ pariter cum voce figurâ, Rustice, vidisti si quas hoc limite dixit, Ire boves; fer opem: furtoque silentia deme; 700 Juncta suo pretium dabitur tibi fæmina tauro. At senior, postquam merces geminata, sub illis Montibus, inquit, erunt; et erant sub montibus illis.

Risit Atlantiades: et, Me mihi, perfide, prodis? Me mihi prodis? ait: perjuraq; pectora vertit 705 Indurum silicem; qui nunc quoque dicitur Index: bus. Altantiades ristic et ait, perfide, Inque nihil merito vetus est infamia saxo. prodis me mihi, prodis me mihi; vertitque pectora perjura in durum silicem; qui nune dicitur quoque index, vetusque infamia est in saxo merito nihit.

TRANSLATION.

nobody but an old man well known in that country, whom all the neighbourhood called Battus. He kept the forests and flourishing pastures, with some sets of fine mares belonging to one Neleus, a rich Pylian lord: him the god feared, and taking him aside, with a mild air says: "Whoever thou art, stranger, if any should by chance in-" quire after these herds, deny that you have seen them; and that your "discretion may not go without a recompense, take for a reward this "beautiful heifer;" and gave him one: the stranger, as he received it, made this reply; "Go secure, that stone shall sooner speak of your "theft," and withal pointed to a stone. The son of Jupiter feigns to withdraw himself, but straight returned; and changing both his shape and voice, "Shepherd (said he), if you saw any cows pass along this " way, help me to discover them, nor screen the theft in silence; your "reward shall be a heifer with her bullock." The old man, when he found the reward doubled; "You will find them (says he) under these " mountains;" and indeed they were under the mountains. The grandson of Atlas smiled: "And dost thou then, perfidious, betray me to "myself? Dost thou, I say, betray me to myself?" This said, he turned his perjured breast into a hard stone, which is now called the Touch-stone, and imprints his infamy upon the undeserving stone.

XIII. Hinc se sustulerat paribus Caducifer

Munychiosque volans agros, gratamque Minervæ Despectabathumum, cultique arbusta Lycai. 710 Illâ fortè die castæ de more puellæ, Vertice supposito, festas in Palladis arces Pura coronatis portabant sacra canistris. Inde revertentes deus aspicit ales : iterque Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvateundem. Ut volucris, visis rapidissima milvius extis, Dum timet, et densi circumstant sacra ministri, Flectitur in gyrum; nec longiùs audet abire: Spemque suam motis avidus circumvolat alis: Sic super Actæas agilis Cyllenius arces Inclinat cursus; et easdem circinat auras. Quantò splendidior, quàm cætera sidera, fulget Lucifer; et quanto te, Lucifer, aurea Phœbe; Tantò virginibus præstantior omnibus Herse Ibat; eratque decus pompæ, comitumq; suarum. Obstupuit formâ Jove natus; etæthere pendens Non secùs exarsit, quam cum Balearica plumbum

**Phabe fulget splenditanto Herse ibat pratanto Herse ibat pra-Funda jacit : volat illud, et incandescit eundo ; stantior omnibus vircus pompa, suarumque comitum. Natus Jove obstupuit formâ, et pendeus athere, exarsit non secús, quám cúm Balearica funda jacit plumbum ; illud volat, et incandescit eundo;

XIII. Caducifer sus-tulerat se hine pari-bus alis, volansque despectubat Munychios agros, humumque gra-tam Minervæ, arbus-taque culti Lycai. Forte illà die castæ puella de more porta-bant in festas arces Palladis pura sacra canistris, coronatis, vertice supposito. Deus ales aspicit ex rever-tentes inde, agitque iter non in reclum, sed curvat in eundem or-bem. Ut milrius, volucris rapidissima, extis visis dum timet, ct densi ministri circumstant sacra, flectitur in gyrum; nec audet abire longius, avidusque circumvolat suam spem motis alis: sic agilis Cyllenius inclinat cursus super arces Actaas,ct circinat easdem auras. Quanto Lucifer fulget splendidior quam catera sidera, et quanto anrea

TRANSLATION.

XIII. Hence the wand-bearing god wafts himself upon equal wings, and as he flew looked down upon the plains of Munychia, and the land grateful to Minerva, and the thick-planted groves of Lyceus: by chance on that day the Athenian virgins, according to custom, were carrying upon their heads to the joyful citadel of Pallas, mystic presents to the goddess, in baskets crowned with flowers. The winged god observes them as they are returning from the temple, nor shapes his flight directly forward, but wheels round and round in the same circle. As the swift kite, who smells at distance the slaughtered victim; while yet she fears, and sees the priests stand thick around, wings her flight in winding circles, and greedily hovers about her prey, not daring to go far away: so the active Cyllenian god bends his course over the Actæan towers, and with wheeling flight circles round the same air. As much as Lucifer exceeds in brightness the other stars; and as much as the golden moon shines brighter than Lucifer, so much did Herse surpass all the other virgins, and was an ornament to the solemnity, and all the virgin train. The son of Jupiter was astonished at her beauty, and hovering in the air, he burns, no other-

NOTES.

727. Balearica.] The Baleares were islands in the Mediterranean sea upon the coast of Spain, the same that now go by the name of Majorca and Minorca. They were called Baleares by a Greek derivation, because the inhabitants were very expert slingers.

et invenit sub nubibus ignes quos non habuit. Vertit iter, caloque reticto petit diversa, nec dissimulat, se tan-ta est fiducia forma: quæ forma, quamquam est justa, tamen adjuvat illam curà : permulcetque comas, collocatque chlamydem ut pendeat aptè; ut limbus totumque aurum appareat, ut teres virga qua ducit et ar-cet somnos sit in dextra; ut talaria niteant tersis plantis. Pars secreta domus habuit tres thalamos cultos chore et testudine, quorum tu Pandroso pos-sederas dextrum, Ag-lauros possederat læ-rum, Herse medium. Aglauros quæ tenuit lavum, prima notavit Mercurium venientem: ausaque est scitarier nomen dei, et causam adventûs. Cui Nepos adventûs. Cui Nepos Atlantis Pleionesque respondit sic. Ego sum qui porto jussa verba patris per auras: Ju-piter ipse est pater mihi; nec fingam cau-sas, tu tantum velis esse fida sorori, dici-que matertera men prolis. Herse est causa viæ, oramus ut favæ Minerve :

Et, quos non habuit, sub nubibus invenit, ignes. Vertit iter, cœloque petit diversa relicto: 730 Nec se dissimulat: Tanta est fiducia formæ. Quæ quanquam justa est; curâ tamen adjuvat illam:

Permulcetq; comas, chlamydemque, ut pendeat aptè,

apte,
Collocat: ut limbus, totumque appareat aurum:
Ut teres in dextrâ, quâ somnos ducitetarcet, 735
Virga sit: ut tersis niteant talaria plantis.
Pars secreta domûs ebore, et testudine cultos,
Tres habuit thalamos: quorum tu, Pandroso,

Aglauros lævum, medium possederat Herse. Quætenuitlævum, venientem prima notavit 740 Mercurium: nomenque dei scitarier ausa est, Et causam adventûs. Cui sic respondit Atlantis Pleïonesque nepos: Ego sum, qui jussa per auras Verba patris porto. Pater est mihi Jupiter ipse. Nec fingam causas: tu tantum fida sorori 745 Esse velis, prolisque meæ matertera dici. Herse causa viæ, faveas oramus amanti.

Adspicit hunc oculis îsdem, quibus abdita nuper Viderat Aglauros flavæ secreta Minervæ:

veas amanti. Aglauros adspicit hunc iisdem oculis, quibus nuper viderat abdita secreta flavæ Mincrve :

TRANSLATION.

dextrum,

wise then when a Balearic sling throws out a lead bullet; it flies along, and glows in the whirl, and gathers, in its passage through the clouds, the fires which it had not in the beginning. He changes his course, and leaving heaven, makes toward Athens; nor does he disguise his appearance, so great confidence he had in his beauty, which though every way complete, he yet strives to better by art. He smooths his hair, and adjusts his mantle, that it might hang aptly, and set to shew the golden fringe that ran along its edge; and carrying with an air in his right hand the staff that procures and drives away sleep, advances with the waving pinions fied to his feet. the more retired part of the palace were three contiguous rooms, adorned with ivory and tortoise-shell; Pandrosos possessed the right, Aglauros the left, and Herse graced the middlemost. Aglauros first descried the approach of Mercury, and ventured to ask the name of the god, and the cause of his coming. To which the grandson of Atlas and Pleione thus replied: " I am he who bears the commands of my " father through the air. Jupiter himself is my father. Nor will I "invent pretences; be only faithful to your sister, and consent to be " called the aunt of my issue. Herse is the cause of my coming; be "kind, therefore, and take a lover's part." Aglauros beholds him with the same eyes wherewith she had lately dared to violate the hidden

Proque ministerio magni sibi ponderis aurum 750 Postulat: interea tectis, excedere cogit. Vertit ad hanc torvi dea bellica luminis orbem, Et tanto penitûs traxit suspiria motu, Ut paritèr pectus, positamque in pectore forti Egida concuteret. Subit, hanc arcana profanà ter pectus, Egidaque postam in forti pectus; Egidaque postam in forti pectus; Egidaque postam in forti pectus; Egidaque postam in forti pectus. Subit, hanc de texisse arcana ejus profanà manu tum, cum contra data federa vidit; Et gratamque deo fore jam, gratamque sorori: Et ditem sumpto, quod avara poposcerit, auro. Protinus Invidia nigro squallentia tabo Tecta petit. Domus est imis in vallibus antri Abdita, sole carens, non ulli pervia vento; Tristis, et ignavi plenissima frigoris; et quæ Igne vacet semper, caligine semper abundet. Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago; Constitit ante domum, (neq; enim succedere tectis

Fas habet) et postes extremà cuspide pulsat. Concussæ patuêre fores: videt intus edentem Vipereas carnes, victiorum alimenta suorum, Invidiam; visâque oculos avertit. At illa Surgit humo pigra; semesarumque relinquit Corpora serpentum; passuque incedit inerti.

postulatque sibi pro ministerio aurum magni ponderis, interea cogit cum excedere tectis. Dea bellica vertit orbem, torvi luminis ad hanc, et traxit penitus suspiria tanto moprofand manu tum, cum contra data fædera, vidit stirpem Lemukodæ, creatam sine matre, et jam føre gratamque Deo, gratamque sorori, et ditem, auro sumpto quod avara poposeerit. Protibus melit teeta in it timus petit tecta iniidiæ squallentia nigro tabo. Domus est abtabo. Domus est abdita in imis vallibus antri, earens sole, non pervia ulli vento; tris-tis, et plenissima ig-navi frigoris et quæ semper vacet igne, sem-per abundet caligine. Ubi metuenda virago belli pervenit huc, con-stitit ante domum (ncque enim habet fas succedere tectis) et pulsat postes extrema cuspide. Fores con-cussa patûere. Videt invidiam intus eden-

alimenta suorum vitiorum: visâque avertit oculos. At illa surgit pigra humo, relinquitque corpora serpentum semesarum : inceditque passu inerti.

TRANSLATION.

secrets of Minerva. She demands a great weight of gold as the reward of the service, and in the meantime obliges him to leave the palace. The warlike goddess turns upon her the orbs of her stern eyes, and expressed her inward rage in such big-swoln sighs, as at once heaved her breast, and the Ægis wherewith it was covered. And now remembering also, how with impious hand she had laid open her secrets, when contrary to express injunctions she saw the son of Vulcan, born without a mother; reflecting, moreover, that by this means she would gain the favour of Mercury and of her sister, and be enriched with the gold which her avarice had prompted her to demand; the goddess therefore repairs immediately to the dark retreat of Envy, hideous with black gore. Her house lies hid in the deep recesses of a cave, where no ray of light, nor gale of wholesome wind can enter; dismal, and full of listless cold, ever without fire, ever buried in darkness. Here, when the goddess, dreadful in war, had arrived, she stood before the cave, (nor was it lawful for a goddess to enter these abodes), and raises the point of her spear against Envy appeared within, devouring the the gates: the doors fly open. flesh of vipers, the nourishment of her vices. Minerva, when she saw her, turned away her eyes; but she, the fiend, rises heavily from the ground, and leaves the mangled bodies of the half-devoured ser-

Utque vidit deam decoram formaque armisque, ingemuit, duxit-que ima suspiria ad vultum ejus. Pallor sedet in ore, macies in toto corpore: acies nusquam recta, dentes livent rubigine, pectora virent felle, lingua est suffusa veneno. Risus abest, nisi dolores visi movere quem. Nec ex-cita curis vigilucibus, fruitur somno, sed videt ingrutos successus hominum, intabeseit-que videndo. Carpit, et una carpitur; est-que suum supplicium. Tritonia quamvis oderat, tamen udfata est illam breviter talibus dictis. Infice tuu tabe unam natarum Cecropis, sie est opus: est Aglauros, haud locuta plura fugit, et rep-pulit tellurem impresså hastå. Illa cer-nens deam fugientem mini deam jaguentem obliquo lumine, dedit parva murmura indo-luitque successurum Minervæ capitque ba-culum; quod totum spinea vincula cingebant: adopertaque atris nubibus, quacun-que ingreditur, pro-terit arva florentia, exuritque herbas, et spicit arcem Tritonida.

Utque deam vidit formâque armisque decoram; Ingemuit: vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit. Pallor in ore sedet: macies in corpore toto: 775 Nusquam recta acies: livent rubigine dentes: Pectora felle virent. Lingua est suffusa veneno. Risus abest; nisi quem visi movêre dolores. Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis: Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo, 780 Successus hominum. Carpitque et carpitur unà; Suppliciumque suum est. Quamvis tamen oderat illam;

Talibus adfata est breviter Tritonia dictis: Infice tabe tuâ natarum Cecropis unam, Sic opus est: Aglauros ea est. Haud plura locuta

Fugit: et impressa tellurem reppulit hasta. Illa deam obliquo fugientem lumine, cernens; Murmura parva dedit: successurumque Minervæ Indoluit: baculumque capit, quod spinea totum Vincula cingebant: adopertaq; nubibus atris,790 Quacunque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva, Exuritque herbas, et summa cacumina carpit: Afflatuque suo populos, urbesque, domosque Polluit: et tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem,

carpit summa cacumina, polluitque populos, urbesque, domosque suo afflatu: et tandem con-

TRANSLATION.

pents, stalking forward with a sullen pace. When she saw the goddess of surpassing beauty, and clad in bright armour, she fetched a deep groan, nor could restrain the sighs at an appearance so serene. Paleness sits upon her countenance, her body is wasted to a skeleton, her eyes are turned awry in distorted glances, her teeth are black with rust; her breast overflows with gall, and poison hangs upon her Smiles are ever banished from her, unless when caused by the miseries of others; nor, preyed upon by watchful cares, does she taste the calm delights of sleep. She beholds with regret the successes of men, and pines away at the sight; she torments, and is tormented, and bears her punishment in her own breast. The goddess, though she extremely abhorred her sight, yet briefly addressed her in these words: Taint with your poison one of the daughters of Cecrops; for so it is needful; Aglauros is she. She said no more, but flew off to heaven, pushing her spear against the ground. She regarding the goddess as she fled with an oblique eye, uttered a few murmurs, and grieved at the success of Minerva; then takes her staff wreathed round with thorns, and veiled in black clouds, blasts the flourishing fields over which she directs her baneful course, burns up the grass, defaces the fairest flowers, and with her poisonous breath pollutes men, cities, and houses. At length she descries the citadel of Athens, flourishing in wit, wealth, and

Ingeniis opibusque, et festâ pace virentem: 795 Vixq: tenet lacrymas; quia nil lacrymabile cernit.

Sed postquam thalamos intravit Cecrope natæ; Jussa facit: pectusque manu ferrugine tinctâ Tangit: et hamatis præcordia sentibus implet: Inspiratque nocens virus: piceumque per ossa

Dissipat, et medio spargit pulmone, venenum.
Neve mali spatium causæ per latiûs errent;
Germanam ante oculos, fortunatumque sororis
Conjugium, pulchrâque Deum sub imagine ponit,
Cunctaque magna facit: quibus irritata, dolore
805
deum venenum per os, sa, et spargit medio pulmone. Neve causæ mali errent per latius spatium; ponit ante oculos germanam, conjugiumque fortunatum sororis, deumque sub pulchrà imagine; sub pulchrà im

Cecropis occulto mordetur: et anxia nocte,
Anxia luce gemit; lentâque miserrima tabe
Liquitur, ut glacies incerto saucia sole;
Felicisque bonis non seciûs uritur Herses;
Quàm cûm spinosis ignis supponitur herbis; 810
Quæ neq; dant flammas; leniq; tepore cremantur.
Sæpe mori voluit; ne quicquam tale videret:
Sæpe velut crimen rigido narrare parenti.
Denique in adverso venientem limine sedit
Exclusara Deum: cui blandimenta, precesque

Verbaque jactanti mitissima, Desine, dixit: Hinc ego me non sum nisi te motura repulso.

virentem ingeniis, opibusque, et festa puce, vixque tenet lacrymas, quia cernit n'il lacrymabile. Sed postquum intravit Thalamos na-tæ Cecrope; facit jus-sa: tungitque pectus manu tincta ferrugine, et implet præcordia hamatis sentibus, inspiratque nocens virus, dissipatque pi-ceum venenum per os-sa, et spargit medio pulmone. Neve causa mali errent per lutius spatium: ponit spatium; ponit ante oculos germanam, connu: quous Cerepis irritata, mordetur oc-culto dolore, et anxia nocte, anxia luce, ge-mit; miserrimaque liquitur lenta tabe, ut glacies saucia incerto sole: uriturque bonis felicis Herses, non secius quam cum ignis supponitur spinosis herbis; quæ neque dant flammas, cremantur-que leni tepore. Sape voluit mori, ne videret quicquam tale; sape nurrure velut crimen rigido purenti. De-nique sedit in adverso limine, exclusora Deum renientem, cui jactunti blandimenta, precesque, mitissima, dixit define :

TRANSLATION.

joyful peace; and scarce restrained the tears, because she saw nothing that deserved a tear. But now she enters the apartment of the daughter of Cecrops, to execute the commands of the goddess, and strokes her breast with a cankered hand, and conveys into her heart the jagged She then inspires the subtle venom, and spreads the poison through her bones, and lodges it in her bowels. And that these causes of mischief might not wander through too wide a space, she places her sister before her eyes, and the fortunate marriage she had in view; the god too in a most amiable light; and magnifies every thing to her Aglauros, full of these thoughts, pines away in secret anguish, and groans, anxious by night and by day, and dissolves by slow degrees, as ice feebly smitten by a distant sun. She burns at the good fortune of her happy sister, just as when thorny weeds set on fire emit no flames, but gradually waste away in smoke. Often she wished for death, rather than be a witness of the happy marriage, often resolved to represent all as a crime to her rigid father. At length she seated herself upon the threshold, to deny the god admittance when he came. Mercury endeavoured to soften her by caresses, prayers, and soothing

Velor Cyllenius ait, stemus pacto isto : patifccitque fores ecla-tus virgà. At partes, quascunque Acetimur scdendo, nequeunt moveri ignavd gravi-tate illi conanti sur-gerc. Illa quidem pugnat attollere se recto trunco: sed junctura genuum riget, frigus-que labitur per un-gues, et venæ pallent amisso sanguine. Utque cancer immedicabile malum solet serpere lute, et addere partes illæsas vitiatis: sic lethulis hyems venit paulatim in pee-tora, elausitque res-piramina et vias vi-tales. Nec est eonata loqui; nec si fuisset canata, haberet iter vocis. Jam saxum te-nebat eolla, oraque duruerunt, sedebatque signum exsangue. Nee lapis crat albus; sua mens infecerat illam.

N. Ubi Allanliades ecpit has panas verborum, mentisque profana; linquit terras dictos al Pallade, et ingreditur athera pennis jactatis. Genitor seponat hunc: nec fussus

Stemus, ait, pacto, velox Cyllenius, isto;
Cælatasque fores virgå patefecit. At illi
Surgere conanti partes, quascunque sedendo 820
Flectimur, ignavå nequeunt gravitate moveri.
Illa quidem recto pugnat se attollere trunco:
Sed genuum junctura riget, frigusque per ungues
Labitur, et pallent amisso sanguine venæ.
Utque malum latè solet immedicabile cancer 825
Serpere, et illæsas vitiatis addere partes;
Sic lethalis hyems paulatim in pectora venit:
Vitalesque vias, et respiramina clausit.
Nec conata loqui est; nec, si conata fuisset,
Vocis haberet iter: saxum jam colla tenebat; 830
Oraque duruerant: signumque exsangue sedebat.
Nec lapis albus erat: sua mens infecerat illam.

XIV. Has ubi verborum pænas mentisque

Cepit Atlantiades; dictas à Pallade terras Linquit, et ingreditur jactatis æthera pennis. 835 Se vocat hunc genitor; nec causam fassus amoris, Fide minister, ait, jussorum, nate, meorum, Pelle moram, solitoque celer delabere cursu:

vocat lune; nec fussus causam amoris, ait, Nate, fide minister meorum jussorum, pelle morum, celerque delabere solito cursu.

TRANSLATION.

speeches, but in vain. Cease, replied she, for I am determined not to stir hence till you are repulsed. Let us, answered the god briskly, stand to that agreement; and opened the door in touching it with his rod. She strove to rise, but the parts which we bend in sitting were become immovable by their unweildy weight! still she attempts to raise herself upright, but the joints of her knees are stiff, a coldness runs through her nails, and her veins, destitute of blood, look pale. And as an incurable cancer commonly spreads wide, and adds the sound parts to the tainted; so a deadly cold by degrees creeps along her breast, stops up respiration, and all the passages of life. She never attempted to speak, nor had she attempted it, was there any conveyance for her voice. Her neck was now turned to stone, her face become hard, and there she sat a bloodless statue. Nor did the figure retain ought of whiteness; for the envy that had tainted her mind, appeared also in the newly-formed statue.

XIV. When the grandson of Atlas had thus taken vengeance for the profane speech of this stubborn maid, he leaves the realms denominated from Pallas, and with moving pinions re-ascends the skies. His father takes him aside, and without acquainting him with his love: "My son, (says he), the faithful minister of my commands, bamish all delay, and descend from heaven with your usual swiftness, and make for that region which lies open to your mother from the

Quæque tuam matrem tellus à parte sinistrâ Suspicit, (indigenæ Sidonida nomine dicunt) 840 Hanc pete; quodque procul montano gramine

Armentum regale vides; ad littora verte.
Dixit: et expulsi jamdudum monte juvenci
Littora jussa petunt; ubi magni filia regis
Ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata solebat. 845
Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur,
Majestas et amor. Sceptri gravitate relictâ,
Ille pater rectorque deûm; cui dextra trisulcis
Ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem;
Induitur tauri faciem; mistusque juvencis 850
Mugit, et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis:
Quippe color nivis est; quam nec vestigia duri
Calcavêre pedis, nec solvit aquaticus Auster.
Colla toris exstant: armis palearia pendent.
Cornua parva quidem; sed quæ contendere possis
Facta manu, purâque magìs perlucida gemmâ.

vit. Colla extant toris : palearia pendent armis. Cornua quidem sunt parva, sed quæ possis contendere esse facta manu, magisque perlucida purû gemmâ.

peteque hanc tellurem, quæ tellus suspicit tu-am matrem à purte si-nistrà : (indigenæ dieunt Sidonida nomine) verteque ad littora armentum regule, quod vides pasci procul montuno gramine. Dixit : expulsi monte, petunt jussa littora: ubi filia magni regis comitata Tyris virginibus sole-bat ludera Misetra but ludere. Majestas ct amor non conveniunt bene nec moran-tur in und sede. Ille pater rectorque Deo-rum; eui dextra est armata trisuteis ignibus, qui concutit or-bem nutu, gravitate sceptri relictà, indui-tur faciem tauri: mistusque juvencis mugit, et formosus Taurus obambulat in teneris herbis. Quippe color ejus est color nivis, quam nec vestigia duri pedis culvarêre, aquatieus Auster sol-

TRANSLATION.

" left; (the natives call it Sidonia) and drive to the shore a herd be-"longing to the king, which you will there find feeding upon the mountains." He said, and the bullocks driven from the mountains already wander along the shore, where the daughter of the mighty monarch was wont to amuse herself, accompanied by a train of Tyrian virgins. Majesty and love but ill agree, nor can long continue in the same abode. He therefore, the father and sovereign of the gods, whose right hand is armed with the three-forked thunder, who with a nod shakes the universe, laying aside the dignity of empire, puts on the appearance of a bull, and mixing with the herd, lows, and frisks about upon the tender grass. His colour is that of snow, unsullied by the tread of feet, or the dissolving blasts of the watery south wind. His neck rises in rolls of fat, and the double dewlaps hang from between his shoulders. His horns indeed are small, but such as you might maintain were polished by a workman's hand, and more transparent than the brightest gem. No threats appear in his forehead; his

NOTES.

840. Sidonida.] Sidon was a celebrated and ancient city of Phænicia.

845. Virginibus Tyriis.] From Tyre, a famous island and city of Phænicia,

not far from Sidon.

850. Tauri faciem.] Astitius king of Crete, whose reign fell out about 1400 years before Christ, and more than 200 years before the Trojan war. This prince hearing much of the beauty of

Europa, daughter of Agenor king of Tyre, equips a vessel to carry her off, on the prow of which was the figure of a bull. Upon this foundation, the poets who wrote the story, feigned that Jupiter, enamoured of Europa, forgetting his grandcur and majesty, assumed the figure of a bull, to carry off his mistress. See the translation of Horace, vol. I. page [323.]

Nulla mina sunt in fronte; nec lumen est formidabile, vultus ha-bet paeem. Nata Age-nore miratur quod sit tam farmosus, quod minetur nulla prælia. Sed primo metuit contingere eum quamvis mitem. Max adit; et porrigit flores ad ora candida. Amans gau-det: et dat oscula manibus, dum sperata voluptas veniat : vix, ah vix differt catera. Et our algest catera. Et nunc alludit, exsultat-que in viridi herbà; nunc deponit niveum latus in fulvis are-nis. Metuque paulatim dempto, modo præbet peetora plaudenda virgined manu, modo præbet cornua impedienda noris sertis. Regia virgo nescia quem premeret, ausa est quoque considere tergo tuuri: cum Deus sensim ponit falsa vestigia pedum, à terra, àque sicca littore, in primis undis. Inde abit ulterius, fertque predam per gavara prædam per æquora medii ponti. Hæc pa-

Nullæ in fronte minæ; nec formidabile lumen; Pacem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata, Quòd tam formosus, quod prælia nulla minetur. Sed, quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primò. Mox adit: et flores ad candida porrigit ora. Gaudet amans; et, dum veniat sperata voluptas, Oscula dat manibus: vix ali, vix cætera differt. Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herbâ: Nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis: 865 Paulatimque metu dempto, modò pectora præbet Virginea plaudenda manu; modò cornua sertis Impedienda novis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo, Nescia quem premeret, tergo considere tauri. Cum Deus à terra, siccoque à littore, sensim 870 Falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis. Inde abit ulteriùs, mediique per æquora ponti Fert prædam. Pavet hæc: littusque ablata relictum

Respicit: et dextrâ cornu tenet; altera dorso Imposita est: tremulæ sinuantur flamine vestes. 875

vet: ablataque respicit littus relictum: et dextra tenet cornu, allera est imposita dorso: tremulæ vestes sinuantur flamine.

TRANSLATION.

eyes have nothing in them formidable, but every look expresses peace. The daughter of Agenor admires his beauty, and wonders that he threatens no battles. At first she is afraid to touch him, though so gentle; but soon adventures nearer, and holds out the flowers to his white mouth. The lover rejoices, and till he can enjoy the hoped-for pleasure, kisses her hands; scarce, ah scarce does he defer the rest. And now he exults and wantons in the green meadows; now rolls his white body on the yellow sand; and observing that her fears were gone, sometimes offers his breast to be stroked by her virgin hand, sometimes stoops his horns to be dressed in flowery wreaths. the royal maid, not knowing whom she pressed, boldly ventures upon his back. The god by gentle steps advances from the land and dry meadows toward the sea; and first with deceitful steps dips his hoofs in Thence stealing further, suddenly plunges in, and carries his prize through the middle of the sea. The frighted nymph looks back to the shore she had left behind. With her right hand she grasps his horn, the other is placed upon his back. Her ruffling garments swelled by the wind, hover in a train behind her.

LIBER TERTIUS.

JAMQUE Deus posità fallacis imagine tauri, Se confessus erat: Dictæaque rura tenebat. Cùm pater ignarus, Cadmo perquirere raptam Imperat: et pænam, si non invenerit, addit, Exilium, facto pius, et sceleratus eodem. 5 Orbe pererrato (quis enim deprêndere possit Furta Jovis?) profugus patriamque iramq; parentis

Vitat Agenorides; Phæbique oracula supplex Consulit: et, quæ sit tellus habitanda, requirit. Bos tibi, Phæbus ait, solis occurret in arvis, 10 Nullum passa jugum, curvique immunis aratri.

ait, Bos passa nullum jugum, immunisque curvi aratri, occurret tibi solis arvis.

1. ORDO.
1. Jamque Deus imat. gine fallucis teuri posità, confessus erat se;
sità, confessus erat erat,
panam, si non invenerit, pius et sceleratus
eodem facto. Orbe pererroto (enim quis possit deprendere furta
Jovis Jagenorides profiguss, vitat patriamque, iramque parentiti eracula Phabi: et
requirit qua tellus sit
habitanda. Phabus
tibi sotis arvis.

TRANSLATION.

A ND now the god having put off the image of the fallacious bull, discovered himself, and had reached the Dictæan shore; when the father of Europa, ignorant of her fate, commands Cadmus to go in quest of his ravished daughter, and threatens perpetual exile as the punishment of not finding her; thus pious and unnatural in the same action. The son of Agenor having in vain wandered the world around (for who can pretend to discover the stolen delights of Jove), avoids by a voluntary banishment, his country and the resentment of his father, and in suppliant manner consults the oracle of Apollo, to know what land was allotted him to dwell in. A heifer, returns the god, shall meet you in the desert fields, that has never yet borne the yoke,

NOTES.

1. Jamque Deus, &c.] Europa being carried off by Jupiter in the manner related in the preceding book, Agenor her father sent his sons in quest of her, with strict charge not to return till they had found her. Cilix, after long wandering, settled at last in Cilicia, to which he gave his name. Cadmus too, finding his inquiry vain, and abandoning all thought of returning to his native country, consults the oracle of Apollo, where he should settle; he received for answer, that he should build a city where he observed a cow with such and such marks to stop, and that he should name the country Bœotia. Finding things succeed according to the advice of the oracle, and resolving to return thanks to the gods by a solemn sacrifice, he sends his companions to a fountain that had been consecrated to Mars, to draw some water for libations: there they are devoured by the dragon that guarded the fountain. Wondering at their long stay, he goes himself; and seeing the havoc made by the serpent, encounters and kills him. Afterwards, by the advice of Minerva, he sows the teeth of the dragon, whence spring troops of armed men, who falling into fight with one another, five only are left alive, who assist in the building of Thebes.

The more common explication of this fable is, that the dragon was a king of the country named Draco, the son of Mars, and that the mysterious teeth were his subjects, who rallied after his

defcat.

Carpe vias hac duce: et fuc condas mænia herbå qua requieverit; vocatoque itla mænia Bæotia. Cadmus viv bene descenderat Castalio antro, cùm videt juvencam incustoditam, gerentem nullum signum servitii cervice, ire lente. Subsequitur, legitque vestigià presso gressu, tuciturnus-que, adorat Phæbum auctorem via. Jam evaserat vada Cephisi, arvaque Punopes, bos fletit, et tollens ad calum frontem sputio-sam altis cornibus, impulit auras mugitibus. Atque ita respiciens comites sequentes sua terga, procubuit, sub-misitque latus in tenera herba. Cadmus agit grates, figitque oscula peregrinæ terræ: et salutat montes agrosque ignotos. Erat facturus sacra Jovi: jubet ministros ire, et petere è vivis fontibus undas libandas. Nylva vetus stubat violata nulla securi, Specus est in medio, densus virgis ac vimine, effi-ciens humilem arcum

Hâc duce carpe vias: et, quâ requieverit herbâ, Mœnia fac condas: Bœotiaque illa vocato. Vix bene Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro: Incustoditam lentè videt ira juvencam, 15 Nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem. Subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu; Auctoremque viæ Phæbum taciturnus adorat. Jam vada Cephisi, Panopesque evaserat arva: Bos stetit: et, tollens spatiosam cornibus altis 20 Ad cœlum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras. Atqueita, respiciens comites sua terga sequentes, Procubuit, tenerâque latus submisit in herbâ. Cadmus agit grates; peregrinæque oscula terræ Figit: et ignotos montes agrosque salutat. Sacra Jovi facturus erat; jubet ire ministros, Et petere è vivis libandas fontibus undas. Sylva vetus stabat, nullâ violata securi. Est specus in medio virgis an vimine densus, Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, 30 Uberibus fœcundus aquis: hoc conditus antro Martius anguis erat, cristis præsignis et auro; Igne micant oculi; corpus tumet omne veneno;

compagibus lupidum, et facundus uberibus aquis. Anguis Martius, prasignis cristis eo auro, erat conditus hoc antro; oculi nicant igne, omne corpus tumct veneno:

TRANSLATION.

nor felt the weight of the crooked plough: follow her steps, and in whatever pastures she first lays her down, there build your walls, and

call it the Beotian city.

Scarce had Cadmus well got down from the Castalian cave, when he sees a heifer without a guide, walking a slow pace, and bearing upon her neck no mark of servitude. He follows, and pursuing her track with gentle steps, adores in silence the god whom he regarded And now he had passed the waters of as his conductor in the way. Cephisus, and traversed the fields of Panope, when the cow stood still, and raising to heaven her front, graceful with high horns, filled the air with lowings, and looking back upon her companions that followed behind, couched down, and reposed her side upon the tender grass. Cadmus returns thanks, and imprints kisses upon the strange earth, and salutes the unknown mountains and fields. He then prepared to offer sacrifice to Jupiter, and commands his servants to bring some water for libations from the running springs. Hard by there stood an ancient grove, as yet not profaned by the axe, in the middle of which was a cave, overrun with brambles and bushy sprigs, forming a low arch by the shelvings of the rocks, and abounding with plenty of water.

Hid in this den was a dragon sacred to Mars, adorned with crests and scales of gold: his eyes glare with fire, all his veins are turgid with

Tresq; vibrant linguæ: triplici stant ordine dentes. Quem postquam Tyriâ lucum de gente profecti 35 Infausto tetigêre gradu; demissaque in undas Urna dedit sonitum; longo caput extulit antro Cœruleus serpens; horrendaque sibila misit. Effluxêre urnæ manibus: sanguisque reliquit Corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.

Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes
Torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus:
Ac medià plus parte leves erectus in auras
Despicit omne nemus; tantoq; est corpore,
quanto

Si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos. 45 Nec mora: Phænicas, (sive ille tela parabant, Sive fugam; sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque) Occupat; hos morsu, longis complexibus illos, Hos necat adflatos funesti tabe veneni. Fecerat exiguas jam Sol altissimus umbras: 50 Quæ mora sit sociis miratur Agenore natus, Vestigatque viros. Tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat: telum splendenti lancea ferro, Et jaculum: teloque animus præstantior omni. Ut nemus intravit, lethataque corpora vidit, 55 Victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem

tres lingua vibrant : dentes stant triplici ordine. Quem tucum postquam profecti de gente Tyria tetigére infausto gradu; ur-nuque demissa in undas dedit sonitum; tulit caput longo antro misitque horrenda sibila. Urne effluxêre manibus, sanguisque reliquit corpus, et subitus tremer occupat attonitos artus. Ille torquet squamosos or-bes volubilibus nexi-bus, et saltu sinuatur in immensos arcus, ac erectus plus media parte in teves auras, despicit omne nemus: estque tanto corpore, estque tanto corpore, quanto si spectes totum, serpens qu'i separat geminas Arctos.
Nec mora: occupat Phænieas; (sive illik
parabant tela, sive fugam, sive ipse timor
prohibebat utrumque)
necatque hos morsu,
illos longis complexibus; hos afflatos tabe bus; hos afflatos tabe funesti veneni. Jam Sol altissimus fecerat exiguas umbras, natus Agenore miratur que sit mora sociis; vesti-gatque viros. Tegimen erat pellis direpta leoni: telum, lancea splendenti ferro, et ja-

culum, animusque præstantior omni telo. Ut intravit nemus, viditque lethata corpora, hostemque victorem spatiosi corporis supra,

TRANSLATION.

poison, three tongues are brandished from his mouth, and his teeth stand dreadful in a triple row. When the men of Tyre with ill-fated steps had reached the dismal grove, and the urn let down for water rebounded from side to side, the serpent roused, thrusts his head out of the deep cave, and fills the air with dreadful hissings. The urns drop from their hands, the blood forsakes their veins, and a sudden horror seized their astonished limbs. He wreathes his scaly orbs in rolling plaits, and by an immense leap is bent into a mighty fold, and uprearing more than half his body into the air, overlooks all the grove, in bulk enormous as the celestial dragon that separates the two bears. In a moment he seizes the Phænicians; (whether they were preparing with arms to defend themselves, or hoped to escape by flight, or that fear deprived them of both these resources), some are crushed between his jaws, others entangled in his winding folds, and, in fine, the rest perish by the poisonous blasts of his pestilential breath. And now the sun at his highest had shortened every shade, when the son of Agenor, wondering what detained his companions, goes in search of them. His garment was a skin torn from a lion, his weapon a dart, and a lance pointed with shining steel, and an undaunted soul, the hest of weapons. Soon as he entered the grove, and saw the lifeless

lambentem tristia vulnera sanguinea tin-gua; inquit, fidissima corpora, ero unt ultor, aut comes vestræ mor-tis. Dixit : sustulitque molarem dextra, et misit magnum, magno conanime. Mania ar-dua cum celsis turridua cum celsis turri-bus forent mota im-pulsu illius. Serpens manxit sine vulnere. Defenusque squamis modo loricæ, et duri-tid atræ pellis, rep-pulit validos ictus eute. At non vincit quoque jaculum eadem duritià; quod constitit fixum medio curvamine lenta spina; et descendit in ilia toto ferro. Ille ferox do-lore retorsit caput in sun terga, udspexitque vulnera, momorditque vulnera, momorditque faum hastile. Ubique labefecit id in omnem partem multà vi, vix cripuit tergo: tamen ferrum haret ossibus. Tum vero, postquum recens pluga accessit ud solitas iras, gutturatumnerunt plenis venis, symmague altivenis, spumaque albi-da circumfluit pesti-feros rictus; terraque Tristia sanguineâ lambentem vulnera linguâ:
Aut ultor vestræ, fidissima corpora, mortis,
Aut comes, inquit, ero. Dixit: dextrâq; molarem
Sustulit, et magnum magno conanime misit. 60
Illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis
Mœniamota forent; serpens sine vulnere mansit.
Loricæque modò squamis defensus, et atræ
Duritiâ pellis, validos cute reppulit ictus.
At non duritiâ jaculum quoque vincit eâdem; 65
Quod medio lentæ fixum curvamine spinæ
Constitit; et toto descendit in ilia ferro.
Ille dolore ferox caput in sua terga retorsit,
Vulneraque adspexit: fixumque hastile momordit.

Idque, ubi vi multâ partem labefecit in omnem, 70 Vix tergo eripuit; ferrum tamen ossibus hæret. Tum verò; postquam solitas accessit ad iras Plaga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis: Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus: Terraq; rasa sonat squamis; quique halitus exit 75 Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras. Ipse modò immensum spiris facientibus orbem Cingitur: interdum longâ trabe rectior exit:

litusque niger qui exit Stygio ore, inficit vitiutas auras. Ipse modo cingitur spiris facientibus immensum orhem: interdum exit rectior longa trabe.

TRANSLATION.

bodies, and the victorious enemy of hideous size stretched upon them, licking with bloody tongue the baneful wounds: Faithful companions, cries he, I will either avenge your death, or share in your fate. said, and seizing in his right hand a millstone, sent the ponderous mass with an impetuous throw: high walls and lofty towers would have yielded to the shock, yet the serpent remained unhurt, and fenced with his scaly coat of mail, and the native hardness of his skin, he repelled the mighty stroke with his plaited scales. But the same crusted armour did not avail against his lance, which deep-rooted in the middle joint of his yielding spine, pierced with its pointed head into his inmost bowels; he, fierce with pain, writhes his head backwards, and as he sees the wound, bites with rage the wedged spear; and after he had worked it on every side with all his might, scarce wrenched it from his back; yet the point stuck fast in his spine. fresh pain having increased his wonted rage, his throat swells with turgid veins, a white foam issues from his baneful mouth, the earth resounds with his moving scales, and the poisonous steam that issues from his infernal mouth infects the tainted air. Now he is enrolled in spires that rise in a maze of vast rings; sometimes he unfolds himself straight

NOTES.

72. Tum vero postquam.] This whole description of the dragon is wonderfully sublime and poetical: it is almost

impossible to read it without horror, and an uncommon concern for Cadmus.

Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbribus amnis, Fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore sylvas. 80 Cedit Agenorides paulum: spolioque leonis Sustinet incursus; instantiaque ora retardat Cuspide prætentâ. Furit ille, et inania duro Vulnera dat ferro: figitque in acumine dentes. Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato Cœperat; et virides aspergine tinxerat herbas: Sed leve vulnus erat: quia se retrahebat ab ictu; Læsaque colla dabat retrò; plagamque sedere Cedendo arcebat, nec longiùs ire sinebat. Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum Usque sequens pressit: dum retrò quercus eunti Obstitit: et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix. Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et ima Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudæ. Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis; 95 Vox subitò audita est : (neque erat cognoscere promptum

Unde: sed audita est) Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum

Serpentem spectas? et tu spectabere serpens. Ille diu pavidus, pariter cum mente colorem Perdiderat; gelidoque comæterrore rigebant, 10

Nunc fertur impete vasto, ceu amnis concitus imbribus, et proturbat silvas obstantes pectore. Agenorides pectore. Agenorales ccdit panlàm: susti netque ineursus spolio teonis; retardatque instantia ora cuspide pratentà:ille furit et dat inania vulnera duro ferro: figitque dentes in acumine. Jamque sanguis cæpe-Jamque sanguis cape-rat manare venenifero palato; et tinxerat rirides herbas asper-gine. Sed vutuus era-teve, quia retrahebat se ab ietu, dabatque læsa vulla retro, cedendoque arcebat plagam sedere, nee sinebat ire longius; donce Agenorides usque sequens pressit ferrum conjecpresst ferrum conjectum in gutture; dum quercus obstitit eunti retro, et cereix est fixa pariter cum roborc. Arbor est curvata pon-dere serpentis, et gemuit sua robora flagellari parte ima canda. Dum victor considerat spatium victi hostis, subito vox est audita : (neque crat promptum cognoscere unde, sed est audita) Quid, nate

Perdiderat; gelidoque comæterrore rigebant, 100 Agenore, spectas serpenten percomptum? Et tu spectabere serpens. Ille diu pavidus, perdiderat colorem pariler cum mente; comaque rigebant gelido terrore.

TRANSLATION.

as a long beam. Now with a vast impulse, as a torrent swelled by rains, he rushes forward, and bears down the opposing forests with his breast. The son of Agenor gave back, and sustained the shock on his lion's spoil, and with the point of his lance pushes back his mouth as he urged it forward. He rages, and in vain champs the stubborn steel, and fixes his teeth upon its point: and now the blood began to flow from his venomous throat, and tinged the green herbs with sprinkling drops. But the wound was slight; because he recoiled from the stroke, and drew back his wounded neck, and shrinking from the wound, disappoints the blow, nor would suffer it to sink deep. At length Cadmus, still pursuing, his spear lodged in his throat, presses forward, till a knotted oak retards his retreating foe, and the spear, passing through his neck, pins him to the body of the tree: the tree bends under the weight of the serpent, and lashed by the extremity of his huge tail, groans.

While the victorious hero surveys the enormous size of his vanquished foe, a sudden voice was heard (nor could he at all guess whence it proceeded, yet was it distinctly heard), Why, son of Agenor, do you thus contemplate the serpent you have slain? Even you too shall be seen under the form of a serpent. He, long astonished, lost his colour, and at the same time his courage; an icy coldness ran through his veins, and

Rece Pullas, fautrix viri, adest, delapsa per superas auras; jubetque supponere dentes vipcreos, incre-menta populi futuri, motæ terræ. Paret: et ut patefecit fulcum presso aratro, spargit jussos dentes, mortatia semina, humi. Inde (majus fide) glebæ cæpêre moveri, uciesque hastæ prima ap-paruit de sulcis. Mox tegmina capitum, nu-tuntiapictocono. Mox humeri, pectusque, bra-chiaque oneratu telis cxistunt: segesque clypeata virorum cres-cit. Sic ubi aulæa tolluntur festis theatris, signa solent surgere; of primumque offendere vultum, paulatim ca-tera: totaque educta placido tenore patent; ponuntque pedes in imo margine. Cadmus territus novo hoste, parubat capere arma

Ecce viri fautrix superas delapsa per auras
Pallas adest: motæque jubet supponere terræ
Vipereos dentes populi incrementa futuri.
Paret: et ut presso fulcum patefecit aratro, sulcum
Spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes: 105
Inde (fide majus) glebæ cæpêre moveri:
Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastæ.
Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono:
Mox humeri pectusque, onerataque brachia telis
Existunt, crescitque seges clypeata virorum. 110
Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris,
Surgere signa solent; primumq; ostendere vultum:

Cætera paulatim: placidoque educta tenore Tota patent; imoque pedes in margine ponunt. Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat: Nè cape, de populo, quem terra creaverat, unus Exclamat; nec te civilibus infere bellis.

unus de populo quem terra creaverat, exclamat ne cape ; nec infere te bellis civilibus ;

TRANSLATION.

his hair rose in bristles. When lo, Pallas, the guardian of the hero, swift gliding through the air, stood before him, and bids him scatter the dragon's teeth under the furrowed earth, assuring him they were the seeds of a future people. The chief obeys, and as he opened a trench with the running plough, scatters, according to command, the teeth, whence was to spring a new race of men. Some time after, (who almost can believe it!) the clods began to move, and first the points of spears rise from the furrows in rows; then helmets nodding with painted crests, soon shoulders, and breasts, and arms loaded with spears start up, and a crop of men armed with shields grows from the Thus when the curtains are drawn up in the joyful theatres, figures are wont to rise; first their countenances appear, and by degrees the rest, till drawn up by an even tenor, they strike the eyes in full proportion, and set their feet upon the extreme parts of the stage. Cadmus, terrified at the sight of this new enemy, was preparing to take arms; when one of the people whom the earth had produced,

NOTES.

111. Aulæa.] The curtain that concealed the theatre from the spectators, till the actors appeared. To understand perfectly the expression in the original, tolluntur aulæa, it will be necessary to remark, that the method followed on the Roman stage was the very reverse of that in use with us; for instead of drawing up the curtain to discover the stage and actors, according to the present practice, the Romans let it fall

down upon the theatre; and when the play was over, or between the acts, they drew it up, whereas we let it fall. The first they called premere aulaa, the other tollere aulaa. In drawing up the curtain therefore, upon the Roman stage, it was gradually displayed and unfolded, nutil the several figures that were painted upon it, appeared distinct and in full proportion.

Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum Cominus ense ferit: jaculo cadit eminus ipse. Hicquoque, qui leto dederat, non longiùs illo 120 Vivit, et exspirat, modò quas acceperat, auras: Exemploque pari furit omnis turba; suoque Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres. Jamque brevis spatium vitæ sortita juventus Sanguineam trepido plangebant pectore matrem; Quinque superstitibus: quorum fuit unus Echion: Is sua jecit humi, monitu Tritonidis, arma; Fraternæque fidem pacis petiitque deditque. Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes: II. Jam stabant Thebæ: poteras jam, Cadme, videri

iii urbem jussam Phobiis sortibus 11 In 180 Theb stabant Thebæ to per Sidonius habuit hos comites operis, cum Cùm posuit jussam Phæbeis sortibus urbem. 130

atque ita cominus ferit rigido ense unum de fratribus terrigenis:
ipse cadit jaculo misso
eminus. Hic quoque
qui dederat eum letho,
nou vivit longius illo, et exspirat auras quas modo acceperat : omnisque turba furit pari exemplo; fratresque subiti cadunt suo Marte per mutua vulnera. Jamque juventus sor-tita spatium brevis vita, plangebant sanguineam matrem trepido pectore; quinque superstitibus: quorum Echion juit unus. Is monitu Tritonidis jecit

posuit urbem jussam Phæbêis sortibus. 11. Jam Thebæ stabant: jam, Cadme, poteras videri

TRANSLATION.

cries out: Forbear, nor blindly engage in civil wars. Then engaging hand to hand with one of his earth-born brothers, he smites him with his sword, while he himself falls by a dart thrown by a distant hand. He too who slew him did not long survive, and breathes out the air which he had so lately received. The dire example runs through the whole crowd, and these sudden born brothers fall in fight with one another by mutual wounds. And now the youth, fated to enjoy but a short term of life, beat with throbbing breasts their bloody mother; five only remained, of whom was Echion. He, admonished by Pallas, threw his arms upon the ground, and both asked and gave the promise of a brotherly peace. The Sidonian stranger had these for his associates in the work, when he laid the foundations of the city commanded by the oracle of Apollo.

II. And now Thebes was become a flourishing city; now, Cadmus,

121. Jam stabunt Thebæ.] Diana fatigued with hunting, had retired to the valley of Gargaphie, to bathe there in a fountain. Actaon, the son of Aristæns and Autonoë, having put off the exercise of hunting till next day, because of the heat, as he was wandering in the woods with uncertain steps, chanced to come into the same place, where he saw Diana and her whole chorus of nymphs naked. The goddess, full of confusion at this accident, and resolving that he should never be able to divulge or boast of it, changed him into a stag: his dogs soon after espying him pursue him as their proper prey, and tear him to pieces.

The family of Cadmus after settling in Greece, proved extremely unhappy; and as in writing the history of those

more early heroes, it was common to mix with it that of the gods, it was pretended that Juno, jealous of Europa, had extended her vengeance to her brother Cadmus and all his race. Ovid furnishes us with several examples of this vengeance: the first is the story of Actwon: he was the grandson of Cadmus by his daughter Autonoë, and that fam-ons Aristæus, who, for having taught men the culture of olives, and other useful arts, merited to be ranked with the gods. As to the foundation of this story, some pretend that Actæon was really devoured by his dogs, which were become ravenous; others, that having ruined himself by the expense he was at in keeping dogs, it was given out that he was devoured by them.

falix exilio. Marsque, Vonusque contigerant soceri tibi: adde huc genus de tantaconjuge, tot natos, natasque, et nepotes, cara pignora; hos quoque jam juve-nes: sed scilicet ultima dies est semper ex-pectanda homini: nemo-que debet dici beatus ante obitum, suprema-que funera. Nepos, que funera. Nepos, cornuque aliena ad-dita fronti, vosque ca-nes satiatæ sanguine herili, fuit Cadme, pri-ma causa luctús tibi inter tot res secundas. At si quaras bene, inveniescrimen Fortunæ non scelus in illo, enim quod sectus error ha-bebat? Erat mons infectus cade variarum ferarum ; jamque dies contruxerat medius umbras rerum, et sol distabut ex æquo utrâ-que metâ, cum juvenis Hyantius compellut participes operum vagantes per devia lus-tra, placido ore: Co-miles, lina madent, ferrumque cruore ferarum;

Exilio fœlix. Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque Contigerant: huc adde genus de conjuge tantâ, Tot natos, natasque, et pignora cara nepotes; Hos quoq; jam juvenes. Sed scilicet *Ultima* semper

Expectanda dies homini: dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo, supremaque funera debet.
Prima nepos inter tot res tibi, Cadme, secundas
Causa fuit luctûs, alienaque cornua fronti
Addita, vosque canes satiatæ sanguine herili. 140
At bene si quæras: Fortunæ crimen in illo,
Non scelus invenies: quod enim scelus error
habebat?

Mons erat, infectus variarum cæde ferarum:
Jamque dies rerum medias contraxerat umbras;
Et sol ex æquo metâ distabat utrâque;
Cùm juvenis placido per devia lustra vagantes
Participes operum compellat Hyantius ore:
Lina madent, comites, ferrumq; cruore ferarum:

TRANSLATION.

might you have been esteemed happy in your exile, and could boast of having Mars and Venus for your father and mother-in-law; add moreover, a numerous issue by your heaven-born spouse, so many sons and daughters, and grand-children, dear pledges of love; these too now grown up. But we find the last day of life is to be waited for by man, and that no one ought to be called happy before his death and funeral, the last scene of mortality. In this train of prosperity, Cadmus, the first cause of grief, was your grandson, and horns not his own, branching from his forehead, and you dogs, glutted with your master's blood. And yet if you consider well, you will find in him only a crime of fortune, no real fault; for how can ignorance be deemed a crime? There was a mountain stained with the blood of many wild beasts; and now the sun had shortened the mid-day shades, and was equally distant from both extremities of heaven, when the Hyanthian youth thus with mild accent addressed the companions of his sports, as they were ranging the pathless haunts of the wild beasts: "Our nets, companions, and spears "are wet with the slaughter of wild beasts; and the day hath yielded us

NOTES.

132. Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque.] For Cadmus married Harmonia, or as others will rather have it, Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus.

135. Sed scilicet ultima semper.] This is the famous sentence of Solon to Cræsus, when he was master of the rich and flourishing kingdom of Lydia, and seem-

ed so potent and firmly settled on his throne, that there was no danger of an interruption. But falling afterward into the hands of Cyrus, and being condemned to be burnt alive, he recollected this memorable saying of the wise man, and by that means saved his life, as the story is related at large by Herodotus. Fortunæque dies habuit satis. Altera lucem Cùm croceis invecta rotis Aurora reducet; 150 Propositum repetamus opus: nunc Phæbus

Distat idem terra; finditque vaporibus arva. Sistite opus præsens: nodosaque tollite lina:

Jussa viri faciunt; intermittuntque laborem.
Vallis erat piceis et acutâ densa cupressu; 155
Nomine Gargaphie, succinctæ sacra Dianæ:
Cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu,
Arte laboratum nullâ; simulaverat artem
Ingenio natura suo. Nam pumice vivo
Et levibus tophis nativum duxerat arcum. 160
Fons sonat à dextrâ tenui perlucidus undâ,
Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.
Hîc dea sylvarum venatu fessa solebat
Virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore.
Quò postquam subiit; Nympharum tradidit uni
Armigeræ jaculum, pharetramque, arcusque retentos.

Altera depositæ subjecit brachia pallæ. Vincla duæ pedibus demunt. Nam doctior illis Ismenis Crocale, sparsos per colla capillos Colligit in nodum; quamvis erat ipsa solutis. 170

dies habuit satis fortuna, cùm altera Au-rora invecta croccis rotis reducet lucem, rotis reducet lucem, repetamus propositum opus. Nune Phabus distat idem utraque terrà: finditque area vaporibus: sistite presens opus, tollitque nodosa lina. Viri faciunt jussa, intermitatuntou etahorem. Evat tuntque taborem. Erat vallis densa piceis, et acuta cupressu, no-mine Gargaphie, sacra succinctæ Dianæ; in cujus extremo recessu est antrum nemorate laboratum nulla arte: natura suo ingenio si-160 mulaverat artem; num duxerat nativum arcum vivo pumice, et tivibus tophis. Fons perlucidus sonat à dextra tenui unda, incinctus patulos hiatus grami-neo margine. Hic dea sylvarum fessa vena-tu, solebat perfundere virglucos artus liquido rore. Quo antro post-quam subiit, tradidit jaculum, phuretramque arcusque retentos uni Nympharum ar-migeræ. Altera sub-jecit brachia pallæ depositæ. Duæ demunt vincla pedibus; nam Ismenis Crocale doc-

Ismenis Crocale d tior illis, colligit in nodum capillos sparsos per colla; quamvis ipsa erat capillis solutis.

TRANSLATION.

" sufficient sport; when another morning, mounted on saffron wheels, " shall bring back the day, we will resume our wonted diversion. Now "the sun is at equal distance from both quarters of the world, and " cleaves the fields with his heat. Cease then your present toils, and " gather up the knotted nets." They all consent, and remit their la-There was a valley thick set with pine-trees, and the sharppointed cypress, by name Gargaphie, sacred to active Diana: in the extreme recess hereof was a grotto, thick-shaded by surrounding trees, which, though not formed by art, was yet finished with that ingenuity, that nature in every place seemed to vie with art; for she had drawn an arch with the pumice and light sand-stones. On the right-hand a fountain murmurs along, transparent by its limpid stream, which by degrees swelling into a lake, is edged round with a border of grass. Here the goddess of the woods, weary with hunting, was went to bathe her virgin limbs in the silver stream. When she had entered this cool retreat, she gave to one of the nymphs, her armour-bearer, her dart, her quiver too, and unstrung bow; another put her arms under her cloak as it was let down; two loosed her sandals from her feet: for Crocale the daughter of Ismenus, more handy than the rest, ga-

Nepheleque, Hyaleque, Rhunisque, et Psicas, et Phiale, exciptunt laticem, funduntque urnis capacibus. Dum-que Titania perluitur ibi solita tympha, ecce nepos Cadmi, parte ta-borem dilata, (errans non certis passibus per ignotum nemus) perve-nit in lucum; sic fata ferebant illum. Qui simul intravit antra rorantia fontibus; nym-phæ sicut erant nu-dæ, viso viro, percussere sua pectora: implevercque omne ne-mus subitis ululati-bus: circumfusæque, texere Dianam suis Dianam suis corporibus; tamen dea ipsa est altior illis, supereminetque omnes tenus collo. Qui color solet esse nubibus infectis ab ictu adversi solis, aut purpureæ Auroræ; is color fuit in vultu Dianæ risæ sine veste : quæ quam-quam stipata turba suarum comitum, ta-men adstitit in oblimen adstiti in obli-quum latus; flexitque ora retro; et ut vel-let habuisse sagittas promptas; sic hausit aquas quas habuit: perfuditque vultum vi-

Excipiunt laticem Nepheleque, Hyaleque, Rhanisque.

Et Psecas, et Phiale; fundunt que capacibus urnis. Dumque ibi perluitur solità Titania lympha; Ecce Nepos Cadmi dilatâ parte laborem [Per nemus ignotum non certis passibus errans] Pervenit in lucum: sic illum fata ferebant. Qui simul intravit rorantia fontibus antra; Sicut erant, viso, nudæ sua pectora Nymphæ Percussêre, viro: subitisque ululatibus omne Implevêre nemus: circumfusæque Dianam Corporibus texêre suis. Tamen altior illis Ipsa dea est, Colloque tenus supereminet omnes. Qui color infectis adversi Solis ab ictu Nubibus esse solet, aut purpureæ Auroræ; Is fuit in vultu visæ sine veste Dianæ. Quæ quanquam comitum turbâ stipata suarum, In latus obliquum tamen adstitit: oraque retro Flexit: et ut vellet promptas habuisse sagittas; Quas habuit, sic hausit aquas: vultumque virilem Perfudit: spargensque comas ultricibus undis, 190 Addidit hæc cladis prænuntia verba futuræ: Nunc tibi me posito visam velamine narres; Si poteris narrare, licet. Nec plura minata,

rilem; spargensque comus ultricibus undis, addidit hæc verba prænuntia futuræ cladis. Nunc si poteris narrare, licet narres me visum tibi posito velamine: ncc minuta plura:

TRANSLATION.

thers her hair which lay scattered upon her neck, into a knot, while her own hung loose. Nephele, and Hyale, and Rhanis, and Psecas, and Phiale, fetch up water, and pour it from their large urns. While the Titanian goddess here bathes in the wonted stream, lo, the grandson of Cadmus, who deferred the finishing of his sport till next day, wandering with uncertain steps through the unknown grove, came into this retired grotto; so his fate directed him. How soon he entered the cave whence the springs distilled on every side, the nymphs as they were naked, upon seeing a man, smote their breasts, and filled all the grove with sudden shrickings; and pressing round Diana, covered her with their bodies; but the goddess considerably taller than they, surpasses them all by the head. The colour that is wont to be observed in clouds, when struck by the rays of the opposite sun, or that of purple Aurora, appeared in the countenance of Diana, seen without her raiment; who though surrounded with the crowd of her attendants, she yet shrunk backwards, and viewed him from aside. How did she wish her arrows had been at hand; but wanting these, she took some of the water in which she stood, and dashed it in his face; and besprinkling his hair with the avenging stream, added these words, the presages of his approaching woe: "Now, if it is in your power, boast of having seen me "without my raiment." Nor threatening more, she claps on his

Dat sparso capiti vivacis cornua cervi; Dat spatium collo: summasque cacuminat aures: Cum pedibusq; manus, cum longis brachia mutat Cruribus, et velat maculoso vellere corpus. Additus et pavor est. Fugit Autoneïus heros, Et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso. [Ut verò solitis sua cornua vidit in undis.] 200 Me miserum! dicturus erat; vox nulla secuta est. Ingemuit; vox illa fuit; lacrymæque per ora Non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantum pristina mansit. Quid faciat? Repetatne domum, regalia tecta? An lateat sylvis? Timor hoc, pudor impedit illud. Dum dubitat; videre canes: primusq; Melampus. Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedere; Gnossius Ichnobates, Spartanâ gente Melampus, Inde ruunt alii rapidâ velociùs aurâ, Pamphagus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus; Arcades omnes; Nebrophonosque valens, et trux cum Lælape

Nebrophonosque valens, et trux cum Lælape Theron, Et pedibus Pterelas, et naribus utilis Agre,

Hylæusque fero nuper percussus ab apro,

dat capiti sparso cornua vivacis cervi, dat spatium collo cacu-minatque summas aures. Mutat manus cum pedibus, brachia cum longis cruribus, et velat corpus maculoso veltere. Pavor est et additus. Autoneius heros fugit, et miratur in ipso cursu se esse tam eclerem. Ut vero vidit sua cornua in solitis undis, dicturus erat me miserum; nulla vox est secuta. In gemuit; illa fuit vox; lacrymæque fluxerunt per ora non sua: mens pristina tautum man sit. Quid faciat? Restt. Quad jactat? Repetatne domum, tecta
regalia? An lateat syl.
vis? Timor impedit
hoc, pudor illud. Dum
dubitat, canes videre
eum; primusque Melampus, Ichnobatesque
sugax dedere sigua lusugax dedere signa latratu, Ichnobates Gnostratu Achnobates enos-sius, Melampus de gente Spartana. Indo alti ruunt velociàs ra-pida aura. Pampha-gus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus, omnes Ar-cades: Nebrophonos-one ralens, et trur

Theron cum Lalape, et Pterelas utilis pedibus, et Agre utilis naribus, Hylausque nuper percussus ab apro fero,

TRANSLATION.

sprinkled foreliead the horns of a lively stag, lengthens his neck, and sharpens the tops of his ears: his hands are changed to feet, his arms to long legs, and his body is covered with a spotted skin. Fear also is added; away flies the Autoneian hero, and wonders that he should be so swift in running: but when he saw his face and horns in the stream, he was going to say, wretched Acteon: but no voice followed; he groaned, that was all his voice, and the tears trickled down a face not His former understanding only continued. What should he do? Should he return home, and to the royal palace, or lie hid in the woods; fear hinders one, and shame the other. While he is debating with himself, the dogs espied him; and first Black-foot, and the good-nosed Tracer, gave the signal to the rest by a full cry. Tracer was a Cretan dog, and Black-foot of the Spartan breed. Upon this the rest rush in swifter than the rapid wind, Glutton, Quick-sight, and Ranger, all Arcadian dogs; and able Kill-buck, and fierce Hunter, with Tempest and swift-footed Wing, and Catcher of quick scent, and

NOTES.

206. Primusque Melampus.] The names here given to the dogs are all of Greek derivation; thus Melampus is Pedibus niger, Black-foot, &c. To prevent therefore a tedious process of notes, I

have in the version, instead of the Latin names, given the original signification, which may serve as a short explication of each. Napeque concepta de lupo, Pamenisque secu-ta pecudes, et Harpyia comitata auobus natis, et Ladon Sicyonius ge-rens llia substricta: et Dromas, et Canacc, Sticteque, et Tigris, et Alce, et Leucon niveis, et Asbolus atris villis, et Asouns arris tillis, prævalidusque Lacon, et Acllo fortis cursu, et Thous, et velox Lycicse cum fratre Cyprio, et Harpalos distinctus quaad nigram troutem ab allo medio frontem ab albo medio, et Melaneus, Lachue-que hirsuta corpore; et Labros, et Agridos, nati Dictao patre, sed Laconide matre, Hylactor acuta vocis; quosque est mora re-ferre. Ea turba fetruntur cupidine pra-då, per rupes scopu-losque, saxaque caren-tia aditu, qua via est difficilis, quaque est nulla via. Ille fugit per loca per qua sape secutus juerat. Heu ipse fugit suos famulos: libebat clamare ego sum Actaon, cog-noscite vestrum dominum; verba desunt animo: ather resonat latratibus. Melanchæ-tes fecit prima vulne-ra in tergo, Theridamas proxima: Oresitrophus hasit in armo. fert que deutes in corpore.

Deque lupo concepta Nape, pecudesque secuta Pœmenis, et natis comitata Harpyia duobus, 215 Et substricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon: Et Dromas, et Canace, Sticteque, et Tigris, et

Alce,
Et niveis Leucon, et villis Asbolus atris,
Prævalidusque Lacon, et cursu fortis Aëllo,
Et Thous, et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisce:
Et nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo
Harpalos et Melaneus, hirsutaq; corpore Lachne:
Et patre Dictæo, sed matre Laconide nati,
Labros et Agriodos, et acutæ vocis Hylactor; 224
Quosq; referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine prædæ
Per rupes, scopulosque, adituque carentia saxa,
Quà via difficilis, quàque est via nulla, feruntur.
Ille fugit, per quæ fuerat loca sæpe secutus.
Heu famulos fugit ipse suos! clamare libebat,
[Actæon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum:]

Verba animo desunt: resonat latratibus æther. Prima Melanchætes in tergo vulnera fecit, 232 Proxima Theridamas; Oresitrophus hæsit in

armo, latter resonat lattratibus. Melanchates fecit prima rulnera in tergo, Theridamas proxima: Oresitrophus hasit in armo.
Catera turba coït, confertque in corpore dentes.
Prierant turdius; sed
via est anticipata per compendia montis. Catera turba coit illis retinentibus dominum: con-

TRANSLATION.

Woodger lately wounded by a boar, and Forester begot by a wolf, and Shepherdess that had been a keeper of cattle, and Ravener with her two whelps, and Harrier a Sicynian dog of slender make. Runner, and Barker, and Spot, and Tiger, and Strong, and White with his snowy hair, and Soot with black hair, and able-bodied Lacon; and Storm good at running, and Swift, and speedy Wolf with her Cyprian brother; and Snap with his spotted face, and Black-coat, and Stickle, a rough-bodied bitch; and Worrier, and White-tooth, bred of a Cretan dog and a Laconian bitch, and Babble of a shrill note, and others which it were tedious to repeat. pack, fond of their prey, pursue him over rocks, and mountains, and inaccessible steeps, and through difficult and pathless ways. He now flies through places where he had often pursued. Alas, he flies his own servants, and fain would have cried, I am Acteon, know your master; but words are wanting to his desires. The air resounds with the barking of dogs; and first Black-hair wounded him in the back; Kilham next; Rover fastened upon his shoulder. They had come out later, but sprung before the rest by a short cut through the mountains: these hung fast upon their master, till all the pack come up and fix their teeth in his

Jam loca vulneribus desunt. Gemit ille, sonum-

Etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit Cervus, habet: mæstisq; replet juga nota que-

relis, Et genibus supplex pronis, similisque roganti 240 Circumfert tacitos, tanquam sua brachia, vultus. At comites rapidum solitis latratibus agmen Ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona quærunt;

Et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant. Ad nomen caput ille refert; ut abesse queruntur, Nec capere oblatæ segnem spectacula prædæ. Velletabesse quidem; sed adest; velletque videre, Non etiam sentire, canum fera facta suorum. Undique circumstant: mersisque in corpore ros-

Dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi. 250 [Nec, nisi finitâ per plurima vulnera vitâ,

Ira pharetratæ fertur satiata Dianæ.] III. Rumor in ambiguo est; aliis violentior æquo Visa dea est; alii laudant, dignamque severâ Virginitate vocant: pars invenit utraque causas.

Sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne Eloquitur; quam clade domûs ab Agenore ductæ canque dignam sere-Gaudet: et à Tyrià collectum pellice transfert,

Jam loca desunt vulneribus. Itle gemit, et habet sonum etsi non hominis, tomen quem cervus non possit edere: repletque nota juga mæstis querelis: et supptex geribus pronis, similisque roganti, circumfert tacitos vultus tanquam sua brachia. At comites ignari in-stigant rapidum agmen solitis latratibus, qua-runtque Actaona oculis, et clamant certa-tim Actaona velut absentem. Ille refert caput ad nomen, ut queruntur eum abesse, nec, segnem capere spectacula oblata predæ. Vellet quidem abesse, sed adest: velletque videre, etium sentire fera facta snorum canum. Circumstant undique; rostrisque mersis in corpore, dilacerant do-minum sub imagine falsi cervi. Nec ira falsi cervi. pharetratæ Diana fertur satiata, nisi vită finită per plurima cul-

111. Rumor est in ambiguo: dea est visa aliis violentior aquo: alii landant eam, roque purs invenit cau-sas. Sola conjux Jovis

non tam cloquitur culpetne probetne ; quam gaudet clude domus ductæ ab Agenore: et transfert odium collectum à Tyrià pellice,

TRANSLATION.

body. Now all over covered with wounds, he groams, and complains, if not in the tone of a man, yet in such as could not come from a stag; and fills the well-known mountains with his dismal moans. Then suppliant upon his bended knees, and in the posture of one begging his life, turns about his silent countenance instead of arms. But his companions, ignorant of what had chanced, encourage the eager pack with the usual cries, and every where look for Actaon, and call without ceasing on Actaon, as imagining him absent. He turns his head at the name, while they complain that he is absent, and through indolence misses his share of the sport. He wished indeed he had been absent, and that he had only seen, and not felt, the cruel bites of his They gather round him on all sides, and burying their jaws in his body, tear in pieces their master, under the figure of a deceitful stag. Nor was the rage of the quiver-bearing goddess appeased, till he had ended his life by an infinity of wounds.

III. The rumour of this vengeance was differently received; to some the goddess seemed more cruel than was just; others commend her as worthy of the strict virginity she professed: both sides produce reasons for what they think. The wife of Jove alone does not so much own, whether she blames or approves, as she rejoices at the calamity of a family sprung from Agenor, and transfers the hatred

in socios generis. Ecce recens causa subit pri-ori; doletque Semelem esse gravidam de se-mine magni Jovis; tum mine magni Jovis; tun solvit linguam ad jur-gia. Quid enim, dixit, profeci toties per jur-gia? Ipsa Semcle est petenda mihi. Si rite vocor maxima Juno, perdam ipsam; si dect me tenere gemmantia seeptra dextra; si sum regina. Jovisque et soror, et conjux: certe sum soror ejus. At puto Semelen esse con-tentam furto: ct in-juria nostri thalami est brevis. Concipit; id tantum deerat : fertque manifesta crimina pleno utero: et vult fieri mater de Jove, quod vix contigit mihi uni; fiducia forma est tanta. Faxo ut fallat eam; nec sim Saturnia, si non penetrarit in Stygias undas mersa ab Jove suo. Ab his surgit solio, reconditaque fulvà nube, adit limen Semeles; nec removit nubes antequam simulavit anum: posu-itque canos capillos ad tempora; sulcavitque

In generis socios odium. Subit ecce priori Causa recens; gravidamque dolet de semine

Esse Jovis Semelen. Tum linguam ad jurgia solvit. Profeci quid enim toties per jurgia? dixit. Ipsa petenda mihi est: ipsam, si maxima Juno Ritè vocor, perdam; si me gemmantia dextrâ Sceptratenere decet; si sum regina, Jovisque 265 Et soror, et conjux, certe soror. At puto furto Contentam; et thalami brevis est injuria nostri. Concipit; id deerat: manifestaque crimina pleno Fert utero: et mater, quod vix mihi contigit uni, De Jove vult fieri. Tanta est fiducia formæ. 270 Fallat eam faxo: nec sim Saturnia: si non Ab Jove mersa suo Stygias penetrarit in undas. Surgit ab his solio, fulvâque recondita nube Limen adit Semeles: nec nubes antè removit, Quam simulavit anum: posuitq; ad tempora canos: Sulcavitque cutem rugis: et curva trementi Membra tulit passu; vocem quoque fecit anilem. Ipsaque fit Beroë, Semeles Epidauria nutrix. Ergò ubi, captato sermone, diuque loquendo,

cempora, sacceatique cutem rugis: et tulit curva membra trementi passu; fecit vocem quoque anilem; fitque ipså Berod, Epidauria nutrix Semeles. Ergò ubi sermone captato, loquendo diu,

TRANSLATION.

she had conceived against the Tyrian harlot, to all the partners of her race. When lo, a fresh occasion of discontent succeeds to the former, and she grieves that Semele is with child by the blood of great Jupiter. She then gave a loose to her rage: "What, (says she,) " have I hitherto gained by these transports of resentment? My rival "herself must be attacked; her will I destroy, if I am rightly en-titled the great Juno; if it becomes me to hold the sparkling scep-"tre in my right-hand; if I am the queen of heaven, the wife and " sister of Jove; at least it must be owned I am his sister. But per-"haps she is content with a stolen embrace, and the violation of my "bed is but short. She is pregnant, (that only was wanting) and " proclaims her crime by a big belly, and boasts that she is a mother "by Jove, an honour I can hardly claim; so great a confidence she " has in her beauty. But it shall deceive her; nor let me be esteem-"ed of the race of Saturn, if she descend not to the Stygian waves, " sunk by her beloved Jove." Saying this, she rises from her throne, and hid in a yellow cloud, approaches the threshold of Semele. Nor did she disperse the clouds that surrounded her, till she had put on the appearance of an old woman, and planted grey hairs upon her temples, and furrowed her skin with wrinkles, and moved her feeble limbs with tottering pace. She learns too to tattle in the tone of age, and becomes Beroë herself, the Epidaurean nurse of Semele. When therefore, in discourse designedly introduced, after long talking they came to

Ad nomen venêre Jovis; suspirat; et Optem 280 Jupiter, ut sit ait; metuo tamen omnia. Multi Nomine divorum thalamos iniêre pudicos. Nectamen esse Jovem satis est: det pignus amoria.

Simodò verus is est: quantusque et qualis ab altâ Junone excipitur; tantus, talisque rogato Det tibi complexus: suaque antè insignia sumat. Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmedia dictis Formarat. Rogatilla Jovem sine nomine munus: Cui deus, Elige, ait: nullam patiere repulsam. Quoq; magis credas; Stygii quoque conscia sunto Numina torrentis: timor, et deus ille deorum. Læta malo, nimiùmq; potens, perituraq; amantis Obsequio Semele, Qualem Saturnia dixit, Te solet amplecti, Veneris cùm fædus initis, Da mihi te talem. Voluit deus ora loquentis 295 Opprimere. Exierat jam vox properata sub auras. Ingemuit: neque enim non hæc optasse, neque ille Non jurâsse potest. Ergò mæstissimus altum Æthera conscendit; nutuque sequentia traxit Nubila: quîs nimbos, immistaque fulgura ventis Addidit, et tonitrus, et inevitabile fulmen.

venere ad nomen Jovis: netuo omnia: multi nomine Deorum iniere thalamos pudieos. Tamen nec est satis eum esse Jovem. Is, si modo est verus, det pig-nus omoris: quantusque et qualis excipitur ab altà Junone, rogato ut tantus talisque det complexus tibi; sumatque ante sua insignia. Juno talibus dictis formaverat ignaram ('ad-meïda. Illa rogat Jovem munus sine nomine. Cui deus ait, elige, patiere nullam repul-sam. Quoque credas magis, numina torrentis Stygii sunto quoque consciu: ille timor et deus deorum. Semele lata mato, nimiumque potens, perituraque ob-sequio amantis, dixit: da te talem mihi, qua-lem Saturnia solet amplecti te, cum initis fadus Veneris. Deus voluit opprimere ora loquentis: jam vox properata exierat sub aurus. Ingemuit : neque enim illa potest non optasse hae, neque ille non jurasse: ergo mæ-

stissimus conscendit altum æthera: traxitque nubila sequentia nutu; queis addicit nimbes, futguraque immista ventis, et tonitrus, et inevitabile futmen.

TRANSLATION.

the name of Jupiter, she sighs; "I wish (said she) it may be Jupiter "indeed, but I am apt to fear every thing; for many under the feigned " name of gods have defiled chaste beds. Nor is it enough that he is " really Jove; let him, if indeed he be the true one, give some pledge " of his love; and what and how great he is received by the immortal "Juno: such and so great let him descend to your embraces, encom-" passed with all the ensigns of majesty." With words like these did Juno ensnare the unsuspecting grand-daughter of Cadmus: she asks a nameless gift of Jupiter. To whom the god says; "Choose what-"ever you will, and ask, without fear of a repulse: and to confirm "you yet the more, let the majesty of the Stygian torrent witness this " promise; he who is the terror and sovereign of the gods themselves." Semele rejoicing in her misfortune, and but too prevalent, as now doomed to perish by the complaisance of her lover; "Descend to me " such (said she) as the daughter of Saturn is wont to embrace you, "when you celebrate the sacred rites of Venus." Fain would the god have stopped her as she spoke; but the hasty choice had now passed her lips. He groaned; for neither is it possible for her not to have wished, or him not to have promised: oppressed with grief, he mounts the height of heaven, and by a nod drew along the attending clouds; to which he added rain, and lightning mixed with winds, and thunder,

Tamen tental demere vires sibi qua usque potest, nec nune armature o içue quo dejecerat centimanum Typhæa: erat nimium feritatis iilo. Est aliud fulmen levius, cui dextra Cyclopum addidit minus sevitia flummaque, minus ira. Superi vocant tela secunda. Capit illa, intratque domum Agenorcam mortale corpus non tulit tumultus athereus, aristique donis jugalibus. Infans adhuc imperfectus eripitur ab alvo genitricis, tenerque insultur (si est dignum credere) in patrio femore completque timpora materna. Ino matertera educat ilum furtim in primis cunis; inde nympha Nyscides occuluere ils um dutum furtim sib suis aut

Quà tamen usque potest, vires sibi-demere tentat. Nec, quo centimanum dejecerat igne Typhœa Nunc armatur eo: nimiùm feritatis in illo: Est aliud levius fulmen; cui dextra Cyclopum 305 Sævitiæ, flammæque minus, minus addidit iræ; Tela secunda vocant superi: capit illa; domumq; Intrat Agenoream. Corpus mortale tumultus Non tulit æthereos; donisque jugalibus arsit. Imperfectus adhuc infans genitricis ab alvo 310 Eripitur, patrioque tener (si credere dignum) Insuitur femori; maternaque tempora complet. Furtim illum primis Ino matertera cunis Educat. Inde datum Nymphæ Nyseides antris Occuluêre suis; lactisque alimenta dedêre. 315 IV. Dumque ea per terras fatali lege geruntur;

Tutaque bis geniti sunt incunabula Bacchi:

lum datum sibi suis antris; dedereque alimenta lactis. 1V. Dum ca lege fatali gerunlur per terras, incunabulaque Bacchi bis geniti sunt tuta;

TRANSLATION.

and the inevitable bolt. And yet as much as possible he abates of his force, nor arms himself with the fires wherewith he had overthrown the hundred-handed Typhæus: these appeared too terrible. There is a thunder of a lesser mould, to which the right-hand of the Cyclops has added less violence and flame, and pointed it with less fury: the gods call it thunder of a second rate. This he takes, and enters, surrounded with majesty, into the palace of Semele; but her mortal frame could not sustain the shock of ethereal majesty, and she perished amid the glories she had desired. The infant, yet unfinished, is taken from the womb of his mother; and if we can credit ancient story, enclosed abortive in his father's thigh, and there completes the time wanting to his birth. Ino, his aunt, nursed him privately in his first cradle; afterward the Nyseian nymphs hid him in their dark caves, and nourished him with milk.

IV. While things are thus managed on earth according to the order of fate, and the tender age of Bacchus twice born is secured, they tell us, that Jupiter having drowned his more weighty cares in nectar,

NOTES.

303. Typhæa.] Typhœus, a giant of enormous size, and author of the war which the Titans made against Jupiter.

313. Ino matertera.] Ino was the daughter of Cadmus, and sister to Semele: she received Bacchus from Jupiter, and bred him up privately unknown to Juno.

314. Nyseides.] Pliny makes mention of Nysa, a mountain of India, which Strabo and Ælian speak of under the

name of Meros, a word that in Greek signifies the Thigh. At the foot of this mountain is the city Nysa. As Bacchus therefore, according to the testimony of all antiquity, was educated on this mountain, which was sacred to Jupiter, we may hence account, in some measure, for the fahulous relation of the birth of Bacchus, given by the Greeks, viz., That he was so long carried in Jupiter's thigh.

Forte Jovem memorant diffusum nectare curas Seposuisse graves, vacuâque agitasse remissos Cum Junone jocos: et, major vestra profectò est, Quàm quæ contingit maribus, dixisse, voluptas. Ille negat. Placuit quæ sit sententia docti Quærere Tiresiæ. Venus huic erat utraque nota. Nam duo magnorum viridi coëuntia sylvâ Corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu: 325 Deque viro factus (mirabile) fæmina, septem Egerat autumnos. Octavo, rursus eosdem Vidit, et, Est vestræ si tanta potentia plagæ, Dixit, ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet: Nunc quoq; vos feriam. Percussis anguibus îsdem.

Forma prior rediit; genitivaque venit imago. Arbiter hic igitur sumptus de lite jocosâ, Dicta Jovis firmat. Graviùs Saturnia justo, Nec pro materià fertur doluisse: suique 335 Judicis æternâ damnavit lumina nocte. At pater omnipotens (neque enim licet irrita arbiter de lite jocosa, frmat dicta Jovis. Saturnia fertur doluisse

Facta dei fecisse deo) pro lumine adempto Scire futura dedit: pænamque levavit honore.

enim licet cuiquam deo fecisse facta dei irrila) pro lumine adempto, dedit scire futura, levavitque panam honore.

memorant Jovem forte diffusum nectare seposuisse graves curas, agitasseque remissos jocos cum vacua Junone, et dixisse, profecto vestra voluptas est major, quam voluptas quæ contingit maribus. Il-ta negat ; placuit illis quarcre qua sit sen-tentia docti Tircsia. Utraque Venus erat nota huic. Nam viola-verat ictu baculi duo corpora magnorum serpentum cocuntia viridi sylva. Deque viro, (mirabile) factus fæ-mina, cgerat scptem autumnos. Octavo autumno, vidit rursus eosdem serpentes: et dix-it, si potentia vestra plaga est tanta, ut mutet sortem auctoris in contraria; nunc quoque feriam vos : iisdem anguibus percussis, prior forma rediit; imagoque genitiva ve-nit. Igitur hic sumptus materia damnavitque lumina sui judicis æ-ternû nocte. At pater omnipotens (neque

TRANSLATION.

engaged in free conversation with Juno, who was also disposed to share his mirth. "Why sure (says he) the sense of pleasure which "you enjoy in the embraces of love, is far more quick and sprightly "than what falls to the share of the males." She denies it; they agree to ask the opinion of experienced Tiresias, who had tried the pleasure of each sex. For seeing once in a shady wood the bodies of two large snakes twisted in conjunction, he had profaned them with a stroke of his club, and of a man (strange to relate) became a woman, and so continued for seven autumns; in the eighth he again saw the same serpents, and said; "If such is the virtue of a stroke given you, " as to change the sex of the giver into the contrary, I'll try the vir-"tue of a second stroke." Again he struck the same snakes, when his native sex returned, and he recovered his original form. therefore being chosen judge of the merry contest, declares in favour of Jupiter. Juno resenting it more than was fit, nor according to what so trivial a debate required, condemned her judge to languish in eternal night. But the omnipotent father (for it is not in the power of any one god to cancel the acts of another), in recompense for the loss of his sight, gave him the knowledge of things to come, and softened his punishment by the honour that followed it.

V. Ille ecleberrimus famå per Aonias ur-bes, dabat irreprehen-sa responsa petenti po-pulo. Cærula Liriope puto. Carnet Isrope sump it prima tenta-mina fidei, vocisque ra-ta: quam liriopen Ce-phisos quondam implicuit curvo flumine; tulitque vim illi clau-sæ in suis undis. Liriope pulcherrima enixa est infantem pleno utcro, qui jam tum posset amari nymphis, vocat-que Narcissum. De quo consultus an es-set visurus longa tempora maturæ senectæ: pora mutura senecta: fatidicus vales inquit si non noverit se. Vox auguris diu est visa vana. Exitus, resque probat illam; genus-que leti, novitasque furoris. Janque Cephisius addiderat unum

V. Ille per Aonias famâ celeberrimus urbes Irreprehensa dabat populo responsa potenti. 340 Prima fidei, vocisque ratæ tentamina sumpsit Cærula Liriope: quam quondam flumine curvo Implicuit; clausæque suis Cephisos in undis, Vim tulit. Enixa est utero pulcherrima pleno Infantem, Nymphis jam tunc qui posset amari; Narcissumque vocat. De quo consultus, an esset Tempora maturæ visurus longa senectæ: Fatidicus vates, Si se non noverit, inquit. Vana diu visa est vox auguris. Exitus illam, Resque probat, letiq; genus, novitasq; furoris. 350 Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephisius annum Addiderat: poteratque puer, juvenisque videri: Multi illum juvenes, multæ cupière puellæ: Sed fuit in tenerâ tam dira superbia formâ; Nulli illum juvenes, nullæ tetigêre puellæ.

annum ad ter quinos: Nulli illum juvenes, nullæ tetigêre puellæ. 355 poteratque videri puere, juvenisque. Multi juvenes, multæ puellæ cupiere illum. Sed tam dira superbia fuit in tenera formå; nulli juvenes, nultæ puellæ tetigêre illum.

TRANSLATION.

V. He, greatly famed through the Aonian cities, gave unerring answers to all that consulted him. The blue-eved Liriope made the first essay and experiment of his infallible voice; whom formerly Cephisus folded in his winding stream, and by force enjoyed her, shut in by his circumfused waves. The beauteous nymph disclosed from her full womb a boy, who even then might have been the darling of the fair, and calls him Narcissus. The sage prophet being consulted, whether he should see the lengthened period of mature old age, answers; If he never knows himself. Long did the voice of the prophet appear vain and frivolous: but the event, the thing itself, the manner of his death, and the novelty of his madness, confirms all. For the son of Cephisus had now added one to three times five years, just turned off boy, and entering upon the stage of man. Many blooming youths and love-sick maids caressed him; but there was so stubborn a pride in his resistless beauty, that no youths

339. Ille per Aonius fama celeberri-mus.] The nymph Liriope consults Tiresias as to the fate of Narcissus, her son, by the river Cephisus, and receives for answer, That all should succeed well with him, if he never came to the knowledge of his own beauty. When he was grown up, Echo falls in love with him, and watching the opportunity of his speaking, that she might resound his last words, an ingenious dialogue is made to pass between them by the poet. Echo, however, unable to compass her desires, wastes away in languishings, her hody is changed into

a stone, and nothing of her remains but her voice.

In explaining this fable we must suppose that the poets, who animate every thing, have invented this fable to explain the phenomenon after an ingenious manner: for among the poets, as Boileau has admirably well expressed it in his art of poetry, "Every thing assumes "a body, a soul, a look, a manner:

"every virtue becomes a divinity; Mi-nerva is Prudence, Venus Beauty, " Echo is no more a mere voice that

" resounds in the air, but a nymph in " fear for the cruelty of Narcissus."

Aspicit hunc trepidos agitantem in retia cervos, Vocalis Nymphæ; quæ nec reticere loquenti, Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit, resonabilis Echo. Corpus adhuc Echo, non vox erat: et tamen usum Garrula non alium, quàm nunc habet, oris habebat;

Reddere de multis ut verba novissima posset.
Fecerat hoc Juno. Quia, cùm deprendere posset
Sub Jove sæpe suo Nymphas in monte jacentes,
Illa deam longo prudens sermone tenebat,
Dum fugerent Nymphæ. Postquam Saturnia
sensit;
365

Hujus, ait, linguæ, quâ sum delusa, potestas Parva tibi dabitur, vocisque brevissimus usus. Reque minas firmat. Tamen hæc in fine loquendi Ingeminat voces: auditaque verba reportat. Ergo ubi Narcissum per devia lustra vagan-

Vidit, et incaluit: sequitur vestigia furtim Quòque magìs sequitur; flamma propiore calescit.

Non aliter, quàm cùm summis circumlita tædis Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulfura flammam. O quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis, 375 Et molles adhibere preces! natura repugnat,

Resonabilis Echo, nymphe rocalis: que nec didicit reticcre loquen-ti, ncc ipsa loqui prior, aspicit hunc agitunten trepidos cervos in retia. Echo crat adhuc corpus, non tuntum vox; ct tamen garrula non habcbat alium usum oris, quam habet nunc; ut possel red-dere verba novissima de multis. Juno fecerat hoc: quia cum posset sæpe deprendere nymphas jacentes sub suo Jove in monte : illa 365 longo scrmone dum tongo scrmone dum nympha fugerent, Sa-turniu postquam sen-sit hoc, ait; potestas parua hujus lingua-qua sum delnsa dabi-tur tibi, ususque bre-vissimus vocis. Fir-matque minas re. Ta-men hac in fine lamen hac in fine lo-quendi ingeminat voves: reportatque ver-ba audita. Ergo ubi vidit Narcissum vagantem per devia lus-tra, et incaluit amore ejus; sequitur furtim vestigia. Quoque se-quitur mogis, calescit propiore flamma: non aliter quam cum sul-fura vivacia circumlita summis tadis, rapiunt admotam flam-mam. O quoties voluit

accedere blandis dietis, et adhibere molles preces! At natura ejus repugnat,

TRANSLATION.

or maid could touch his savage heart. The noisy nymph, who cannot be silent when another speaks, nor has learned first to speak herself, resounding Echo, chanced to spy him as he was driving the timorous deer Echo was then a body, not a bare voice: and yet the into his nets. babbler had no other use of speech than what she now enjoys, to repeat the last words out of many. Juno had done this to punish her; because, when she might often in her mountains have surprised the nymphs in the embraces of her Jupiter, she slily engaged the goddess in a long discourse, that the nymphs might escape; which, when the daughter of Saturn discovered; But small exercise, says she, shall be allowed this tongue wherewith I have been so often deluded, and a very short use of thy voice. And she confirms her threats by the execution: yet in the end of speaking she redoubles the voice, and returns the words she hears. When therefore she saw Narcissus wandering through the pathless forests, warmed by the lovely youth, she privately follows his steps, and the more she follows him, burns with fiercer flames: just as when sulphur spread upon the tops of torches, catches the flame from the touch of a taper. How often did she desire to address him in soft accents, and employ a suppliant voice! But nature resists the impulse,

nec sinit nt ineipiat.
Sed illa, (quod tantum
sinit) est porata expectare sonos, ad quos
remitat sua verba.
Forte puer seductus
ab fido agmine comitum; diserat: ecquis
adest? Et Echo responderat adest. Hie
stupet: utque divisit
aciem in omnes partes,
clamat magna voc
eveni: illa vocat Nar.
cissum vocantem. Respicit, et rursus nullo
veniente, inquit: Quid
fugis me? Et recepit
totidem verba quot dirit.
Perfat; et deceptus imagine alterna
vocis, afix ecèamus huc;
Echoque responsura
nulli unquam sono libentius, rettutit, coèamus. Et ipsa favet suis
verbis, egerssaque silvis, ibat ut injieerst
brachia speratu collo.
Ille fugit, fugiensque
ait; aufer manus complexibus, emoriar antequam sit tibi copia nostri. Illa sperat, latet
sylvis, protegitque ora
pudibunda frondibus
et vivit et illo tempor
et vivit et illo tempor
et vivit et illo tempor
et vivit ex expense.

Nec sinit incipiat; sed quod sinit, illa parata est Expectare sonos, ad quos sua verba remittat. Fortè puer, comitum seductus ab agmine fido, Dixerat, Ecquis adest? Et, Adest, responderat Echo. 380

Hic stupet: utque aciem partes divisit in omnes; Voce, Veni, clamat magnâ: vocat illa vocantem. Respicit, et nullo rursus veniente, Quid, inquit, Me, fugis? Et totidem, quot dixit verba, recepit. Perstat; et alternæ deceptus imagine vocis: 385 Huc coëamus, ait: nullique libentiùs unquam Responsura sono, Coëamus rettulit Echo. Et verbis favet ipsa suis; egressaque sylvis Ibat, ut injiceret sperato brachia collo. Ille fugit: fugiensque, Manus complexibus aufer: Antè, ait, emoriar, quàm sit tibi copia nostri: Rettulit illa nihil, nisi, Sit tibi copia nostri: Spreta latet sylvis: pudibundaque frondibus ora Protegit: et solis ex illo vivit in antris. Sed tamen hæret amor; crescitque dolore re-

pulsæ.
Attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curæ:
Adducitque cutem macies; et in aëra succus
Corporis omnis abit. Vox tantùm, atque ossa

6.

supersunt.

corpus: maciesque adducit eutem; et omnis succus corporis abit in acra: tantum vox atque

TRANSLATION.

What is in her power she is ready for, to nor suffers her to begin. By chance the youth, sepawatch his voice, and re-echo to the sound. rated from the trusty train of his attendants, cries out, Is any one here? And Echo answered, here: He is amazed, and casting his eyes on every side, calls with a loud voice, Come. She calls the youth who called He looks back, and as he could still see nobody, says, Why do you shun me? And has as many words returned as he had spoken. He persists, and deceived by the appearance of an alternate voice, says, Let us come together here. Echo, to whom no sounds could be more agreeable, returned, Let us come together; and immediately favouring her own words, rushed from the woods, impatient to throw her arms round his much-desired neck. He flies, and flying calls out, Cease with your hands thus to embrace me, I will sooner die than bear that thou mayest enjoy me. She answered nothing, but Thou mayest The nymph despised, lurks in the woods, and hides her blushing face with leaves, and from that time lives in solitary caves. Yet her love still remains, and grows from the mortification of a refusal; anxious cares waste her miserable body, and leanness shrivels her skin; all the juice of her body flies off in air, her voice and bones

Vox manet. Ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram.

[Inde latet sylvis: nulloque in monte videtur; 400 Omnibus auditur. Sonus est, qui vivit in illâ.]

VI. Sic hanc, sic alias undis autmontibus ortas. Luserat hic Nymphas; sic cœtus antè viriles. Inde manus aliquis despectus ad æthera tollens, Sic amet iste licet, sic non potiatur amato. 405 Dixerat. Assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis. Fons erat illimis, nitidis argenteus undis, Quem neque pastores, neque pastæmonte capellæ Contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nulla volucris, Nec fera turbârat, nec lapsus ab arbore ramus. 410 Gramen erat circa, quod proximus humor alebat: Sylvaque, sole lacum passura tepescere nullo. Hic puer, et studio venandi lassus et æstu, Procubuit; faciemque loci, fontemque secutus.

Vox manet. Ferunt ossa truxisse figuram lapidis. Inde latet sylvis; videturque in nullo monte; auditur omnibus; sonus est qui vivit in illa.

VI. Hie sie luserat hane, sie luserat alias symphas ortas undit aut montibus; sie ande luserat cetus virlles. Indealiquis despectus, tollens manus ad æthera, diverat: lieet iste amet sie sie non potitatur anato. Rhammusia assensit justis precibus. Fons illimis erut, argenteus nitidis undis; quem neque pastores, neque capellæ pasta monte, alimdve pecus, contigerant: quem unlla volucris, nee fera, nee ramus lapsus ab arbore, turbarat. Gramen erut eirea, quod humor proximus ale-

humor proximus alebat ; sylvaque passura locum tepeseere nullo sole. Puer lassus et studio venandi, et astu, procubuit hic, secutus faciemque loci, fontemque.

TRANSLATION.

are only left. Her voice is still heard; her bones are said to have received the form of a stone. Since then she lies hid in the woods, and is never to be seen on mountains, yet is to be heard by all; sound alone is what lives in her.

VI. Thus had he deceived her, thus other nymphs sprung from the waters or mountains, thus the whole body of youths. Upon which some one of those who had been despised by him, lifting up his hands to heaven, said: "So let him love, nor enjoy the object beloved." Rhamnusia granted this just prayer. There was a silver spring, clear with unsullied streams, which neither shepherds, nor goats fed upon the mountains, nor other cattle had touched; which no bird nor wild beast, nor branch falling from a tree had disturbed; it was surrounded with grass nourished by the neighbouring stream, and a wood that defended the lake from the heat of the sun. Here the youth, fatigued with heat and the labour of hunting, laid himself down, charmed with

NOTES

402. Sic hane sic alias.] Narcissus by his cruelty rendering himself odious to the nymphs, Nemesis gives ear to their prayers. Wherefore chancing to see his own image in a fountain, he falls in love with it; in which vain passion he languishes without hopes of relief, and is at length changed into a flower of his own name.

The best manner of explaining this fable is to consider it as a useful lesson that unfolds to us the hurtful effects of an immoderate self-love. The reflections that may be drawn from it are innumerable: that we are not to regard

ourselves with too flattering a complaisance, that our good qualities ought to be hid from us, nor we be the first to admire, much less to publish them. We may say too that the little reality which we for the most part find in those pleasures we so eagerly grasp at, resemble this vain phantom wherewith the youth fell in love, and which threw him at last into a languishing illness that occasioned his death.

406. Rhamnusia.] The goddess Nemesis, so called from Rhamnus, a town of Artica, where she had a temple, and was worshipped.

Dumque cupit sedure sitim, altera sitis cre-vit. Dumque bibit, correptus imagine vi sæ formæ, amat rem sine corpore; putat-que esse corpus, quod est umbra. Ipse ad-stupet sibi, harctque immotus eodem vultu, ut signum formutum è pario marmore. Positus humi, spectat sua lumina, geminum si-dus, et crines dignos Baccho, dignos et Apolline, genasque impu-bes, et colla churnea, decusque oris, et rubo-rem mixtum in niveo candore; miraturque cunctu quibus ipse est mirabilis; ipse imprudens cupit se; ct ille qui probat, probatur; dunque petit, petitur; pariterque incendit, et ardei. Quoties dedit irrita osculta fallaci jout! Quoties mersit brachia captantia visum collum. candore; miraturque tantia visum collum, in mediis aquis; nec deprendit se in illis! Nescit quid videat, sed uriturillo quod videt :

Dumque sitim sedare cupit; sitis altera crevit.415 Dumque bibit, visæ correptus imagine formæ, Rem sine corpore amat; corpus putat esse, quod umbra est.

Adstupet ipse sibi: vultuque immotus eodem Hæret, ut è Pario formatum marmore signum. Spectat humi positus geminum, sua lumina sidus, Et dignos Baccho, dignos et Apolline crines; Impubesque genas, et eburnea colla, decusque Oris, et in niveo mistum candore ruborem; Cunctaque miratur; quibus est mirabilis ipse. Se cupit imprudens. Et, qui probat, ipse probatur. Dumque petit, petitur; pariterque incendit et ar-Irrita fallaci quoties dedit oscula fonti! In mediis quoties visum captantia collum Brachia mersit aquis; nec se deprêndit in illis! Quid videat nescit; sed, quod videt, uriturillo: 430 Atque oculos idem, qui decipit, incitat error. Credule, quid frustrà simulacra fugacia captas? Quod petis, est nusquam: quod amas avertere,

perdes. atque idem error qui Ista repercussæ, quam cernis, imaginis umbra est. ecs. Credute, quia Nil habetista sui. Tecum venitque manetque 435 frustra captas simulatora fugacia? Quod petis, nusquam est: avertere, et perdes quod amas. Ista forma quam, cernis, est umbra repurcussæ imaginis. Ista habet nil sui venitque manetque tecum.

TRANSLATION.

the fountain, and the appearance of the place. And while he endeavours to quiet his thirst, another thirst grows; and while he drinks, pleased with the picture of himself exhibited in the waters, he falls in love with the fantastic image, and vainly fancied that a body, which was only a mere shadow. He is astonished at himself, and continues unmoved with the same countenance, like a statue formed of Parian marble. Laid along upon the brink he beheld his own eyes sparkling like two stars, his fingers that might adorn Bacchus, and hair that might flow round the temples of Apollo, his youthful cheeks, ivory neck, comely mouth, and complexion mixed of red, and a snowy whiteness, and admires every thing for which he himself is to be admired. He foolishly admires himself, and he who approves is also approved; and while he seeks he is sought, and equally raises the flame, and suffers under it. How often did he give vain kisses to the deceitful spring, how often thrust his arms into the waters to catch the neck he saw, nor found what he fancied he embraced. He knows not what it is he sees; but what he sees raises the flame. same error that deceives his eyes, provokes them. Why, fond youth, do you thus vainly catch the flying image? What you seek is no bere; what you love, turn but away and it is gone. What you see and welly the shadow of a reflected image, nor has any real existence:

Tecum discedet; si tu discedere possis. Non illum Cereris, non illum cura quietis Abstrahere inde potest. Sed opacâ fusus in herbâ abstrahere illum inde: Spectat inexpleto mendacem lumine forman: Perque oculos peritipse suos. Paulumque levatus, Ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia sylvas: Ecquis Iö sylvæ, crudeliùs, inquit, amavit? Scitis enim, et multis latebra opportuna fuistis. Ecquem, cum vestræ tot agantur secula vitæ, Qui sic tabuerit, longo meministis in ævo? 445 Et placet, et video; sed quod videoque, placetque, tis. Cum tot secuta Non tamen invenio. Tantus tenet error amantem. Quodque magis doleam; nec nos mare separat ingens.

Nec via, nec montes, nec clausis mænia portis: Exiguâ prohibemur aquâ. Cupit ipse teneri: 450 Nam quoties liquidis porreximus oscula lymphis;

Hic toties ad me resupino nititur ore.

Posse putes tangi. Minimum est quod amantibus gua aqua. Isse cupit teneri, nam quoties porrezimus oscula li-

Quisquis es, huc exi. Quid me, puer unice, fallis; Quove petitus abis? Certè nec forma, nec ætas Est mea, quam fugias: et amârunt me quoque Nymphæ.

discedet tecum ; si tu possis discedere. Non cura Cereris illum, non cura quietis potest sed fusus in opaca herba, spectat menda cem formam inexpleto lumine; ipseque perit per suos oculos, levatusque paulum, et ten-dens sua brachia ad circumstantes sylvas : Io sylvæ inquit, eequis amavit erudeliùs? Seitis enim, et fuistis op-portuna latebra mul-tis. Cum tot secula meministis eequem in longo avo qui tabuerit sic? Et placet, et video, sed tamen non invenio quod videoque, placetque: tantus error tenet amantem. Quodque magis doleam, nec ingens mare separat nos, nec via, nee montes, nee mania elausis portis. Prohibemur exiquidis lymphis, hic to-ties nititur ad me resupino ore. Putes posse tangi; est mini-mum quod obstat amantibus. Quisquis

Nymphæ.

es, exi hue: puer unice, quid fallis me?
Quove abis petitus? Certe nec forma mea, nec atas, est quam fugias, et Nymphæ quoque amarunt me.

TRANSLATION.

it came and remains with you, and will disappear, if you but remove. Neither a regard to food nor rest can draw him thence; but laid upon the shady grass he gazes at the fallacious image with unsatiated eyes, and is undone by his own sight. When raising himself a little, and stretching out his hands toward the surrounding woods, "Was ever, "O ye woods, any one more cruelly in love than I? (for you know, " and have been convenient coverts for many.) You who have run "through so many ages of life, do you remember in that long period " of time any one who pined away in this manner? It pleases me, "and I see it: what I see, and pleases me, I cannot find: "strangely is the lover deceived. And to add to my grief, we are " not separated by a great sea, or a long way, nor mountains, nor "walls with gates shut against us: a shallow water hinders our "embraces. He himself wants to be clasped in my arms; for as "often as I offer kisses to the limpid stream, so often does he fondly "bend his mouth to mine. You would think he might be touched, "so small a matter hinders the meeting of lovers. Whoever you are, "come up hither. Why, dearest of your sex, do you deceive me?" Where do you retire when pursued? Sure neither my form nor age "ought to create aversion; for even nymphs have been touched by

Promittis nescio quam spem mihi amieo vultu, cumque ego porrexi mea brachia tibi, por-rigis tua mihi ultro. Cum risi, arrides. tavi quoque sape tuas lacrymas, me lacry-mante; remittis quo-que signa nutu: et que signa nata: e quantum suspicor mo-tu formosi, orie, re-fers verba non perve-nicatia ad nostras aures. Ego sum in te, sensi: nec nea imago fallit me. Uror amore mei. Moreoque fero-que flammas. Quid faciam? Roger, anne rogem? Quid detude rogabo? Quod cupio est mecum, copia fecit me inopem. Outlinam possem secedere nostro corpore? Vellem, ut quod amamus abesect, votum novum in amante! Jamque dolor adimit vires, nec longa tempora mea vita su. perant; extinguorque in primo æro. Nec mors est gravis mihi posituro dolores morte. Vellem hie qui diligi-tur esset dinturnior. Nanc duo concordes moriemur in una ani-ma. Dixit: et male sanus, rediit ad candem faciem, et turba-

Spem mihi nescio quam vultu promittis amico: Cumque ego porrexi tibi brachia, porrigis ultro; Cim risi, arrides. Lacrymas quoque sæpe notavi, Me lacrymante, tuas. Nutu quoque signa remittis:

Et, quantum motu formosi suspicor oris, Verba refers aures non pervenientia nostras. In te ego sum, sensi: nec me mea fallit imago. Uror amore mei: flammas moveoque feroque. Quid faciam? Roger, anne rogem? quid deinde

rogabo?
Quod cupio, mecum est; inopem me copia fecit.
O utinam nostro secedere corpore possem!
Votum in amante novum; vellem, quod amamus, abesset.

Jamque dolor vires adimit: nec tempora vitæ
Longa meæ superant: primoque extinguor in
ævo.

470

Nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores. Hic, qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset. Nunc duo concordes animâ moriemur in unâ. Dixit, et ad faciem rediit malè sanus eandem; Et lacrymis turbavitaquas: obscuraque moto 475 Reddita forma lacu est: quam cum vidisset abire;

vit aquas lacrymis: formaque est reddita obscura moto lacu: quam cum vidisset abire,

TRANSLATION.

"my charms. You encourage, I do not know how, my hopes by "that friendly look, and when I stretch out my arms to embrace you, " you too stretch out yours. When I smile, you return it; and when I "weep, I have observed the tears distil also from your eyes. You an-" swer all my nods; and as far as I can judge from the motion of that " pretty mouth, you utter words that reach not my ears. It is myself, " now I begin to perceive, nor does the image any longer deceive me. " I burn with the love of myself, and both raise and suffer under What shall I do? Shall I address, or be addressed? "What then shall I ask? Already I possess what I desire, too "much plenty has made me poor. O that I could depart from my "own body! A new wish indeed in a lover, to wish the absence of " what he loves. And now grief wears out my strength, and the " period of life that remains is but short; I perish in bloom of youth, " nor is death to me a misfortune, but the end of all my sorrows. "I wish that he I love could survive; but alas, his fate is insepara-" ble from mine." He said; and still deluded by the fatal passion, returned to the same visionary face. His tears disturbed the surface of the well, and his image is defaced by the motion of the spring; which when he saw begin to disappear; "Whither," cried he Quò fugis? Oro mane; nec me, crudelis, aman-

Desere, clamavit. Liceat, quod tangere non est, Adspicere, et misero præbere alimenta furori. Dumque dolet, summâ vestem deduxit ab

Nudaque marmoreis percussit pectora palmis. Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem, Nonaliter, quam poma solent; quæ candida parte, Parte rubent. Aut ut variis solet uva racemis Ducere purpureum, nondum matura, colorem. Quæ simul aspexit liquefactâ rursus in undâ; Non tulit ulteriùs: sed, ut intabescere flavæ Igne levi ceræ, matutinæve pruinæ Sole tepente solent, sic attenuatus amore Liquitur; et cœco paulatim carpitur igni. Et neque jam color est misto candore rubori; Nec vigor, et vires, et quæ modò visa placebant, Nec corpus remanet, quondam quod amaverat Echo.

Quæ tamen ut vidit, quamvis irata memorque Indoluit: quotiesque puer miserabilis, Eheu, 495 Dixerat; hæc resonis iterabat vocibus, Eheu, Cumque suos manibus percusserat ille lacertos, Hæc quoque reddebat sonitum plangoris eun-

manibus, hac quoque reddebat cundem sonitum plangoris.

clamavit, quo fugis? Oromane, nec crudelis desere me amuntem. Liceat adspicere, quod non est tangere; et prabere alimenta misero furori. Dumque dolet, deduxit vestem ab summa ora, percussitque nuda vectora marmorcis palmis. Pectora percussa traxerunt tenuem rubo-rem; non aliter quam roma solent, quæ can-dida parte, rubent parte; aut ut uva in variis racemis, nondum matura, solet ducerc purpureum colorem. Qua simul adspexit in unda rursus liquefacta, non tulit ulterius; sed ut flavæ veræ so-lent intabescere levi igne, matutinave praina tepente sole, sic attenuatus amore liquitur; et carpitur pau-latim eaco igni. Et jam neque color est rubori mixto candore; nec vigor et vires, et quæ visa modo, place-bant, nec corpus quod Echo quondam amaverut, remanet. Quæ ut Echo vidit, quamvis iratumemorque, tamen indoluit: quotiesque puer miserabilis dire-rat ehen, hac itera-but ehen resonis voci-bus. Cumque ille percusserut suos lacertus

TRANSLATION. " do you fly? Stay, I conjure you, nor cruelly abandon your fond lover. " Let me still see what it is not granted me to touch; let me still feed "the self-destroying flame." Amid his grief he reads his garment from the upper border, and beats his naked breast with palms white as marble. His breast reddened a little with the blow, as when apples appear of a lively red mixed with shining white; or a grape not yet ripe, puts on a purple blush in the parti-coloured clusters; which when he beheld in the refining spring, he could no longer support the redoubled passion, but as yellow wax dissolves with a gentle heat, and the morning dew is dissipated by the early rays of the sun, so wasted by love, he decays, and slowly languishes under the hidden fire. no more that bright complexion of white and red; that vigour, strength, and air of youth and beauty, which so lately charmed; nor does his graceful body remain, which formerly Echo had so much loved: which when she saw, although offended, and mindful of his late usuage, she grieved, and as oft the unhappy youth cried alas! she, with reechoing sound returned alas! and when he struck his arms with his hands, she answered in a resembling noise of blows. last words, still keeping his eyes fixed on the wouted stream, were: "Ah youth, beloved in vain." And the place returned just the same

Ultima vox spectantis in solitam undam fuit hace. Heu pure dilecte frustra! Lucusque remisit totidem verba; valeque dicto, Eeho et valet fessum caput in viridi herba. Nox claudit lumina mirantia formam domini. Tam auoque, postquam est, quoque, postquam est, receptus infernà sode, spectabat se in Stygia aqua. Naïdes sorores aqua. Naïdes sorores planxere, et posuere sectos capillos fratri. Dryades et planxere. Echo adsonat plangentibus. Jamque parabant rogum, quassasque faces, feretrumque. Corpus erat nusquam. Inveniunt procurpore croccum florem, albis folis cingentibus eum medium.

VII. Hæc res cognita, attulerat meritam famam vati per Achai-

famam vati per Achaidas urbes: nomenque auguris erat ingens. Tumen Pentheus Echionides contemptor su-perûm, unus ex omni-bus spernit hune; ridetque præsoga verba senis, objicitque tene-bras, et cladem ademp-tæ lucis. Ille movens tempora albentia canis, Ultima vox solitam fuit hæc spectantis in undam, Heu frustrà dilecte puer! Totidemque remi-

Verbalocus: dictoque Vale, Vale inquit et Echo. Ille caput viridi fessum submisit in herbâ:

Lumina nox claudit domini mirantia formam. Tum quoque se, postquam est infernâ sede receptus,

In Stygia spectabat aquâ. Planxêre sorores 505

Naïdes: et sectos fratri posuêre capillos.

Planxêre et Dryades, Plangentibus assonat Echo. Jamque rogum, quassasque faces, feretrumque parabant:

Nusquam corpus erat: Croceum pro corpore florem

Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis. 510 VII. Cognita res meritam vati per Achaïdas

Attulerat famam: nomenque erat augurisingens. Spernit Echionides tamen hunc, ex omnibus unus Contemptor Superûm Pentheus: præsagaque ri-

Verba senis: tenebra sque et cladem lucis ademptæ Objicit. Ille movens albentia tempora canis,

TRANSLATION.

number of words. "Farewell," said he, and scarce had ended, when Echo replied, farewell. He gently falling, lays his head upon the tender grass, and night closes for ever those self-admiring eyes. Then too, after being received into the infernal habitations, he beheld himself in the Stygian waves. The Naïads mourned his fate, and cutting off their hair, laid it on their brother's tomb. The Dryads too mourn: Echo resounds to their lamentations. And now they were preparing a funeral pile, and torches, and a bier; but his body was no where to be found, instead thereof they see a yellow flower, surrounded on every side with white leaves.

VII. This thing, when known, brought deserved fame to the prophet through all the cities of Greece, and the name of the soothsayer was great. But Pentheus, the son of Echion, a contemner of the gods, alone of all derides him, and laughs at the presaging words of the old man, and reproaches him with his darkness and the loss of his sight. shaking his temples white with hoary locks, says: " How happy were

NOTES.

507. Plangentibus assonat Echo. This circumstance is happily introduced by the poet, and shews at once the justness and fertility of his imagination. Echo is represented by this as unable, notwithstanding all the ill usage she had met with, to banish quite the remembrance of her dear Narcissus, and what was only a natural consequence of the loud complaints of the Naïads, is here improved into a new scene of lamentation for the death of that unfortunate youth.

Quam felix esses, si tu quoque luminis hujus
Orbus, ait, fieres; ne Bacchia sacra videres!

Jamque dies aderit, jamque haud procul auguror
esse;

ait: quam felix esses,
si tu quoque fieres or
bus hujus luminis, ne
videres Bucchia sacra!
Jamque dies aderit,
augurorque dies aderit
augurorque esse jam
hund moral.nua novas

Quâ novus huc veniat proles Semeleîa Liber. 520 Quem nisi templorum fueris dignatus honore: Mille lacer spargêre locis: et sanguine sylvas Fædabis, matremque tuam, matrisque sorores. Evenient. Neque enim dignabere numen honore: Meque-sub his tenebris nimiùm vidisse quereris. 525

Talia dicentem proturbat Echione natus:

Dicta fides sequitur; responsaque vatis aguntur.

Liber adest: festisque fremunt ululatibus agri.

Turba ruunt: mistæque viris matresque nurusque,
Vulgusq; proceresque, ignota ad sacra feruntur.

Liber adest: agrique fremunt festis ululatibus. Turba ruuntir festis ululatibus.

Turba ruuntir festis vallation festis vallat

Quis feror, Anguigenæ, proles Mavortia, vestras
Attonuit mentes? Pentheus ait, ærane tantum
Ære repulsa valent? et adunco tibia cornu?
Et magicæ fraudes? ut quos non belliger ensis,
Non tuba terruerint, non strictis agmina telis;
Fæminæ voces, et mota insania vino,
Obscænique greges, et inania tympana vincant?

Vincant cos quos non belliger cusis, non tuba non agmina strictis telis terruerint?

ait: quam felix esses, si tu quoque fieres or-bus hujus luminis, ne videres Bacchia sacra! augurorque esse jam haud procul,qua novus tiber, proles Semeleia veniut huc. Quem nisi fueris dignatus honore templorum; lacer spar-gere mitte tocis; et fædabis sylvas sanguine, tuamque matrem, so-roresque matris. Evenient. Enim neque dignabere numen honore : quererisque me vidisse nimium sub his tene-bris. Natus Echione proturbat vatem dicentem talia. Fides scmatresque, nurusque, mintæ viris, vulgusque, proceresque, feruntur ad ignota saeru. Quis furor (ait Pentheus) anguigena, proles ma-tortia, attunuit vestras mentes? aranerepulsa are valent tan-tum? Et tibiu adunco cornu? Et fraudes ma-gica? Ut famina vo-ces, et iusania mota

TRANSLATION.

" it for you, if you too were deprived of sight, that you might not be-"hold the sacred rites of Bacchus: for the day will come, and I now " divine that it is not far distant, when a new deity, the son of Semele, " shall appear, whom unless you honour with a temple, you shall be " scattered, torn in pieces through a thousand places, and defile the "woods with your blood, your mother too, and your mother's sisters. "These things will happen; nor will you grant to the god the honour " that is due, but complain that I saw too much under this darkness." The son of Echion drives him from his presence, as he was uttering these prophecies: but a confirmation follows his words, and the predictions of the sage are fulfilled. Bacchus comes, and the fields ring with festival howlings. The crowd runs out: mothers and daughters-in-law, husbands, rabble and nobles, all hasten in confused multitudes to the celebration of these till then unknown rites. "What madness (says Pen-"theus) has possessed your minds, O ye warlike race, sprung from the "teeth of the dragon? Can brass resounding to the strokes of brass, " or the flute with the bending horn, and magic frauds thus intoxicate "you? that the yells of women, and madness raised by wine, and a "troop of effeminate wretches, and the hollow noise of drums, shall " prevail over you, whom neither the warlike sword nor trumpet could " affright, nor battalions with brandished spears? Shall I beleft to wonMirerne vos senes? Qui vecti per longa aquora, posuistis hae sede Tyron, hae pro-fugos penates: Nune sinitis eam capi sine marte? Mirerne vos, marte: Miverne cos, Ojuvenes, atas acrior, propiorque mea; quos decebat tenere arma, non Thyrsos, tegi ga, lea, non fronde! Pre-cor este memores qua stirpe sitis ereati: sumiteque animos illius mateque animos tetras serpentis, qui unus, perdidit mullos. Ille interit pro fontibus lacuque: at vos vincite pro vestra fama. Ille dedit fortes Letho: vos pellite molles et revocate patrium de-cus. Si fata vetabant Thebas stare diu; utinam tormenta virique diruerent mænia: ferrumque ignisque sona-rent. Essemus misori sine crimine: sorsque forct guerenda, non celanda: lacrymæque carerent pudore. At nunc Thebæ capientur à puero inermi; quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus equorum ; sed crinis madidus myrrha, mollesque

Vosne, senes, mirer; qui longa per aquora vecti Hâc Tyron, hâc profugos posuistis sede Penates; Nuncsinitis sine Marte capi? Vosne, acriorætas, O juvenes, propiorque meæ; quos arma tenere, Non Thyrsos; galeâque tegi, non fronde decebat? Este, precor, memores, quâ sitis stirpe creati: Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus, Sumite serpentis. Pro fontibus ille lacuque 545 Interiit: at vos pro famâ vincite vestrâ. Ille dedit leto fortes: vos pellite molles, Et patrium revocate decus. Si fata vetabant Stare diu Thebas; utinam tormenta virique Monia diruerent: ferrumque, ignisque sonarent! Essemus miseri sine crimine: sorsque querenda, Non celanda foret: lacrymæque pudore carerent. At nunc à puero Thebæ capientur inermi: Quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus equorum; Sed madidus myrrhâ crinis, mollesq; coronæ, 555 Purpuraque, et pictis intextum vestibus aurum. Quem quidem ego actutum (modò vos absistite)

coronæ, purpuraque, et aurum intextum pectis vestibus. Quem quidem ego (modò vos ab-sistite) actutum cogam. TRANSLATION. " der at you our sires, who crossing long seas, fixed in these seats Tyre "and your exiled gods; But now suffer yourselves to be vanquished " without a stroke? And you, O young men of a more vigorous age, and " nearer to my own, whom it becomes to be graced with arms, not fan-" tastic rods, who ought to be covered with crested helmets, not gar-"lands of flowers? Be mindful, for heaven's sake, of what race you " are sprung, and assume the courage of that serpent, who though but "one, destroyed many. He died for his lake and springs; do you con-"quer for your own fame. He fought the strong, do you vanquish the "feeble foe, and regain your country's honour. If fate has doomed "that Thebes must soon fall, O may warlike engines, and troops of " brave men beat down our walls, and fire and sword sound in our ears. "We should then be wretched without infamy, and fall by a fate to be " lamented, not concealed: nor need we be ashamed of our tears. But " now Thebes will be taken by an unarmed child, whom neither wars " delight, nor darts, nor the prancing steed, but hair perfumed with "myrrh, and chaplets of flowers, and purple, and gold interwoven with flower garments. Whom indeed I will speedily (do you but

cogam

NOTES.

542. Non Thyrsos.] The whole frantic crowd that celebrated the rites of Bacchus, both men and women, were armed with Thyrsuses. The Thyrsus was a small arrow wrapped about with vine and ivy branches, which covered its point.

Assumptumque patrem commenta que sacra fateri.
An satis Acrisio est animi, contemmere vanum
Numen, et Argolicas venienti claudere portas; 560
Penthea terrebit cum totis advena Thebis?
Ite citi, (famulis hoc imperat) ite, ducem que
Attrahite huc vinctum. Jussis mora segnis abesto.
Hunc avus, hunc Athamas, hunc cætera turba
suorum

Corripiunt dictis, frustraq; inhibere laborant. 565
Acrior admonitu est; irritaturque retenta
Et crescit rabies; remoraminaque ipsa nocebant.
Sic ego torrentem, quâ nil obstabat eunti,
Leniùs, et modico strepitu decurrere vidi:
At,quâcunque trabes obstructaque saxa tenebant,
Spumeus, et fervens, et ab objice sævior ibat.
Ecce cruentati redeunt: et Bacchus ubi esset,
Quærenti domino, Bacchum vidisse negârunt.
Hunc, dixêre, tamen comitem, famulumque sacrorum

Cepimus: et tradunt manibus post terga ligatis, [Sacra dei quondam Tyrrhenâ gente secutum.]

sumptum, sacraque commenta. Au satis animi est Acresio contemvanum numen, nere et claudere Argolicas portas venienti; et advena terrebit Penthea cumtotis Thebis? Ite citi (imperat hoc famulis) ite, attrahiteque du-cem vinctum huc. Segnis moru abesto jussis. Avus hunc, Athamas hunc cetera turba suorum corripiunt hunc dictis; laborantqueinhibere frustra. Acrior est admonitu, rubiesque retenta irritatur et crescit : ipsaque remoramina noc ment. Sic ego vidi torrentem, qua nil obstabat eunti, decurrere lenius et modico strepitu. At quacunque trabes, sazuque obstructa tene-bant, ibat spumeus, et fervens, et avior ab objice. Ecce famuli redeunt cruentati, et negarant domino quærenti ubi Bucchus esset, se vidisse Bac-chum. Dixere tamen, cepimus hunc comitem

famulumque sacrorum, quondam secutum sacra dei gente Tyrrhenâ: et tradunt eum manibus ligatis post terga.

TRANSLATION.

" stand aside) force to own his fictitions father, and counterfeit rites. " Had Acrisius courage enough to despise the vain deity, and shut the " gates of Argos against him, and shall this stranger terrify Pentheus " and all Thebes; go quickly, (this command he gave to his servants) " go, and bring hither the leader of the rout bound; nor let dull de-" lay retard the execution of my commands." His grandfather Cadmus, Athamas, and the whole company of his friends, chide him severely, and in vain endeavour to restrain him. He is made fiercer by their admonitions, and his rage by being curbed increases, and is but irritated the more, and their struggles to hinder him, hasten on his ruin. Thus I have seen a torrent, where no obstruction impeded its course, run smooth, and with a gentle noise; but where beams or stones stopped up its channel, it run foaming and raging, and gathered new rapidity from the obstacles in its way. Lo his servants return all bloody, and deny to their master, asking after Bacchus, that they had seen Bacchus. The fellow, however, say they, we have taken, his attendant, and the minister of his holy rites, and then deliver him to Pentheus with his hands bound behind him; a stranger, and one that had quitted Tuscany, his native country, to attend on Bacchus and his rites.

NOTES.

559. Acrisio.] Acrisins was the son of Abas king of the Argives, and father of Danaë. He refusing to admit either

Bacchus or his rites, shut the gates of Argos against them.

viii. et ix. Pentheus adspicit hunc coulis quos ira fecerat tremendos; et quanquam vix differt tempora pana: ait tamen, O perlure, datureque documenta alis tud morte, ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, et patriam, cur perque frequentes sucra novimoris. Ille vacuus metu, dixit: Acates est nomen mit; Maonia, patria; parentes sunt de humiti plebe. Pater non reliquit mihi arra, qua duri furenci colerent, langeros ve greges, non reliquit utla armenta. Ipse et fuit pauper solebat que decipere salientes pisces lino et hamo, et ducere calumo. Ars sua erat census illi. Cum traderet artem divit: accipe successor et hares studii, opes quas habeo, moriensque ille reliquit nihi mihi prater aquas. Possum appellare hoc unum paternum. Mox ego, ne semper harerem in iisdem scopulis, addidici fectere regimen carina, dextra moderante, et notal coulis sidus, phui

VIII. et IX. Adspicit hunc oculis Pentheus, quos ira tremendos

Fecerat: et, quanquam pænævix tempora differt, O periture; tuâque aliis documenta dature Morte, ait; ede tuum nomen, nomenq; parentum, Et patriam; morisque novi cur sacra frequentes. Ille metu vacuus, Nomen mihi, dixit, Acætes; Patria Mœonia est: humili de plebe parentes. Non mihi, quæ duri colerent pater arva juvenci, Lanigerosve greges, non ulla armenta reliquit. 585 Pauper et ipse fuit: linoque solebat et hamis Decipere, et calamo salientes ducere pisces. Ars illi sua census erat. Cûm traderet artem; Accipe, quas habeo, studii successor et hæres, Dixit, opes: moriensq; mihi nihilille reliquit. 590 Præter aquas. Unum hoc possum appellare paternum.

Mox ego, ne scopulis hærerem semper in îsdem, Addidici regimen, dextrâ moderante, carinæ Flectere: et Oleniæ sidus pluviale capellæ, Taygetenque, Hyadasque oculis Arctonque na-

tavi Ventorumque domos, et portus puppibus aptos,

tavi oculis sidus, pluviale Olenia capella, Taygetemque, Hyadasque, Arctonque, domosque ventorum, et portus aptos puppibus.

TRANSLATION.

VIII. and IX. Pentheus beheld him with eyes, which the rage he was in had rendered terrible, and although he could scarce bear to defer the time of his punishment: "O wretch (says he), soon to perish, " and by your death serve as an example to others, tell your name, " and that of your parents, and your country, and why you frequent "these solemnities of new invention." He, devoid of fear, answered; "My name is Acœtes, my country Mœonia, and my parents of the My father left me no lands to be ploughed up by " humble vulgar. "the laborious ox, nor wool bearing flocks, nor herds. He was him-" self poor, and wont with a line, books, and a bending reed, to de-" ceive and draw out the skipping fishes; his art was his whole estate. "When he bequeathed me his art: Take, said he, successor and heir " of my employment, all the riches that I possess, and, dying, left me " no other patrimony but the waters. This alone I could call my pa-"ternal inheritance. But soon, that I might not always be confined "to the same rocks, I learnt to guide the helm with a skilful right " hand, and made my observations on the watery constellation of the "Olenian goat, and Taygete, and the Hyades, and the Bear, and the "quarters of the wind, and the harbours fit for ships. By chance, as " I was making for Delos, I came upon the coast of Chios, and reached " the shore by plying our right-side oars, and I gave the nimble jump,

Fortè petens Delon, Diæ telluris ad oras Applicor, et dextris adducor littora remis: Doque leves saltus: udæque immittor arenæ. Nox ubi consumpta est; Aurora rubescere primum Cæperat: exsurgo, laticesque inferre recentes Admoneo; monstroque viam quæ ducat ad undas. Ipse, quid aura mihi tumulo promittat ab alto, Prospicio: comitesque voco, repetoque carinam. Adsunus en, inquit sociorum primus Opheltes: Utque putat, prædam deserto nactus in agro, Virgineâ puerum ducit per littora formâ. Ille mero somnoque gravis, titubare videtur; Vixque sequi; specto cultum, faciemque gradumque:

Nil ibi, quod posset credi mortale, videbam. 610 Et sensi, et dixi sociis, Quod numen in isto Corpore sitdubito; sed corpore numen in isto est. Quisquis es, ô faveas, nostrisque laboribus adsis. His quoque des veniam. Pro nobis mitte precari, Dictys ait: quo non alius conscendere summas 615 Ocyor antennas, prensoque rudente relabi. Hoc Libys, hoc flavus proræ tutela Melanthus,

Ocyor antennas, prensoque rudente relabi.

Hoc Libys, hoc flavus proræ tutela Melanthus,

Mitte precari pro nobis, ait Dictus, quo non otius fuit ocior conseendere summas antennas,

relabique prenso rudente. Libys hoc, flavus Melanthus tutela proræ hoc,

Fortè petens Delon, applieor ad oras Diæ telluris, et adducor littora dextris remis; doque leves saltus,immittorque udæ arenæ. Ubi mox est consumpte, et aurora primum cæ-perat rubescere: exsurgo, admoneoque iuferre recentes latiees, monstroque viam quæ ducat ad undas. Ipse prospicio ab alto tu-mulo quid aura pro-mittat mihi: vocoque comites, repetoque ca-rinum. Opheltes pri-mus sociorum inquit en adsumus; nuctusque prædam ut putat in deserto agro, ducit puerum virginea for-ma per littora. Ille gravis mero somnoque videtur titubare, vixque sequi. Specto eul-tum, faciemque, gradumque. Videbam nil ibi quod posset credi mortale. Et sensi, et dixi sociis, dubito quod numen sit inisto corpore, sed numen est inisto corpore. Quisquis es, O faveas, adsisque nostris luboribus. Des quoque ventam his.

TRANSLATION.

" and set foot upon the wet sand. When the night was spent, and "Aurora first began to appear, I rise, and order my men to take in " fresh water, at the same time pointing out the way which led to it. "I then mounted myself on a high hill, and looked round what the " air promised, and call my companions, and return to the vessel. Lo, " answered Opheltes, my chief mate, we are here, and having found, as " he thought, a prize in the desert fields, lead along the shore a boy of " virgin beauty. He, heavy with wine and sleep, seems to stagger, and " scarce can follow. I examine his dress, and looks, and gait, nor can "discover any thing in them, that spoke him a mortal. I immediately " suspected it, and said to my companions, I know not what divinity "inhabits that body; but a divinity certainly inhabits it. "you are, favour us, and be propitious to our labours, and forgive the "rashness of my companions. Cease praying for us, said Dictys, than "whom none was nimbler to mount the main-top yards, or slide down by catching hold of a rope. This Libys, and Melanthus the pilot, " and Alchimedon, and Epopeus, who overlooked the oars, and timed

Alcimedon probat hoc: et Epopeus hortator animorum, qui roce dabat requiemque modonque remis. Alti comes probant hoc: Cupido prædæ tam caea est. Dixi tumen, non perpetiar hanc pinum violari sucro pondere; maxima pars juris hie, est mihi: Obsistoque in aditu, Lycabas audacissimus de omni numero furit: qui pulsus ab Thusea urbe, luchtexilium pænam pro dira cæde. Is dum resto, rupit guttura mihi juvenili pungo, et misisset excussum in aquora, si, quamvis amens, non hasissem retentus in fune. Impia turba probant factum: tun denique Bactum: tun denique Bactus (chim fuera altiquid facitis? Quis clamor? Dicite nauta qua ope perveni huc? Quo paratis deferre metum, et cde quo portus velis contingere, sistire terra petita. Liber ait davertie vestros cursus Nati

Hoc probat Alcimedon: et, qui requiemque modumque

Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus:
Hoc omnes alii: Pradæ tam cæca cupido est. 620
Non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum
Perpetiar, dixi; pars hîc mihi maxima juris.
Inque aditu obsisto. Furit audacissimus omni
De numero Lycabas; qui Thuscâ pulsus ab urbe,
Exilium, dirâ pænam pro cæde, luebat. 625
Is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno
Rupit: et excussum misisset in æquora; si non
Hæsissem, quamvis amens, in fune retentus.
Impia turba probat factum. Tum denique Bacchus,

(Bacchus enim fuerat) veluti clamore solutus 630 Sit sopor; èque mero redeant in pectora sensus; Quid facitis? quis clamor, ait? quâ, dicite, nautæ, Huc ope perveni? quò me deferre paratis? Pone metum, Proreus, et quos contingere por-

tus Ede velis, dixit. Terrâ sistêre petitâ,

mer Provens divit pone metum, et ede quos portus velis contingere, sistere terra petita. Liber ait advertite vestros cursus Naxon, illa est domus mihi, et erit hospita tellus vobis.

TRANSLATION.

" the stroke with his voice, approve of; in a word, the whole crew, so " much were they blinded by a desire of the prize. Yet, said I, will " I not suffer the ship to be profaned by so sacred a load; I have the " greatest share of right here, and stood up to oppose their entrance. "Lycabas, the most daring of all the crew, storms; a wretch who, "driven from Tuscany, suffered exile as the punishment of a cruel " murder, He seized me by the throat, and with the blow had tum-" bled me overboard, but that in falling I grasped a cord, and, though " stunned, stuck fast by the rope. The impious crew applaud him. "At length Bacchus (for it was no other than he), as if roused from " his sleep by the clamour and noise, and restored to his senses, which . " had been drowned in wine; What is this you are doing, what noise? Tell me, mariners, by what means I came hither? Or " where you intend to carry me? Banish fear, said Proreus, and tell " what harbour you would be carried to, and you shall stop at the " wished-for land. Direct your course then, said Bacchus, to Naxos, that " is my home, and shall be a hospitable land for you. The perfidious

NOTES.

636. Naxon ait Liber.] Naxos an island of the Ægean sea, the most noted of all the Cyclades.

Per mare fallaces, perque omnia numina jurant, Sic fore: meque jubent pictæ dare vela carinæ. Dextra Naxos erat: dextrâ mihi lintea danti 640 Quid facis, ô demens: quis te furor, inquit, Acœte, Pro se quisque, tenet? lævam pete. Maxima nutu Pars mihi significat; pars, quid velit, aure susurrat. Obstupui: capiatque alius moderamina, dixi: Meque ministerio scelerisque artisque removi 645 Increpor à cunctis; totumque immurmurat agmen.

E quibus Æthalion, Te scilicet omnis in uno Nostra salus posita est? ait. Et subit ipse: meumq; Explet opus: Naxoque petit diversa relictâ. Tum deus illudens, tanquam modò denique frau-

Senserit, è puppi pontum prospectat aduncâ. Et flenti similis, Non hæc mihi littora, nautæ, Promisistis, ait: non hæc mihi terra rogata est. Quo merui pænam facto? quæ gloria vestra est; Si puerum juvenes, si multi fallitis unum? 655 Jamdudum flebam. Lacrymas manus impia

Ridet: et impellit properantibus æquora remis. Per tibi nunc ipsum (nec enim præsentior illo Est deus) adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre,

Fallaces jurant per mure perque omnia numina, fore sic; jubentque me dare vela pic-tæ curinæ. Naxoserat dextra. Mihi danti lintea dextra; quisque pro se inquit; quid facis, O demens? Quis furor tenet te Acate? Pete lævam. Maxima purs significat mihi quid velit nutu, purs susurrat aure. Ob-stupui, dixique, capiat alius moderamina; removique me ministerio scelerisque artisque. Increpor à cunctis, totumque agmenimmar-murat. Equibus. Ethalionait: ciliect nostra omnis sulus est posita in te uno? et ipse su-bit, explctque meum opus, petitque diversu, Navo retictu. Tum deus illudens, tunquam modo denique senserit fraudem, pro-spectat pontum è puppi udunca. Et similis flenti, ait : Nauta, non promisistis hae littorn mihi; terra hac non est rogata mihi. Quo facto merui pænum? Quæ est vestra gloria, si juvenes fallitis puerum, si multi unum? Jamdudum flebam. Manus impia ridet nostras lacrymas, et impellit æquora pro-

impellit aquora properantibus remis. Adjuro nune tibl per ipsum (nec enim deus ullus est prasentior illo) me tam rejerre vera tibi ;

TRANSLATION.

"wretches swear by the sea, and by all the gods, that it shall be so, " and bid me give sail to the painted ship. Naxos was on our right-" hand, and as I was accordingly setting sail for the right, What are " you a doing, madman, what fury possesses you? says every one for "himself; stand to the left: the greater part signify their desire by "nods, some whisper it in my ear. I stood amazed, and said, let " some other take the helm, and refused to have a hand in their crime " or treachery; I am insulted by them all, and the whole crew murmur "against me: Of whom Æthalion, as if, indeed, our whole security " depended on you, and himself, succeeds, and taking the helm, leaves Then the god deriding them, as " Naxos, and steers a different way. " if he had now first perceived the fraud, looks from the crooked ship " into the sea, and seemed to weep: these, mariners, are not the shores "to which you promised to bear me, this is not the land I wished to " see. What have I done to merit this treatment? What honour for "men to insnare a child, for many to deceive one? I had now been "weeping for some time, the impious crowd laugh at my tears, and "beat the sea with labouring oars. Now I swear to you by Bacchus " himself, (nor is there any god more powerful than he) that what I " relate to you is no less true, than it is in appearance beyond belief:

quam majore side veri. Puppis stetit in hand aliter aquore, haud aliter quam si siecum navale teneret eam. Illi admirantes, perstant in verbere remorum, de-ducuntque vela tentatque currere gemina ope. Hederæ impediunt remos, serpuntque recurvo nexu, et dis-tringunt vela gravidis Corymbis. Ipse cir-cumdatus quoad frontem raccmiferis uvis, agitat hastam velatam pampineis frondibus. Circa quem tigres, si-mulachraque inania Lyncum, feraque cor-pora pictarum pan-therarum jacent. Viri cxilvere, sive insania fecit hoe, sive timor: Medonque primus incipit nigresecrepinnis cpu ngrescrepnnus corpore depresso, et flecti quoad curvami-na spinæ. Huic Ly-cabas dixit: in qua miracula rertcris? Et rictus erant lati, ct naris crat panda lo-quenti, cutisque du-cata trababat cesara. rata trakebat squammam. At Libys, dum vult obvertere obstanmam. tes remos, vidit munus resilire in breve spatium; etillas jam non esse manus, jam posse vocari pinnus. Alter cupiens dare brachia

Quàm veri majora fide. Stetit æquore puppis 660 Haud aliter, quam si siccum navale teneret. Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant: Velaque deducunt; geminâque ope currere tentant.

Impediunt hederæ remos, nexuque recurvo Serpunt, et gravidis distringunt vela corymbis.

Ipse, racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis, Pampineis agitat velatam frondibus hastam. Quem circa tigres, simulacraque inania lyncum, Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum. Exiluêre viri: sive hoc insania fecit, Sive timor: primusque Medon nigrescere pinnis, Corpore depresso, et spinæ curvamine flecti Incipit. Huic Lycabas. In quæ miracula, dixit, Verteris? et lati rictus, et panda loquenti Naris erat, squammamque cutis durata trahebat. At Libys, obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, In spatium resilire manus breve vidit; et illas Jam non esse manus; jam pinnas posse vocari. Alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes, Brachia non habuit; truncoque repandus in undas Corpore desiluit. Falcata novissima cauda est, Qualia dividuæ sinuantur cornua Lunæ.

ad intortos funes, non habuit brachia, repandusque desituit in undas trunco corpore. Cauda novissima est fulcata, qualia cornua dividua luna sinuantur.

TRANSLATION.

" the ship stood motionless in the sea, no otherwise than if laid up in " a dry dock. They, wondering, persist in plying their oars, and lower " the sails, and with redoubled strokes urge their course. Branches " of ivy hinder the oars, and creep around them in twining mazes, and " clusters of berries hang from the sails. The god himself having his " head encircled with bunches of grapes, brandishes his spear covered " with sprouting vine-leaves: round him are seen tigers, and visionary " forms of lynxes, and dreadful images of spotted panthers. "riners, whether urged by madness or fear, leaped over-board. And " first Midon began to blacken with fins, and his body flattening on " both sides, to have his spine bent in a curve. Into what prodigy, " said Lycabas, are you changed? And as he spoke, his mouth grew "wider, his nose crooked, and his hardened skin was covered with " scales. But Libys still struggling with the stubborn oars, sees his " hand shrink into a short space, and that now they were not hands, "but might rather be called fins. Another reaching his arms to lay "hold on the twisted ropes, found he had no arms, and his body "changing to a bended trunk, he leaped into the sea; and the end of " his tail became hooked, like the horns of the new moon. They flounce

Undique dant saltus: multâque aspergine rorant:
Emerguntque iterum: redeuntque sub æquora
rursus:

Dant saltus undique,
rorantque multa aspergine; emerguntque
iterum, redeuntque

Inque chori ludunt speciem: lascivaque jactant 685

Corpora: et acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant be mare acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant be mare acceptum patulis mare naribus. Solus De modò viginti (tot enim ratis illa ferebat) restabam de viginti modo (enim illa ratis ferebat tot.) deus fir mat me pavidum, gelidunque trementi corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Excute, di-

Corde metum, diamque tene. Delatus in illam690

Accensis aris Baccheïa sacra frequento.

Præbuimus longis Pentheus ambagibus aures, Inquit: ut ira morâ vires absumere posset.
Præcipitem famuli rapite hunc: cruciataque diris Corpora tormentis Stygiæ dimittite nocti. 695 Protinus abstractus solidis Tyrrhenus Acætes Clauditur in tectis: et dum crudelia jussæ Instrumenta necis ferrumque ignisque parantur; Sponte suâ patuisse fores lapsasque lacertis Spontesuâ fama est, nullo solvente, catenas. 700 X. Perstat Echionides: nec jam jubet ire, sed

X. Perstat Echionides: nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse

Vadit, ubi electus facienda ad sacra Cythæron,

rorantque multa pergine; emerguntque iterum, redeuntque rursus sub æquora; luduntque in speciem chori, jactantque lasciva corpora ; et cfflant mare acceptum patu-tis naribus. Solus restabam de viginti modo (enim illa ratis mat me pavidum, ge-lidumque trementi corpore, vixque meum, dicens, excute metum corde, teneque Diam: Delatus in illam insulam frequento Baccheia sacru accensis aris. Pentheus inquit, præbuimus aures longis ambagibus, ut ira posset absumere vires morà. Famuli rapite hunc præcipitem, deaunc pracepitem, ae-mittiteque corpora cruciata diris tor-mentis, Stygiæ nocti. Protinus Tyrrhenus Acætes abstractus, clauditur in solidis tectis : et dum crude-lia instrumenta jussa necis, ferrumque, ig-nisque parantur: fu-ma est fores patuisse sua sponte; catenasque fuisse tapsas lacertis sua sponte, nulla solvente eas.

X. Echionides perstat: nec jam jubet famulos ire, sed ipse vadit ubi Citharon electus ad sacra facienda.

TRANSLATION.

" about in the waves, and bedew the ship with sprinkling drops, some" times emerge, and again plunge into the deep, tossing about their
" nimble bodies, and wantoning in a variety of figures like a chorus of

"dancers, and spurt up the waters from their wide nostrils. Of

"twenty sailors (for so many did the ship carry), I only remain in my proper shape; the god, when he beheld me cold, affrighted, my joints trembling, and scarcely myself, encouraged me by saying,

"Banish fear from your breast, and make for Chios. Arriving there, "I frequent the sacred rites of Bacchus at the lighted altars."

"We have lent our ears, (says Pentheus), to a tedious far-fetched tale, framed to prevail over our just anger by its delay. Servants, drag him hence headlong, and overwhelm him, expiring in cruel tortures, with endless night." Tuscan Acœtes is immediately hurried away, and shut up in a strong prison. But while the dire instruments of torture, racks and flames are prepared, Fame tells us, that the gates flew open of themselves, and that the chains fell from his hands, loosening of their own accord.

X. The son of Echion still persists, nor does he now command others,

NOTES.

692. Præbuimus longis Pentheus.] Pausanias says, that Pentheus having mounted a tree, to see the secret cere-

monies of the Orgies, was discovered by the Bacchantes, who punished his curiosity in the manner related by our poet.

sonabat cantibus, et clara voce Bacchan-tum. Ut equus acer fremit, assumitque amorem pugnæ, cum bel-lieus tubiren dedit signa canoro are: sic ather ictus longis ulu-latibus movit Pentheu; et iru recanduit clangore audito. Fere me-dio monte, sylvis cingentibus ultimu, est campus, purus ab ar-boribus, et svectabilis undique. Hie mater prima videt illum cernentem sacra profanis oculis, prima est concita insano motu, pri-ma violavit suum Peu-thea misso Tayrso, et clamavit lö, udeste geminæ sorores. Ille "per qui errat maximus in nostris agris ; ille aper est fericulus mihi. Omnis turba furens ruit in unum. Cunctæ cocunt, cunetaque sequanturillum jam trepidum, jam loquentem verba minus violenta, jam damuantem se, jam fatentem se picCantibus et clarâ Bacchantûm voce sonabat. Ut fremit acer equus, cum bellicus ære canoro Signa dedit tubicen, pugnæque assumit amorem: Penthea sic ictus longis ululatibus æther Movit: et audito clangore recanduit ira. Monte ferè medio est, cingentibus ultima sylvis, Purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus. Hic oculis illum cernentem sacra profanis 710 Prima videt, prima est insano concita motu, Prima suum misso violavit Penthea thyrso Mater: Iö geminæ, clamavit, adeste sorores. Ille aper, in nostris errat qui maximus agris, Ille mihi feriendus aper. Ruit omnis in unum 715 Turba furens: cunctæ coëunt, cunctæque sequuntur,

Jam trepidum, jam verba minùs violenta locutum Jam se damnantem, jam se peccâsse fatentem. Saucius ille tamen, Fer opem, matertera, dixit, Autonoë: moveant animos Actæonis umbræ,720 Illa quid Actæon nescit: dextramque precanti Abstulit; Inoô lacerata est altera raptu.

casse. He tamen sau. Abstulit; Inoo lacerata est altera raptu. cius, dixit, fer opem matertera Autonoë: umbra Actaonis moveant animos. Illa nescit quid Actaonsit; abstulitque dixtrom precanti. Altera est lacerata Inoo raptu.

TRANSLATION.

but goes himself to where Cithæron, chosen for the celebration of these sacred rites, resounded with the songs and loud voices of the Bacchantes. As the mettled steed rages when the warlike trumpeter gives the alarm with sounding brass, and burns with impatience for the fight, so the sky struck with continued howlings, transported Pentheus, and his rage flames at hearing the distant shouts. There is near the middle of the mountain a plain, skirted round with woods, itself clear of trees, and visible on all sides. Here first his mother sees him regarding the sacred mysteries with unhallowed eyes; here she first kindled into madness; here she first darted at her own Pentheus her leafy javelin, and cries, "O, my sisters, come quickly; " that frightful boar that ravages our fields, that boar I must strike." The raging crowd rush upon him at once, all meet together, and gather round him; now trembling, now uttering less violent words, now blaming himself, and acknowledging that he was in fault. Finding himself wounded, "Help, help, (he cries,) my aunt Autonoë, "let the manes of Actæon work upon your mind." She remembers not Acteon, but frantic in her rage, lops off his right arm as he begged for pity, the other is torn off by the fury of Ino. Unhappy

NOTES.

720. Autonoë.] The sister of Agave, and mother of Acteon, whom Pentheus imagined the resembling fate of her son would have inclined to

more meckness. But the unaccountable rage she was then saized with, deprived her both of reason and memory.

Non habet infelix quæ matri brachia tendat:
Trunca sed ostendens disjectis corpora membris;
Adspice, mater, ait. Visis ululavit Agave;
Collaque jactavit, movitque per aëra crinem.
Avulsumque caput digitis complexa cruentis
Clamat, Iô comites, opus hæc victoria nostrum
est.

Infelix Pentihabet bradat natri
tendat natri
tendat vatit
tendar vatit
vatit Mater,
Agave ululavit
vitu evinem
vitu evinem
complexaque

Non citiùs frondes autumno frigore tactas, 730 mites, hac victoria est nostrum opus. Non Jamque malè hærentes altâ rapit arbore ventus; Quàm sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis. Talibus exemplis monitæ nova sacra frequentant, Thuraque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras. des monitæ talibus exemplis frequentant nova sacra, dantque thura, columnia talibus exemplis frequentant nova sacra, dantque thura, columnia

Infelix Pentheus non habet brachia quae tendat natri, sed ostendens corpora trunca disjectis membris, att: Mater, adspice. Agave ululavit vists; jactavitique colla, movitque crinem per aëra, complexaque caput avulsum cruentis digitis, clamat: 16 comites, hac victoria est nostrum opus. Non ventus rapit citius ab altà arbore, frondes tactas autumno frigore, jamque harentes male, quam membra viri sunt direpta monibus nefandis. Ismenicaluntave sancta as menicaluntave sancta sa disconsidera di coluntave sancta anciantave sancta acciantave sanctava acciantava sanctava sanctav

TRANSLATION.

Pentheus has now no arms to reach out to his mother; but shewing his mutilated body, destitute of its limbs, Mother, says he, behold. Agave howled at the sight, and tossed her neck, and brandished her locks in air; and tearing off his head, grasped it in her bloody fingers, crying out, "Lo, companions, this victory is my work." Not more suddenly does the wind bear off from a high tree the leaves loosened by autumn colds, than the mangled limbs of Pentheus are scattered by bloody hands. The Theban matrons, awed by so tragical an example, frequent the new mysteries, offer incense, and attend at the sacred altars.

NOTES.

734. Ismenides.] The Theban matrons, so called from Ismenus, a river of Bœotia.

LIBER QUARTUS.

ORDO.

I. At Alcitho Mingers non censet Orgia dei accipienda, sed temeraria, alhue negat Barchum esse progenium Josis, habetque sorores socias impietatis. Sacerdos jusserat dominas, jumniasque, immunes sucrum operum, celebrore festum, tegi quoad pectora pelle, solvere crinales vittas, sumere serta comă, thyrsosque fronaentes manibus est vaticinatus erat iram lasi numinis fore savam. Matresque nurusque porent:

f. A T non Alcithoë Minyeïas Orgia censet Accipienda dei : sed adhuc temeraria, Bacchum

Progeniem negat esse Jovis: sociasque sorores Impietatis habet. Festum celebrare sacerdos, Immunesque operum dominas famulasque suorum,

5

Pectora pelle tegi, crinales solvere vittas, Serta coma, manibus frondentes sumere thyrsos, Jusserat: et sævam læsi fore numinis iram, Vaticinatus erat. Parent matresque, nurusque,

TRANSLATION.

DUT Alcithoë, the daughter of Minyas, is not yet brought to think that the mysterious rites of the god ought to be received; but rashly persists in denying, that Bacchus was the progeny of Jove, and has her sisters her associates in the impiety. The priest had commanded to celebrate the feast, and that both mistresses and slaves should cease from all manner of work, cover their breasts with skins, untie the fillets that bound up their locks, adorn their hair with garlands, and bear in their hands the leafy Thyrsus; denouncing the heavy indig-

NOTES.

1. At non Alcithoë.] All the Theban ladies, awed by this fatal example of Pentheus, resorted to the sacred cere-But Alcithoë, daughter of Minyas, and her sisters, still continued obstinate, and while others were en-gaged at the festival, they and their maids are busy with their usual work at home. To make the time pass on more agreeably, one of them proposes, that they should tell each a story in their turn. The motion is readily agreed to, and she who first mentioned it, is entreated to begin. After revolving some time within herself what was most likely to amuse, she fixes upon the story of Pyramus and Thisbe.

From what Ovid says in the last and this book, it evidently appears, that the establishment of the worship of Bacchus in Greece, met with great opposition, and that the partisans of it, in order to make it be received, spread about a multitude of marvellous fictions. And

these pretended prodigies are what we may now endeavour to explain. One thing we may remark, that however little truth there is in them, the pretended chastisements of Pentheus, the mariners, the daughter of Minyas, and Lycurgus, made Bacchus pass for a very revengeful divinity, and the priests did not tail to improve the stories, to make his worship more venerable.

Minyeïas.] Alcithoë was the daughter of Minyas, the son of Orchomenus.
 Orgia.] This was a general name

1. Orgia.] This was a general name given by the Greeks to all religious rites, but more particularly those of Bacchus.

6. Pectora pelle tegi.] Four things were required of the women concerned in the celebration of this festival: to cover themselves with the skins of wild beasts, to have their hair hanging loose, to adorn their heads with crowns of vine leaves, and to carry Thyrsuses in their hands.

Telasq; calathosq; infectaq; pensa reponunt: 10 reponuntque telas, ca-Telasq; calathosq; infectaq; pensa reponunt: 10 lathosque pensaque information de la lathosque pensaque information de la

Ignigenamque, satumque iterum, solumque bi-

matrem.

Additur his Nyseus, indetonsusque Thyoneus, que indetonsus, et consitor uvæ,
Et cum Lenæo genialis consitor uvæ,
Nycteliusq; Eleleusq; parens, et Iacchus, et et parens Eleleus, et Jacchus et Exan; et

Et quæ præterea per Graias plurima gentes Nomina, Liber, habes. Tibi enim inconsumpta

juventas,

Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto Conspiceris cœlo: tibi, cum sine cornibus adstas, Virgineum caput est: Oriens tibi victus, ad usque Decolor extremo qua cingitur India Gange. Penthea tu, venerande, bipenniferumq; Lycur-

Sacrilegos mactas: Tyrrhenaque mittis in æquor Corpora. Tu bijugum pictis insignia frænis Colla premis lyncum: Bacchæ, Satyriq; sequuntur,

25

yrique sequentur, senexque chrins, qui sus-

Quique senex ferulà titubantes ebrius artus Sustinet, et pando non fortiter hæret asello.

que, Ignigenamque, sa-tumque iterum, solum-que bimatrem. Nyseus additur his, Thyoneus-15 plurima nomina præ-terea, quæ tu, Liber, habes per Graias gen-tes. Enim tibl est juventas inconsumpta. Tu conspiceris puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto cœlo. Virgineum caput est tibi, cum adstas sine cornibus. Oriens est victus tibi, ad usque qua de-color India cingitur extremo Gange. Tu ve-nerande mactas Penthea, bipenniferumque Lycurgum sucrilegos; mitisque Tyrrhena cor-pora in aquor. Tu premis colla bijugum Lyntinet titubantes artus ferulà, et hæret non fortiter pando asello.

TRANSLATION.

nation of the god against all who continued obstinate. Matrons and younger wives obey, and quit their webs, and work-baskets, and unfinished tasks, and offer incense, and call him Bacchus, and Bromius, and Lyæus, and Fire-begotten, and Doubly-born, and the only god that can boast of having two mothers. To these they add Nyseus, Thyoneus, Lenæus, and the parent of the genial grape, and Nyctelius, and father Eleleus, and Jacchus, and Evan, and all the other names under which you, Bacchus, are honoured in the several states of Greece: for you enjoy a never-fading youth, you are eternally a blooming boy; in heaven you shine the most amiable of the gods, and when you appear without your horns you have a virgin's face. By thee the east has been subdued, to where swarthy India is bounded by the remote Ganges. Pentheus, and ax-bearing Lycurgus, impious men, fell by thy vengeance, O venerable god; by thee were the Tyrrhene sailors plunged into the sea. Thou controllest with painted reins the necks of the harnessed lynxes that draw thy chariot. Crowds of Bacchæ and Satyrs follow thee, and old Silenus drunk, who supports his tottering limbs with a staff, and sits but insecurely upon his crooked ass. Wherever you go, youthful clamours accompany you, and female cries.

NOTES.

11. Bacchumque vocant Bromiumque.] We have here a catalogue of the names by which Bacchus was invoked.

19. Cornibus.] Mythologists are divided as to the reason of the ancients ascribing horns to Bacchus. Some tell ns, that the cups out of which men drank, were made of the horns of beasts; others will have it, that he was the first who yoked oxen together to plough the ground, alluding to the notions of his being the same with Egyptian Osiris.

Quacunqueingrederis, clumor juvenilis, et una femineæ voees, tympanaque impulsa palmis, æraque concava, buzusque longo foramine, sonani. Ismenides rogant ut adsis mitis pacutusque, coluntque jussa saera. Sola Mingcides intus, turbantes festa intempetiva Mingrides intus, turbantes festa intempetiva Minerva, aut ducunt lunas, aut versant stamina pollice, aut hærent telæ, urgentque famntas laboribus. E quibus una deducens filma leci pollice, inquit; dum aliæ cessant, frequentantque commenta saera, nos, quoque, quas Pallas metior dea detinet, lecemus utile opus manuum vario sermone; perque vices referamus in medium ad vucuas aures aliquid, quod non sinat tempora videri longa. Sorores probant dicta, jubentque cam primam narrare. Illa cogitat quid referat è multis, (nam nôrat multis, (nam nôrat plurima); et est dubia, narretne de te Babylania Derecti, quam Palasstini eredunt celebrasse stagna versa fi

Quacunque ingrederis; clamor juvenilis, et una Fæmineæ voces, impulsaque tympana palmis, Concavaque æra sonant, longoque foramine buxus.

Pacatus mitisque, rogant Ismenides, adsis:
Jussaque sacra colunt. Solæ Minyeides intus,
Intempestivâ turbantes festa Minervâ,
Aut ducunt lanas, aut stamina pollice versant,
Authærent telæ, famulasque laboribus urgent. 35
E quibus una levi deducens pollice filum:

Dum cessant aliæ, commentaque sacra frequentant,

Nos quoque, quas Pallas melior Dea detinet, inquit,

Utile opus manuum vario sermone levemus.
Perque vices aliquid, quod tempora longa videri 40
Non sinat, in medium vacuas referamus ad aures.
Dicta probant, primamque jubent narrare sorores.
Illa, quid è multis referat (nam plurima nôrat)
Cogitat: et dubia est, de te, Babylonia, narret,
Derceti, quam versâ squamis velantibus artus 45
Stagna Palæstini credunt celebrâsse figurâ:
An magis ut sumptis illius filia pennis,

lebrasse stagna versā figurā, squamis velantibus artus: an magis ut filiaillius pennis sumptis.

TRANSLATION.

Drums beat with hands, and hollow cymbals resound, and the boxen pipe tunes its note. The Ismenian matrons celebrate your sacred rites, and beg you would come among them mild and propitious. The daughters of Minyas alone keep within doors, and disturbing the festival by their unseasonable work, either comb the wool, or twirl the thread with nimble fingers, or hasten on the web, and keep their maids close at work. Of whom, one drawing out the nice thread with skilful thumb, while others, says she, are idle, and frequent these fanciful solemnities, let us, whom Pallas a better deity detains, endeavour to sweeten the useful toil by various discourse, and relate by turns some amusing tale to entertain our disengaged ears, and hinder the time from appearing long. Her sisters are pleased with the proposal, and bid her tell the first story. She considers with herself which to choose, perplexed by the great variety she knew, and is in doubt whether she should tell of thee, Babylonian Dercetis, whom the Palestines believed to inhabit the lakes, with thy form changed, and thy limbs covered with scales, or rather how her daughter, taking the wings of a dove, spent

NOTES

33. Intempostiva Minerva.] That is, by those arts of frugality and industry here described, which are said to have been first invented by Minerva, but ill agreed with festivals of Bacchus.

44. De te Babylonia narret Derceti] Ovid, who has beyond any other found the art of connecting stories together, that have no relation among themselves, introduces the daughter of Minyas recounting several fables, that could not have been well introduced in any other manner.

47. Sumptis illius filia pennis.] Lucian speaking of Derceto, says: I have seen in Phonicia an image of this goddess, of a

Extremos altis in turribus egerit annos.
Naïs an ut cantu, nimiùmque potentibus herbis
Verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora pisces:
Donec idem passa est. An,quæ poma alba ferebat,
Ut nunc nigra ferat contactu sanguinis arbor.
Hæc placet: hauc,quoniamvulgaris fabula non est,
Talibus orsa modis, lanâ sua fila sequente.

II. Pyramus et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus

Altera, quas Oriens habuit, prælata puellis, Contiguas tenuêre domos: ubi dicitur altam Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem. Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit.

urbem coctilibus muris. Vicinia fecit notitiam primosque gradus: TRANSLATION. egerit extremos annos in altis turribus. An ut Na'is cantu, herbisque nimium potentibus, certerit juvenilacorpora in tacitos pisces, donce passa est idm. An ut arbor qua ferebat alba poma, nune feret nigra contactu sungainis. Hac fabula placet, orsaque est hanc quoniam non est vulgaris fabula, tatibus modis, tand sequente sua fila.

II. Pyramus et Thisbe, alter pulcherrimus juvenum, altera pratatapuetlis quas oriens habuit, tenuère contiguas domos, ubi Semiramis dicitur cinxisse altam

her last years in the high towers of Babylon; or how Naïs, by her spells and potent herbs, turned the bodies of the youths she had enjoyed into mute fishes, until at length she suffered herself the same fate; or how the tree, which formerly bore white fruit, has now its berries of purple hue, from being stained with gore. This pleases her best; this, because a story less known, she began in this manner, lengthening out the while her thread.

II. Pyramus and Thisbe, the one the most accomplished youth, the other the most amiable of all the eastern nymphs, lived in houses contiguous to each other, where Semiranus is said to have surrounded a

NOTES.

very extraordinary kind. It represents her from the middle upward a woman, but below she terminates in a fish. The statue of her, which is shewn at Hierapolis, represents her wholly a wom in. He further says, that the temple of this last city is thought by some to have been built by Semiramis, who consecrated it not to Juno, as is generally believed, but to her mother Derecto. From all which it appears, that the young princess whom Derecto exposed, was the famed Semiramis her daughter.

49. Naïs.] A nymph of the island of the Sun, called also Nosola, between

Taprobana and Carimania.

Thisbe were two young lovers, who lived in adjoining houses at Babylon. Having no opportunity of seeing one another, because their parents opposed the growing passion, they contrived to steal by night from home, and meet under a mulberry-tree without the city. Thisbe came first, and being obliged to fly to a cave to avoid a lioness, dropped her veil in the fright: this, after it had been torn in pieces by the bloody teeth of that savage animal, chanced to fall into the

hands of Pyramus, who upon that, believing she had been devoured, kills himself in regret. Thisbe returning, and judging, from what she saw, of what had passed stabs herself also. This story is to be met with only in Ovid and Hyginus; nor is it necessary to know any thing farther about it. The parti-cular circumstances wherewith it is recounted, are only the embellishments of a poetical imagination. The story, however, contains an excellent moral, and may serve as a lesson both to parents and children: to children, that they be not too rash in entering into engagements, especially where the different interests of families may form any considerable obstacles: and to parents, not to be always governed by resentment or interest; but to make some allowances for inclinations, that become criminal only by their obstinacy.

57. Ubi dicitur altam, &c.] The magnificence and greatness of Babylon is taken notice of by almost all ancient writers. Its walls are said to have been 60 miles in compass, 87 feet in thickness,

and in height 330 feet.

amor crevit tempore, coissent quoque jure teda, sed parentes vetudre quod non potucire vetare. Ambo ardebant mentibus ex aquo captis; omnis conscius abest, loquuntur nutu signisque; ignisque; tests, quo magis tegitur, magis astuat. Paries communis utrique domui, erat fissus tenui rimă, quan olim duzerat, cum fleret. Quid amor non sensit vos amantes primi sensistis id vitium notatum nulli per longa sacula: et fecistis ite voci. blanditiaque solebant transire tuta per illud minimo murmure. Sape ut constiterant, Thisbe hinc, Pyramus illine, anhelitusque oris fuerat captatus invicem; dicebant: Innide paries, quid obstas amantibus? Quantum erat ut sineres nos jungi toto corpore! Aut si hoc esset nimium, pateres vel ad danda oscula! nec simus ingrati. Fatemur nos debere tibi, quod transitus ad amicas aures est datus nostris verbis. Locuit talia vequicquam diven pervenientia contr.

Tempore crevitamor. Tedæ quoque jure coîssent Sed vetuêre patres, quod non potuêre vetare. Ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo. Conscius omnis abest. Nutu signisque loquuntur. Quisque magis tegitur, tectus magis æstuat ignis, Fissus erat tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim, Cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique. Id vitium nulli per secula longa notatum; (Quid non sentit amor?) primi sensistis amantes, Et voci fecistis iter; tutæque per illud Murmure blanditiæ minimo transire solebant. 70 Sæpe ut constiterant, hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc; Inque vicem fuerat captatus anhelitus oris; Invide, dicebant, paries, quid amantibus obstas? Quantum erat, ut sineres nos toto corpore jungi! Aut, hoc si nimium, velad oscula danda pateres! 75 Nec simus ingrati. Tibi nos debere fatemur, Quòd datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures. Talia diversâ nequicquam sede locuti; Sub noctem dixêre Vale: partique dedêre Oscula quisque suæ, non pervenientia contrà. 80 Postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes, Solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas:

talia nequicquam diversû sede, dixêre vale sub noctem; dedercque quisque oscula sua parti; non pervenientia contra. Postera Aurora removerat nocturnos ignes, solque siccaverat radiis pruinosas herbas.

TRANSLATION.

stately city, with walls of brick. A neighbourhood so close brought on acquaintance, and the first advances of affection; in time this ripened into love; they would have also been united by the marriage-tie, but their parents opposed it; and vainly forbid what it was not in their power to hinder. Both burned with minds equally captivated. No one is intrusted with this secret: they speak by nods and signs, and the more the flame is covered, the more it rages and spreads. The wall common to both houses was cleft by a small chink, which it had got at the time when it was first built. This flaw, observed by none for many ages, (what can escape the notice of love!) you fond lovers first espied, and made it serve as a passage for your voice, through which the soft accents of love were wont to be safely conveyed in gentlest murmurs. Often as they stood, Thisbe on one side, and Pyramus on the other, and had each by turns caught the other's breath; " Envious wall (would they say), why do you thus oppose the bliss of lovers? What great " matter would it be to suffer us to unite with our whole persons; or " if this is too much, that at least we might be permitted to share mu-" tual embraces? Nor are we ungrateful; we confess we owe it to you, "that our words find a passage to each other's ears." After uttering these vain complaints on either side, at night they say farewell, and imprint kisses on their own part, which yet cannot reach to the other. The following morn had extinguished the lesser fires of the night, and the sun with his rays dried the dewy herbs, when our lovers meet again

Ad solitum coière locum. Tum murmure parvo Multa prius quæsti, statuunt, ut nocte silenti Fallere custodes, foribusque excedere tentent: 85 Cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque claustra re-

linguant: Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo; Conveniant ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbrâ Arboris. Arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. Pacta placent: et lux tardè discedere visa Præcipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab îsdem. Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thisbe, Egreditur, fallitque suos: adopertaque vultum Pervenit ad tumulum; dictâque sub arbore sedit. Audacem faciebat amor. Venit ecce recenti Cœda leæna boum spumantes oblita rictus, Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undâ. Quam procul ad Lunæ radios Babylonia Thisbe Vidit: et obscurum timido pede fugit in antrum. Dumque fugit; tergo velamina lapsa relinquit. Ut lea sæva sitim multâ compescuit undâ, Dum redit in sylvas, inventos forte sine ipsâ Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.

Coière ad solitum le-cum. Tum prius questi multa parvo mur-mure; statuunt ut tentent silenti nocte fal-lere custodes, excede-reque foribus. Cumque exierint domo, ut linquant quoque claus-tru urbis. Neve sit errandum illis spatiantibus tuto arro, ut convenient ad busta 90 Nini, lateantque sub umbra arboris. Ibi arbor, uberrima niveis pomis, morus ordua, erat contermina geli-do fonti. Pacta pla-cent: ct lux visa dis-cedere tarde, pracipi-tatur aquis, et nox surgit ab isedem anio surgit ab iisdem aquis. Callida Thisbe, cardine versato, egreditur, fallifque suos per te-nebras: adopertaque quod ad vultum, per-renit ad tumulum, seditque sub dictà ar-bore. Amor faciebat audacem. Ecce leanæ oblita spumantes ric-tus è cæde recenti boum, venit depositura sitim in unda vicini fontis. Quam Babylonia Thisbe vidit procul ad radios luna; et

obscurum antrum. Dumque fugit, relinquit velamina lapsa tergo. Et lea sava compescuit sitim multà undà, dum redit in sylvas, luniavit cruentato ore tenues amictus, inventos forte sine ipsă Thisbe.

TRANSLATION.

at the usual place. Then first complaining much in soft murmurs of their hard fate, they agree to try, if in the silence of the night they can deceive their keepers, and steal out of doors; and having once got from their houses, to leave also the city; and lest, perhaps, they might wander long in the open fields, to meet at the tomb of Ninus, and conceal themselves under the shade of a tree. For there, by the edge of a cool spring, stood a tall mulberry-tree, bending under a load of snow-white fruit: the contrivance pleases them, and the light seeming to depart slowly, plunges at last into the sea, and night rises from the same sea. Artful Thisbe, turning the hinge gently, gets out in the dark, and deceives her domestics; then covering her face with a veil, arrives at the tomb, and sits down under the tree agreed upon. Love made her bold: when, lo, a lioness, her frothing jaws besmeared with the fresh slaughter of oxen, comes to quench her thirst in the waters of the adjoining spring; which, when Thisbe espied at some distance by the rays of the moon, she fled with trembling pace into a dark cave, and as she fled, leaves her veil, which dropped from her back. The savage lioness having appeased her thirst with large draughts, as she returns into the woods, tears with bloody mouth the thin veil, which she chanced to

NOTES.

nine in depth; it had the appearance of a strong citadel, at some distance from the city.

^{88.} Ad busta Nini.] The sepulchre of Ninus, according to the report of Diodorus, was ten stadia in breadth, and

Pyramus egressus serius vidit in alto pulvere certa vestigia fera, expalluitque toto ore. Ut vero reperit quoque vestem tinctam quoque vestem tinctam sanguine; inquit, una nox perdet duos aman-tes, è quibus illa fuit diguissima longà vità; nostra anima est no-ceus. Ego peremi te miseranda, qui jussi ut venires nocte in lo-ca allan metus. ca plena metus, nec veni huc priùs. O qui-cunque leones habita-tis sub hûc rupe, di-vellite nostrum corpus, et consumite scc-lerata viscera fero morsu. Sed est timidi opture necem. Tollit velamina Thisbes, et fert secum ad association pactæ arboris. Utque dedit lacrymas, ut de-dit oscula notæ resti, inquit, accipe nunc haustus nostri quoque sanguinis, demittitque ferrum quo erat ac-cinctus in ilia; nec mora; moriens traxit è ferventi vulnere. Ut jucuit resupinus humi, cruor emicat alte, non aliter quam cum fixula scinditur vitia-to plumbo, et ejacula-tur longe tenues aquas stridente foramine, atque rumpit acra icti-bus. Fatus arborci mora paniceo colore.

Seriùs egressus vestigia vidit in alto
Pulvere certa feræ, totoque expalluit ore
Pyramus: ut veròvestem quoque sanguine tinctam
Repperit; Una duos nox, inquit, perdet amantes
E quibus illa fuit longâ dignissima vitâ:
Nostra nocens anima est. Ego te, miseranda,

peremi, 110
In loca plenâ metûs qui jussi nocte venires:
Nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,
Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,
O quicunque sub hâc habitatis rupe, leones!
Sed timidi est optare necem. Velamina Thisbes 115
Tollit, et ad pactæ secum fert arboris umbram.
Utque dedit notæ lacrymas, dedit oscula vesti:
Accipe nunc, inquit, nostri quoque sanguinis haustus,

Quoque erat accinctus, dimittit in ilia ferrum. Nec mora; ferventi moriens è vulnere traxit. 120 Ut jacuit resupinus humi; cruor emicat altè. Non aliter, quam cum vitiato fistula plumbo, Scinditur, et, tenues stridente foramine longe Ejaculatur aquas; atque ictibus aëra rumpit. Arborei fœtus aspergine cædis in atram 125 Vertuntur faciem: madefactâque sanguine radix Pœniceo tingit pendentia mora colore.

rertuntur in atram faciem asperginæ cædis; radixque madefactû sanguinc, tingit pendentid mora nægica colore

TRANSLATION.

find by itself in the fields. Pyramus coming out later, sees the plain prints of a wild beast in the deep dust, and a sudden paleness spreads over all his face; but when he found also the veil stained with blood: "One night (says he) shall witness the death of two lovers; she, in-" deed, was worthy of a longer life, but my soul is guilty: it is I that " have destroyed you, much to be lamented fair, who persuaded you to " come by night into places full of terror, and came not first myself. "O, whatever lions lurk under this rock, tear in pieces my body, and " devour my wicked bowels with unrelenting jaws. But it is the part " of a coward to wish for death." He takes up Thisbe's veil, and carries it with him to the shade of the appointed tree; and after letting fall a torrent of tears, and imprinting kisses upon the well-known garment; "Receive now also (says he) a draught of my blood," and plunges the sword wherewith he was begirt, into his bowels; then, without delay, as he was dying, drew it from the warm wound, and lay extended supine upon the ground. The blood springs high, just as when a pipe bursting, where the lead is decayed, throws out the waters from the hissing flaw, and, spouting, breaks the air with its strokes. The fruit of the tree, by the sprinkling of the blood, puts on a dark complexion, and the root, fattened by the flowing gore, tinges the hanging mulberries with a purple colour. But now Thisbe,

Ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem, Illa redit: juvenemque oculis, animoque requirit: fatta amantem; requirat quantaque vitàrit narrare pericula gestit. 130
Utque locum et versam cognovit in arbore formam:

Ecce illa, metu nondum posito, redit, ne fatta posito, redit, ne quanta posito, redit, ne fatta posito, redit ne productiva pr

(Sic facit incertam pomi color) hæret an hæc sit. sum formam in arbore, haret ad hæc sit, color Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum Membra solum; retroque pedem tulit: oraque sidet tremebunda membra pulsare crueatum

Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit æquoris instar, 135 Quod fremit, exiguâ cùm summum stringitur aurâ. Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores, Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos: Et laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum, Vulnera supplevit lacrymis; fletumque cruori 140 Miscuit: et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens, Pyrame, clamavit, quis te mihi casus ademit? Pyrame, responde. Tua te, charissime Thisbe Nominat. Exaudi: vultusque attolle jacentes. Ad nomen Thisbes oculos jam morte gravatos 145 Pyramus erexit, visâque recondidit illâ. Quæpostquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense Vidit ebur vacuum: Tua te manus, inquit.

Vidit ebur vacuum; Tua te manus, inquit, amorque
Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum

Hoc manus: est et amor: Dabit hic in vulnera vires.

manus fortis in hoc unum; est et amor, hic dabit vires in vulnera.

TRANSLATION.

having not yet quite banished her fear, anxious lest she might seem to have deceived her lover, returns to the place, seeks for the youth with ardent eyes and an ardent mind, and is impatient to tell him of the great danger she had escaped; when, coming to the place, and observing the appearance of the tree altered, she doubts if she is right, so greatly was she surprised at the colour of the fruit. In this uncertainty she sees trembling limbs beat the bloody ground, and starting back with a face pale as ashes, thrills with horror as the sea, whose surface trembles when brushed by a gentle breeze. But when, after staying a little, she found it to be her lover, she smites her arms, worthy of gentle usage, with echoing blows, and tearing her hair, embraced the beloved body, and washed his wounds with her tears, mixing these watery tokens of her sorrow with his blood; then applying her lips to his cold face, " Pyramus, (she cried,) what cruel disaster has "thus torn you from me? Pyramus, answer; it is your own dearest "Thisbe that calls: hear, and raise your sinking countenance." At the name of Thisbe, Pyramus lifting up his eyes, now heavy with death, and after seeing her, closed them again. Thisbe, when she perceived her own veil, and saw the ivory sheath without the sword; "Alas, (she cried,) ill-fated youth, your own hand and love have de-

quiritque juvenem ocu-lis animoque, gestitque narrare quanta peri-cula vitarit; utque cognovit lucem et vervidet tremebunda membra pulsare cruentum solum, tulitque pedem retro: gerensque ora pallidiora buxo, ex-horruit instar aquoris, quod tremit cum sum mum stringitur exigua aura. Sed postquam remorata cognovit suos amores, percutit in-dignos lacertos claro plangore, et laniata comas,amplexaque corpus amatum, supplevit vulnera lacrymis, miscuitque fletum cruori, et figens oscuta in ge-lidis vultibus clamavit Pyrame, quis casus ademit te mihi; Py-rame responde, tua Thisbe nominat te charissime; evaudi, attol-leque vultus jacentes. Ad nomen Thisbes Pyramus erexit oculos jam gravatos morte, illâque vitâ, recondi-dit. Quæ postquam cognovit vestemque suam, et vidit ebur vacuum ense, inquit, Tua ma-nus, amorque perdidit te infelix: est et mihi Persequar extinctum, dicarque miserrima causa et comes tui leti, tuque qui poteras heu revelli me sold morte, poteris nec revelli morte. Tamen, O parentes, multum miseri meus, illiusque, extote rogati hoc verbis amborum; ut non invientes, munt, componi edem tumulo. At tu arbor, que nunc tegis miserabile corpus unius, mox es tectura corpora duorum; tene signa cadis, semperque habe fatus pullos, et aptos luctibus, monumenta gemini cruoris. Dixit, et mucrone adduct tepebat à cade. Vota tamen tetigère deos, tetigère porentes: nam ater color est in pomo, ubi permaturuit quodque superest rogis, requiescit in und urnà.

Persequar extinctum: letique miserrima dicar Causa comesque tui. Quique à me morte revelli Heu solâ poteras, poteris nec morte revelli. Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati O multum miseri meus illiusque parentes, Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit. Componi tumulo non invideatis eodem. At tu, quæ ramis arbor miserabile corpus Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum; Signatene cædis: pullosque, et luctibus aptos, 160 Semper habe fœtus gemini monumenta cruoris. Dixit: et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum Incubuit ferro; quod adhuc à cæde tepebat. Vota tamen tetigêre Deos, tetigêre parentes, Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater; Quodque rogis superest, una requiescit in urna. III. Desinerat: Mediumque fuit breve tempus; et orsa est

Dicere Leuconoë: Vocem tenuêre sorores.

wrnd. Wrnd: Wind: Unit Desineral: Tempusque medium fuit breve; et Leuconoë est orsa dicere: Sorores tenuêre vicem.

TRANSLATION.

" stroyed you, I have also a hand bold enough for this one purpose; " I have love too; this will give me resolution for the wound. " follow you even in death, and be called the unhappy cause and com-" panion of your untimely fate; and you, whom death only could tear " from me, shall not even by death be torn from me. " much to be pitied parents of mine and his, be entreated this one thing " in the words of us both, that you would not envy those, whom con-" stant love and the last moments have joined, the happiness of being "buried in the same tomb. And you, O tree, who now with your " boughs shade the mournful body of one, and are fated soon to cover "those of two, retain some token of this our death, and bear always " fruit black, and suited to mourning, as monuments of the blood of " both." She said; and fixing the point under the bottom of her breast, she fell upon the sword, as yet reeking from the slaughter of her lover. Her dying prayers reached the ears of both god and parents; for the colour of the fruit when it ripens, is a dark purple, and what remained of them after the funeral rites, rests in the same urn.

III. Here she ended; and after a short interval Leuconoë began to

NOTES

167. Desinerat.] The story that comes next in order, is that of Leucothoë changed into a shoot of frankincense; but before the nymph enters upon it, she explains the fable of Mars caught by Vulcan in bed with Venus. These two fables seem not to include in them any thing historical, at least I have been able to find nothing satisfying on this subject. And indeed, though for the most part fables have their foundation

in history, yet it must be owned, that they sometimes regard only morality and physics: such seems to be the story now before us. Leucothoë passed for the daughter of Orchamus, king of Persia, because that prince was the first who planted in that realm the tree which bears incense, and which was called Leucothoë. They add, that the princess was in love with Apollo, because incense is an aromatic drug very much

Hunc quoque, sidereâ qui temperat omnia luce, Cepit amor Solem: Solis referemus amores. 170 Primus adulterium Veneris cum Marte putatur Hic vidisse deus: videt hic deus omnia primus. Indoluit facto: Junonigenæque marito Furta tori, furtique locum monstravit: at illi Etmens, et quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat, 175 Excidit. Extemplò graciles ex ære catenas, Retiaque, et laqueos, quæ lumina fallere possint, Elimat. Non illud opus tenuissima vincant Stamina, non summo quæ pendet aranea tigno. Utque leves tactus, momentaque parva sequantur,

Efficit: et lecto circumdata collocat aptè.

Ut venêre torum conjux et adulter in unum;
Arte viri, vinclisque novâ ratione paratis,
In mediis ambo deprênsi amplexibus hærent.
Lemnius extemplò valvas patefecit eburnas: 185
Admisitque deos; illi jacuêre ligati
Turpiter. Atque aliquis de dîs non tristibus

aratina que program paratic que ut sequantur toctus, parvague menta, et collocation paratic vivenita est collocation.

Turnitar que program paraticum tigno. I que ut sequantur toctus, parvague menta, et collocation paratic parati

optet Sic fieri turpis. Superi risêre: diuque

calo.

Hæc suit in toto notissima fabula celo cuere ligat turpiter: atque alquits de Dis non tristibus optat sieri sic turpis. Supert risere; hæcque fabula fuit diu notissima in toto

Amor cepit hunc quo-que Solem, qui tempe-rat omnia siderea luce: referemus amores So-lis. Hic deus putatur primus vidisse adulterium Veneris cum Marte. Hic deus primus videt omnia. In-doluit facto: monstra-vitque Junonigena maritque Junonigena mo-rito, firtta tori, locum-que furti. At et mens, et opus quod fabrilis dextera tenebat, exci-dit illi. Extemplò eli-mat ex ære graciles catenas, laqueosque ct retia quæ possint fal-lere lumina; non tenuissima stamina vincant illud opus; non aranea quæ pendet summo tigno. Efficitque ut sequantur leves tuctus, parvaque mo-menta, et collocat ca aptè circumdata lecto. Ût conjux et adulter venere in unum to-rum, ambo hærent in medits amplexibus, deprensi arte viri, Extemplo Lemnius patefecit eburnas valvas, admi-sitque deos. Illi ja-cuere ligati turpiter: atque aliquis de Dis

TRANSLATION.

speak, her sisters sitting round her in silent attention. Love hath captivated also this Sun, who moderates all things by his ethereal light. Let us relate the amours of the Sun: this god is thought to have first discovered the adultery of Venus with Mars; this god sees every thing He was grieved at what had been done; and betrayed to the husband born of Juno, both the stolen embrace, and the place where it was committed. He, amazed, and as if deprived of his senses, dropped the work which he held in his skilful right-hand; forthwith he files out slender chains of brass, and nets, whose subtle meshes. might deceive the most prying eye; the finest threads could not exceed this work, nor those delicate fibrils, by which the spider hangs from the top of a beam. He contrives it too to yield to the gentlest touch and smallest movements, and draws it with the nicest artifice round the bed. When the wife and adulterer came into the same bed, caught both by the artifice of the husband, and his chains, which he had prepared after a new manner, they stick locked fast in each other's embraces. The Lemnian deity immediately threw open the ivory folding-doors, and admitted the gods. They lay shamefully coupled together; yet some of the gods (not the gravest, you may suppose)

NOTES.

used in medicine, whereof Apollo was the inventor. The jealousy of Clyte is brought in, because, according to naturalists, the heliotrope is a plant that kills the incense-tree.

Cythereia exigit pa-nam memorem indicit. Inque vices, lædit pari umore, illum, qui la sit tectos amores. Quid nunc, nate Hyperione, forma calorque, lumi-naqueradiata prosunt tibi? Nempe tu, qui uris omnes terras tuis ignibus, ureris novo igne: quique debes cernere omnia, spectas Leucothoin, et figis oculos quos debes mundo, in und virgine.
Modd surgis temporius
Eôo cælo, modd incidis seriùs undis. Moraque spectandi porrigis bru-males horas. Intermales horas. Inter-dum deficis; titium-que mentis transit in tumina; et obscurus lumina; et obscurus terres pectora morta-tia. Née palles quod imago tunæ propioris terris obstiterit tibi; iste amor facit hune colorem. Diligis hane unam: nec Clymene-ave Rhodove tenet. que, Rhodosve tenet,

Exigit indicii memorem Cytheria pænam: 190 Inque vices illum, tectos qui læsit amores, Lædit amore pari. Quid nunc, Hyperione nate, Forma, calorque tibi, radiataque lumina prosunt? Nempe tuis onnes qui terras ignibus uris, Ureris igne novo: quiq; omnia cernere debes, 195 Leucothoën spectas: et virgine figis in una, Quos mundo debes, oculos. Modò surgis Eöo Temporius cœlo: modò seriùs incidis undis; Spectandique morâ brumales porrigis horas, Deficis interdum: vitiumq; in lumina mentis 200 Transit; et obscurus mortalia pectora terres. Nec, tibi quòd Lunæ terris propioris imago Obstiterit, palles. Facit hunc amor iste colorem. Diligis hanc unam: nec te Clymeneque, Rhodosque,

Nec tenet Æææ genetrix pulcherrima Circes. 205 Quæque tuos Clytie, quamvis despecta, petebat Concubitus; ipsoque illo grave vulnus habebas que, modaste e mei, concubitus; ipsoque illo grave vuinus naoedas te, nec pulcherima genitrix £aæ Circes, Tempore. Leucothoë multarum oblivia fecit; Clyticque, quæ quum-tis despecta, petebat tuos concubitus; illoque ipso tempore habebat grave vuinus. Leucothoë fecit oblivia multarum:

TRANSLATION.

could have liked being surprised in that scandalous posture. The gods laughed, and for a long time this was the most noted story in all heaven. The Cythereian goddess demands satisfaction of the Sun in memory of this discovery, and in revenge inflames him with the like passion, who had betrayed her secret amours. What now, son of Hyperion, does thy beauty, brightness, and radiant light avail thee? Since you, who scatter your burning rays over all the earth, are consumed by a new flame, nor regarding as you ought all things alike, your looks are intent only on Leucothoë, and those eyes which are due to the universe, fixed on her alone. Sometimes you rise earlier in the eastern heaven, sometimes sink later in the western waves, and through a fondness of gazing at her, lengthen out the winter hours. Sometimes your light forsakes you, and the trouble of your mind passes into your countenance, and the darkness which covers you, fills with terror the minds of men. Nor art thou pale, because the moon, which is nigher the earth, intervenes; it is love only that occasions this colour. You love her alone; nor does Clymene, or Rhodos, or the beautiful mother of Ææan Circe, employ your thoughts, nor even Clytie, who though despised, sought your embraces, even at the time when you was deeply smitten by another. Leucothoë alone banishes the remembrance of all

204. Rhodos.] A girl of Rhodes, the daughter of Neptune and Venus, greatly beloved by Apollo, to whom she bore seven children.

205. Æææ genetrix.] Persa, the daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Circe, who is here called Ææa, from Ææa, a city and peninsula of Colchos. 206. Clyte.] a sea-nympli, in love with Apollo, who afterwards neglected her, as we shall see below.

Gent's odoriferæ quam formosissima partu Edidit Eurynome, sed postquam filia crevit, 210 Quàm mater cunctas, tam matrem filia vincit. Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater Orchamus: isque Septimus à prisci numeratur origine Beli. Axe sub Hesperio sunt pascua Solis equorum; Ambrosiam pro gramine habent. Ea fessa diur-

Membra ministeriis nutrit, reparatque labori.

Dumque ibi quadrupedes cœlestia pabula car-

Noxque vicem peragit; thalamos Deus intrat a-

Versus in Eurynomes faciem genitricis; et inter Bis sex Leucothoën famulas ad limina cernit 220 Lævia versato ducentem stamina fuso. Ergo ubi, ceu mater, caræ dedit oscula natæ; Res, ait, arcana est: famulæ, discedite: neve Arripite arbitrium matri secreta loquenti. Paruërunt: thalamoq; Deus sine teste relicto, 225 Ille ego sum, dixit, qui longum metior annum, Omnia qui video; per quem videt omnia tellus:

deo omnia, per quem tellus videt omnia;

quam Eurynome forquan Eurynome for-mosissima odoriferæ gentis edid t partu; sed postquum filu cre-vit, filia tam vincit cunctas. Pater Or-chamus rexit urbes Achamenius; isque numeratur septimus ab origine prisci Beli. Puscua equorum solis sunt sub axe Hesperio. Habent ambrosiam pro gramine; ea nutrit membra fessa diurnis ministeriis,reparatque labori. Dun quadru-pedes carpunt ibi cæ-lestia pabula; norque peragit vicen; dens versus in faciem Eurynomes genetricis, intrut amutos thulamos, cernit ad limina Leucothoen, inter bis sex famulas, ducentem lævia stamina versato fuso. Ergo ubi ceu ma-ter, dedit oscula caræ natæ; ait: Res est ar-cana, discedite famulæ, neve adripite arbi-trium matri loquenti secreta. Paruerunt, thalumoque relictosine teste, deus dixit: Ego sum ille qui metior longum annum, qui vi-

TRANSLATION. others, that charming fair, born of Eurynome, the most beautiful of all the nymphs of spicy Arabia. But when the daughter grew up, as much as the mother excelled all other nymphs, so much did the daughter ex-Her father Orchamus reigned over the cities of Percel the mother. sia, and is reckoned the seventh in descent from ancient Belus. The pastures for the horses of the Sun are under the western quarter of heaven; there they are nourished with ambrosia instead of grass; this refreshes them after the fatigue of their diurnal course, and supplies new vigour for their returning toils: while there the coursers eat of their heavenly food, and Night performs her revolution, the god enters the apartment of his darling fair, disguised in the shape of her mother Eurynome, and sees Leucothoë close by a lamp, environed with twice six maids, lengthening out the smooth threads with her twirling spin-Then, after giving her some kisses, with the moderation of a mother to her dear daughter: "I have, (says she,) a secret to impart "to you, servants withdraw, nor take from a mother the privilege of " speaking with her daughter in private." They obeyed, and the god, now left in her chamber without any witness; "I, (says he,) am he "who measures the long year, who see all things, by whom the world "sees all things, the eye of the universe: believe me, nymph, thy " charms have had power to please." She trembles, and through fear

210. Eurynome.] The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Orchamus.

212. Achæmenias.] Persian, so called from Acæmenes, one of their kings.

213. Septimus à prisci, &c.] The order of descent is thus reckoued: from Belus; Abas, Acrisius, Danaë, Perseus, Bachæmon, Achæmenes, Orchamus.

oculos mundi: crede, places min. Illa puet: metuque, et colus, et fusus eccidêre digitis remissis. Ipse timor decuit: nec ille moratus longiùs, rediit in veram faciem, solitumque nitorem. At virgo, quamois territa inopino visu, tamen victa nitore dei, pussa est vim, querelà posita. Clytic invidit, neque enim amor Solis fucrat moderatus in illa; stirulataque iro pellicis, vulgat adulterium, indicatque diffamatum parcnii. Ille ferox immansuetusque, crudus defodit in atta humo illam precantem, tendentemque manus adlumina Solis, et dicentem, illetulit vim mini invita; additque super tumulum gravis areme. Natus Hyperione dissipat hunc radiis quo possis promere de fossos vultus. Nec tu nympa poteras jam tolere caput encetum quorum fertur vidise nil dolentius ille post Phaëthonteos ignes. Illoquidem tentos i viribus radiorum queat revocare gelidos

Mundi oculus: mihi, crede, places: pavet illa: metuque,

Et colus, et fusus digitis cecidêre remissis. Ipse timor decuit: nec longiùs ille moratus 230 In veram rediit faciem, solitumque nitorem. At virgo quamvis, inopino territa visu, Victa nitore dei, positâ vim passa quærelâ est. Invidit Clytië, (neque enim moderatus in illâ Solis amor fuerat) stimulataque pellicis ira 235 Vulgat adulterium: diffamatumque parenti Indicat. Ille ferox immansuetusque precantem, Tendentemque manus ad lumina Solis, et, ille Vim tulit invitæ, dicentem, defodit altâ Crudus humo: tumulumque super gravis addit

Dissipat hunc radiis Hyperione natus: iterque Dat tibi, quo possis defossos promere vultus. Nec tu jam poteras enectum pondere terræ Tollere, Nympha, caput: corpusque exsangue

jacebas.

pondere terre: jacebasque corpus essangue. Moderator volacrum equorum fertur
vidisse nil dolentius
idte post Phaëthonteos vidisse dolentiùs ignes.
Ille quidem gelidos radiorum viribus artus,
sid post Phaëthonteos
id quidem tentot si viribus radiorum
Sed, quoniam tantis fatum conatibus obstat.
queat revocare gelidos artus in vivum colorem. Sed quoniam fatum obstat tantis conatibus.

TRANSLATION.

drops the spindle and distaff from her slackened fingers. Her very fear became her; nor did he longer delay to return to his true shape and wonted brightness; but the virgin, though startled at the unexpected sight, yet charmed with the beauty of the god, gave herself up silent to his embraces.

Clytic envies, (for neither had the Sun loved her with a common love) and urged by a rival's resentment, publishes the intrigue, and after spreading it by the voice of fame, discovers it to her father: he, fierce and unrelenting, although she stretched out her arms to the Sun, and protested that he offered violence, yet deaf to all her prayers, cruelly buried her alive in the deep earth, and ordered a heap of heavy sand The son of Hyperion disperses this with his to be thrown over her. rays, and opens a way for you through which to force thy entombed countenance; but neither couldst thou now, fairest nymph, raise thy head, oppressed by the load of earth, and thou layest a bloodless carcass. It is said that the governor of the winged steeds met with nothing more afflicting than this, since the lightnings in which Phaëton expired. He endeavours, if possible, by the force of his rays, to recall the vital heat into her frozen limbs; but because Fate opposed an attempt so great, he sprinkles the body and place with fragrant nectar; and after complaining much, yet, says he, I am resolved you shall reach the sky. Soon the body anointed with heavenly nectar Nectare odorato spargit corpusque locumque 250 Multag; præquestus, Tanges tamen æthera, dixit. Protinus imbutum collesti nectare corpus Delicuit, terramque suo madefecit odore: Virgaque per glebas sensim radicibus actis Thurea surrexit; tumulumq; cacumine rupit 255 IV. At Clytien, (quamvis amor excusare do-

Indiciumque dolor poterat) non amplius auctor Lucis adit: Venerisque modum sibi fecit in illâ. Tabuit ex illo dementer amoribus usa, Nympharum impatiens; et sub Jove nocte die-

que

Sedit humo nudâ nudis incompta capillis, Perque novem luces expers undæque cibique Rore mero, lacrymisque suis jejunia pavit: Nec se movit humo. Tantum spectabat euntis Ora Dei: vultusque suos flectebat ad illum. 265 Membra ferunt hæsisse solo: partemque coloris que lucrymis. Nec movit se humo. Spectahat Luridus exsangues pallor convertit in herbas. Est in parte rubor: violæque simillimus ora Flos tegit. Illa suum, quamvis radice tenetur, Vertitur ad Solem: mutataq; servat amorem 270

spargit corpusque, locumque odorato nectare; præquestusque multa, dixit: Tanges tamen æthera. Protinus corpus imbutum calesti necture delicuit, madefecitque terrum suo odore, virguque thurea surrexit. radicibus sensim actis per glebas; rupit-que tumulum cacumine.

IV. At auctor lucis non amplius adit Clytien, quamvis amor poterat excusare dolo-rem, dolorque indici-um; fecitque sibi mo-dum Veneris in illa. 260 Ex illo tempore tabuit, usa amoribus demenimpatiens nympharum, et nuda, in-comptaque nudis capil-lis, sedit humo sub Jove, nocteque, dieque: expersque unda, cibique per novem luces, pavit jejunia mero rore, suistantum ora euntis dei : flectebatque suos vul-tus ad illum. Ferunt membra hasisse solo, pallorque turidus con-vertit partem coloris in exsungues herbas.

Rubor est in parte: flosque simillimus violæ tegit ora. Illa, quamvis tenctur radice, vertitur ad suum Solem: mutataque servat umorem.

TRANSLATION.

dissolved away, and moistened the earth, with its odour; and a shoot of frankincense gradually taking root in the earth, sprung up, and

broke through the turf with its top.

IV. But the god of light (however love might excuse her grief, and excess of grief urge her on to the discovery) resolves no more to visit Clytie, and from that time renounced all commerce with her. As she loved him to distraction, his neglect threw her into a languishing illness: she loaths the conversation of the nymphs, and night and day sits upon the bare ground, with hair dishevelled, and for nine days together taking neither food nor water, she supported herself merely by her tears, and the dew of heaven. Nor did she rise from off the ground; she only kept her eye fixed upon the god as he moved along, and turned her face toward him. It is said that her limbs stuck fast in the ground, and that a livid paleness changed her partly into bloodless herbs; some streaks of purple are here and there retained, and a flower very like to that of a violet covers her face. She, though held fast by a root, still turns toward her beloved Sun, and though changed in shape, yet retains her love.

NOTES.

251. Tanges tamen æthera dixit.] That is, you shall spring from the earth an incense-bearing tree, whose gums burnt in the sacred solemnities of the gods, the edour thereof shall ascend to heaven.

Achæmenia and Arabia are often celebrated by the poets for their great fertility in frankincense, and all other aromatic plants.

V. Dixerat : et fac-tum mirabile ceperat tum mirabite eeperat aures. Pars negant potuisse fieri; purs memorant veros deos posse omnia, sed non Bacchus est et in illis. Alcithoc poscitur, post-quam sorores siluêre: quæ percurrens stu-mina stantis telæ radio, dixit: Tacco vulgatos amores Daphnidis pastoris Idai, quem Nymphe ira pellicis contulit in saxum. Tantus dolor urit a-mantes. Nec loquor ut quondam jure naturæ quondum jure natura novato, ambiguus Scy-thon fuerit modò vir, modò fæmina. Taceo te quoque Celmi, quon-dum fidissime Jov; parvo nune adamas. retasque satos ad im-bri largo. Pratereo et Crocon, versum cum

V. Dixerat: et factum mirabile ceperat aures. Pars fieri potuisse negant; pars omnia veros Posse deos memorant; sed non et Bacchus in illis. Poscitur, Alcithoë, postquam siluêre sorores: Quæ radio stantis percurrens stamina telæ, 275 Vulgatos taceo, dixit, pastoris amores Daphnidis Idæi, quem Nymphe pellicis ira Contulit in saxum. Tantos dolor urit amantes. Nec loquor, ut quondam naturæ jure novato Ambiguus fuerit, modò vir, modò fœmina Scy-

parvo Celmi Jovi, largoque satos Curetas ab imbri: Et Crocon in parvos versum cum Smilace flores, Prætereo: dulcique animos novitate tenebo.

Te quoque, nunc adamas, quondam fidissime

Smilace in parvos flores, teneboque animos dulci novitale.

TRANSLATION.

V. She ended; and the wondrous fact charmed their ears: some deny that it was now possible, others maintain that all things are in the power of true gods, but will not grant Bacchus to be of the num-When all the sisters were silent, Alcithoë is requested to take her turn, who swiftly throwing her shuttle through the hanging web; I speak not, said she, of the well-known amours of Daphnis the Idean shepherd, whom an enamoured nymph, through fear of a rival, transformed into a stone, so strange the madness that rages in a jealous breast; nor do I relate how Scython, contrary to the common course of nature, was first a man, and became afterward a woman. I pass by you too, Celmius, now an adamant, formerly the faithful guardian of Jove, when a child, and the Curetes sprung from a bounteous shower of rain, and Crocus and Smilax changed both into flowers. endeavour rather to fix your attention by grateful novelty. Learn how Salmacis became infamous, why it enervates with its enfeebling NOTES.

277. Daphnidis Idæi.] This may be interpreted either Cretan or Phrygian Daphnis, for both in Crete and Phrygia there was a mountain named Ida.

280. Ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo fæmina Scython.] Banier tells us, that this story of Scython's having changed his sex, had no other foundation, than that Thrace, which took the name of a famous sorceress, called Thracia, had formerly been named Scython. Thus, as it lost a name whose pronunciation was masculine, and took one of the feminine gender, some very wise headpiece feigned that Scython had changed his sex.

281. Te quoque nunc adamas.] As to what regards the metamorphosis of Celmius, we learn from Pliny, that he was a young man of remarkable wisdom and moderation; one upon whom passion and prejudice had no influence, and was for this reason changed by the poets into adamant.

282. Largoque satos Curetas ab imbri.] The Curetes, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, were the ancient inhabitants of Crete. As to the fable of their springing from the earth after a great shower of rain, it seems to have no other foundation, than their being of the race of the Titans; that is, they were descended of Ouranus and Tita, whose names import heaven

283. Et Crocon, &c.] As to the fable of Crocus and Smilax, we are told, that that constant and happy couple were changed into flowers, for having led a

chaste and innocent life.

Unde sit infamis; quare male fortibus undis 285 Discite unde Salmacis Salmacis enervet, tactosque remolliat artus; Discite: causa latet; vis est notissima fontis. Mercurio puerum diva Cythereide natum Naïdes Idæis enutrivêre sub antris. Cujus erat facies, in quâ materque paterque 290 Cythereide; cujus facies Cognosci possent: nomen quoque traxit ab illis. paterque possent cog-Is tria cum primum fecit quinquennia; montes Deseruit patrios: Idâque altrice relictâ, Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre Flumina gaudebat; studio minuente laborem. 295 Ille etiam Lycias urbes, Lyciæque propinguos Caras adit; videt hie stagnum lucenus au mum len Lycia urbes, Carasque Usque solum lymphæ: non illie canna palustris, propinguos Lycia. Hie videt stagnum lymphæ Nec steriles ulvæ, nec acuta cuspide junci. Perspicuus liquor est. Stagni tamen ultima vivo solum. Canna palustris non est illie, nec nlwa Cespite cinguntur, semperque virentibus herbis. steriles,nec junci acuta

sit infamis, quare enerret remollial que tuctos artus undis male forti-bus: causa latet; vis fontis est notissima. Naides enutrivêre sub Idais antris, puerum natum Mercurio dirâ que ab itlis. Is, cum primum fecit tria quinquennia, descruit patrios montes, Idaque altrice relictà, gaudebat errare ignotis locis, et videre ignota flumina studio minuente labo-rem. Ille adit etiam lucentis usque ad imum cuspide. Liquor est per. spicuus: tamen ultima stagni cinguntur vivo cespite, herbisque semper virentibus.

TRANSLATION.

streams, and softens the limbs that are bathed in it: the cause is secret, but the power of the fountain is well known. The Naïads nursed in Idean caves a child born to Mercury by the Cytherean goddess: his face was such wherein you might easily trace the features both of father and mother; he also had his name from both. He, when he was arrived at his fifteenth year, forsook his native mountains, and leaving Ida, where he had been nursed, rejoiced to wander over unknown regions, and visit unknown rivers; curiosity lessening the fatigue. went to the Lycian cities, and the Carians that border upon the Lycians; here he saw a fountain, whose waters were clear and transparent to the very bottom; no fenny reeds, nor barren sedges, nor pointed rushes deformed its banks: the water is bright, yet the brink of the lake is edged round with a border of verdant turf, and a nymph

285. Unde sit infamis.] Hermaphroditus, a most lovely and beautiful youth, was the son of Mercury and Venus; he was educated by the Naïads in Ida, a mountain of Phrygia. Leaving these seats, he came into Caria, and highly pleased with the sight of a fountain, whose waters were clear and transparent, he went into it to bathe; Salmacis, the nymph of the fountain, struck with his amiable appearance, leapt in after him, and holding him closely in her embraces, prays heaven that they may be united into one. Hermaphroditus finding himself now to partake of the nature of both sexes, implores his parents, that the waters of that fountain might have the same effect upon all that afterward entered into them.

As to what may have given rise to this fable, take the following account from Banier: "there was in Caria, near to the city of Halicarnassus, as we learn from Vitruvius, a fountain which served to humanize some barbarians, who having been driven out by the colony which the Argives established in that city, were obliged to come thither to draw water. Their commerce with the Greeks not only rendered them more polite, but made them give also into the luxury of that voluptuous people; and this circumstance was what gave to that fountain the reputation of changing the

296. Lucias.] Lycia was a province of Asia Minor; Caria another province, adjoining to Lycia.

culum, nec pictas phare-

Nympha colit stagnum; Nympha colit : sed nec venatibus apta, nec arcus sed nec apta venatibus, Aympha contr. set nec quæ contendere cursu; nec quæ solent nectere Flectere quæ solent, nec quæ contendere cursu; arcus, nec que soleat Solaque Naïadum celeri non nota Dianæ. que Naidum non nota Sæpe suas illi fama est dixisse sorores: suas sorores sape dix- Salmaci, vel jaculum, vel pictas sume pharetras: isse illi: Salmaci, sume Et tua cum duris venatibus otia misce. pharetras, et misce tua Nec jaculum sumit, nec pictas illa pharetras: bus. Manec sumit ja- Nec sua cum duris venatibus otia miscet. tras, nec miscet sua otia Sed modò fonte suo formosos perluit artus; 310 cum duris renatibus. See Citoriaco deducit pectine crines:
sed modo pertuit for sepe Citoriaco deducit pectine crines:
mosis artus suo fonte, Et quid se deceat, spectatas consulit undas.
sepe deducit crines ci. toriaco pectine, et con Nunc perlucenti circumdata corpus amictu, sult spectatas undas Mollibus aut foliis, aut mollibus incubat herbis. quid deceat se. Nanc Monthous aut folis, aut monthous incubat herbis. eireumdata corpus per-lucenti amictu, incubat aut mollibus folis, aut Cum puerum vidit: visumque optavit habere. 316 mollibus herbis. Sæpe legit flores, et legebat fortt tunc quoque, cum puerum vidit, etsi properabat adire, fortt tunc quoque, cum vidit puerum, optavit. Quam se composuit, quam circumspexitamictus, que habere eum visum. Et consistential puerum, optavit. que habere eum visum. Et finxit vultum ; et meruit formosa videri. properabat adire, ante-Tunc sic orsa loqui; puer ô dignissime credi 320 quam circumspexit a Esse Deus; seu tu Deus es, potes esse Cupido: quam circumsperit a Esse Deus; seu tu Deus es, potes esse Cupido: mictus, et fait vultum, Sive es mortalis: qui te genuêre beati, sa. Tunc estorsa loqui sic: 0 puer dignissime Et frater felix, et fortunata profectò sic: 0 puer dignissime Si qua tibi soror est, et quæ dedit ubera nutrix. es deus potes esse Cupido; sive es mortalis, qui genuêre te sunt beati, et frater est felix, et profectò soror, si qua est tibi, est fortunata, et nutrix quæ dedit ubera.

TRANSLATION.

ever dwells in the green grass; but neither fit for hunting, nor skilled to bend the bow, nor practised in the chase, and the only one of all the Naïads not known to swift Diana. We learn from Fame, that her sisters often urged her; Salmacis, take a dart or painted quiver, and mix your ease with the hardy toils of hunting: but she neither takes a dart, nor painted quiver, nor mixes her ease with the hardy toils of hunting, but sometimes bathes her comely limbs in her own spring, and often smooths her locks with a comb of box wood, and surveying herself in the stream, consults what may best become her. covering her body with a transparent garment, she reposes on the soft leaves, or the soft grass. Often she employs herself in gathering flowers, and then by chance was gathering some, when she saw the boy, and wished to enjoy whom she saw. But although she hastened to address the youth, yet she did not advance till she had adjusted her mien, looked round that her robe sat well, settled her looks with nicest care, and merited to be thought beautiful: then thus began to speak: O youth, worthy to be believed a god: If you are a god, undoubtedly the god of love; if a mortal, happy they who begot you, happy your brother, and happy indeed your sister, if any such you have, and the

NOTES.

311. Citoriaco pectine.] That is, a torum, a mountain of Galatia, aboundcomb of box-wood, so called from Ciing in this kind of wood.

Sed longè cunctis longèque potentior illis, 325 sed si qua sponsa est tibi, si dignabere quam Si qua tibi sponsa est; si quam dignabere tædâ, exest longe, longère. Hæc tibi sive aliqua est; mea sit furtiva voluptas: tis, sive aliqua est hæc seu nulla est, ego sim: thalamumque ineamus futiva, seu nulla est; ego sim: eundem.

Naïs ab his tacuit. Pueri rubor ora notavit

Nescia quid sit amor: sed et erubuisse decebat. tavit ora pueri, nescia quid amor sit, sed et de-Hic color aprica pendentibus arbore pomis, Aut ebori tincto est, aut sub candore rubenti, Cùm frustrà resonant æra auxiliaria, Lunæ. Poscenti Nymphæ sine fine sororia saltem 334 resonant. Ait nymphæ Oscula, jamque manus ad eburnea colla ferenti, poscenti sine fine oscula Saltem sororia, jamque Desinis? an fugio, tecumque, ait, ista relinquo? ferenti manus ad eburnea colla. Desinis? an fugio, et retinquo ista Hospes ait: simulatque gradu discedere verso. Tum quoque respiciens, fruticumque recondita pest tibi, simulatque sylvâ Poscenti Nymphæ sine fine sororia saltem 334 gra auxiliaria frustra resonant. Ait nymphæ

Delituit: flexumque genu submisit: at ille, 340 Tum quoque respiciens, reconditaque sylva fru-Ut puer, et vacuis ut inobservatus in herbis Huc it; et hinc illuc: et in alludentibus undis Summa pedum, taloque tenus vestigia tingit. Summa pedum, taloque tenus vestigia tingit.

Nec mora; temperie blandarum captus aquarum,
Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit.

345 in diudentibus undis.
Nec mora: captus temVec mora: captus t Tum verò obstupuit: nudæque cupidine formæ Salmacis exarsit: flagrant quoque lumina Nym-mina de tenero corpore.

Tum verò Salmacis obstruptit, francis obstruptit, exarsitque cu-

pidine nudæ formæ; lumina Nymphes quoque flagrant. TRANSLATION. nurse who gave you her breasts; but happy, far more happy than all these, is she, if you call any one your bride, or design to grant to any the honour of the nuptial torch. If already you have a spouse, indulge me a stolen embrace; if not, accept of me, and let us enter the same bedchamber. The Naïad, after this, was silent; the boy's face was marked with blushes; he was a stranger to love, but his blushes greatly became him, his colour resembled that of apples hanging on a tree open to the sun, of stained ivory, or the moon colouring under her brightness, when the auxiliary brass resounds in vain. The nymph desiring without ceasing such kisses at least as he might give to a sister, and now raising her hands to his ivory neck; Will you desist, says he, or must I fly, and abandon both these places and you? Salmacis was afraid, and said, Stranger, I freely give up those places to you, and pretends to move off with a retreating pace: then also looking back, and hid under a covert of shrubs, she lay there concealed, and put down her bended knees to the ground. He, but a boy, and thinking himself unobserved upon the silent green, trips round and round the fountain, and dips first the soles of his feet, and then as far as the ankles in the sporting stream, (Waters playing to the shore.) Nor is there any delay; but pleased with the refreshing coolness of the inviting waters, he strips the airy garments from off his delicate limbs.

cebat erubuisse. Hic color est pomis pendenti-bus aprica arbore, aut tineto ebori, authunæ rubenti sub candore, cum ticum, delituit, submi-sitque flexum genu. At ille ut puer, et ut inob-servatus in vacuis herperie blandarum aquaNon aliter quam cum Phabus nitidissimus puro orbe, refuritur opposità imagine speculi; vixque patitur ampleti cum, jam amens male continet se. Ille corpore, applauso cuvis palmis, desilit velox in latices, ducensque brachia alterna translucet in liquidisaquis, ut si quis tegat eburneu signa, vel candida lillu claro vitro. Nais exclumat vicimus; en est meus, et omniveste jacta procul, immittitur medis undis, tent que pugnacem, carpitque luctatque mans, tangitque invita pectora, et circumfanditur juveni, nune hac, nune il-lae. Denique implicat micntem contra, volentenque elubi, ut serpens quam regia ales sustinet, rapitque sublimem. Illa pendens alligat caput pedesque vis et implicat spatitantes alas caudà; ut-ve hedera solent intexere longos romi parte.

Non aliter, quam cum puro nitidissimus orbe Opposita speculi referitur imagine Phæbus. Vixque moram patitur; vix jam sua gaudia dif-350 Jam cupit amplecti; jam se malè continet amens. Ille cavis velox applauso corpore palmis, Desilit in latices: alternaque brachia ducens In liquidis translucet aquis: ut eburnea si quis Signa tegat claro, vel candida lilia, vitro. Vicimus, en meus est, exclamat Naïs: et omni Veste procul jactà, mediis immittitur undis: Pugnacemque tenet: luctantiaque oscula carpit: Subjectatque manus, invitaque pectora tangit: Et nunc hac juveni, circumfunditur illac. Denique nitentem contra, elabique volentem Implicat, ut serpens, quam regia sustinet ales;

Utve solent hederæ longos intexere truncos: 365 Utque subæquoribus deprensum Polypus hostem Continet, ex omni demissis parte flagellis. Perstat Atlantiades; sperataque gaudia Nymphæ.

Sublimemque rapit; pendens caputilla, pedesque

Alligat; et cauda spatiantes implicat alas.

texere longos truncos, utque potypus continet hostem deprensum sub aquoribus, flagellis demissis ex omni parte. Atlantiades perstat, denegatque nympha sperata gaudia.

TRANSLATION.

Then was Salmacis astonished, and inflamed with the desire of his naked body; the eyes too of the nymph burn, as when the sun shining with a clear orb is reflected from the opposite image in a glass: scarce can she bear delay, scarce defer the wished-for joy; already she desires to embrace him, already distracted with love, she hardly contains He, clapping his body with his hollow palms, swiftly leaps into the water, and throwing out his arms in alternate strokes, shines in the limpid stream, as if any one should shut images of ivory, or white lilies within a crystal case. I have prevailed, cries the Naïad; he is mine; and throwing all her clothes to some distance, jumps into the middle of the stream, and holds him, struggling to get loose, and snatches reluctant kisses, and puts down her hands, and touches his unwilling breast, and writhes herself round him, now one way, now another. In fine, as he is striving to get from her, and endeavours, if possible, to escape, she folds herself about him like a serpent, when borne aloft by the regal bird: she, as she hangs in the air, ties up his head and feet, and with her tail entangles his spreading wings; and as ivy uses to creep round the tall trunks of trees, or the poly-

NOTES.

366. Polypus.] A kind of fish, so called from the great number of its feet, wherewith it entangles its prey.

368. Atlantiades.] Hermaphroditus,

the great grandson of Atlas; for Atlas was the father of Maia, Maia the mother of Mercury, and Mercury begot Hermaphroditus.

Denegat: illa premit; commissaque corpore toto Sicutinhærebat, Pugnes licet, improbe, dixit, 370 Non tamen effugies. Ita Dî jubeatis, et istum Nulla dies à me, nec me seducat ab isto.

Vota suos habuêre Deos: nam mista duorum Corpora junguntur: faciesque inducitur illis Una: velut si quis conducta cortice ramos, 375 Crescendo jungi, pariterque adolescere cernat. Sic ubi complexu coïerunt membra tenaci, Nec duo sunt, et forma duplex, nec fœmina dici, Nec puer ut possint: neutrumque, et utrumque videntur.

Ergò ubi se liquidas, quò vir descenderat, undas 380

Semimarem fecisse videt, mollitaque in illis Membra; manus tendens, sed jam non voce virili Hermaphroditus ait, Nato date munera vestro, Et pater et genitrix, amborum nomen habenti: Quisquis in hos fontes vir venerit, exeatinde 385 Semivir; et tactis subitò mollescat in undis. Motus uterque parens nati rata vota biformis Fecit, et incerto fontem medicamine tinxit.

Illa premil, sieutque inhærebat commissa inhærebat toto corpore, dixit: Improbe, licet pugnes, ta-men non effugies, Dii jubcatis ita, et nulla dies scdueat istum d me, nec me ab isto. Vota habuêre suos deos; nam corpora mixta duorum junguntur, faciesque una induitur illis, ve-lut si quis cernut ramos conducta cortice, jungi crescendo, adotescereque pariter. Sic ubi membra coierunt tenaci complexu, nec sunt duo, et forma est duplex, ut possint di-ci nee famina, nec pu-er; videnturque neutrum et utrumque. Ergo ubi videt liquidus undas quo descenderat vir, fecisse se semima-rem, membraque esse moltita in illis, Hermaphroditus tendeus manus, ait; sed non jam virili voce: O et pater, et genitrix, date munera vestro nato habenti nomen amborum, ut quisquis vene-rit vir in hos fontes, exeat inde semilir; et mollescat subità in tac-

tis undis. Uterque parens motus, fecit vota biformis nati rata, et tinzit fontem incerto medicamine.

TRANSLATION.

pus holds fast his enemy catched under the waves, by letting down his claws on all sides. The descendant of Atlas still persists, and denies the nymph the hoped-for joy; she presses hard, and clinging to him by every limb, Though you thus struggle, says she, perverse youth, yet shall you not escape; so may the gods ordain, and let no day separate him from me, or sever me from him. Her prayers were heard by the gods; for the bodies of both were united in one, and the same face is spread over them; as if any one should see branches under a common rind unite in growing, and shoot up together. Thus, when their bodies met together in a strict embrace, they are no more two, but a single body under a double form; such as could not be called either woman or boy, it seems neither, and yet is both. When, therefore, Hermaphroditus perceived that the waters, into which he had descended a man, had partly changed his sex, and that his limbs were softened in them, stretching out his hands, he said, but not now with the voice of a man; O father and mother, grant this request to your son, who bears the name of both: whoever enters into this fountain a man, let him come out but half a man, and suddenly grow effeminate in the waters he touches. Both parents, moved, confirmed the request of their two-shaped son, and tinged the fountain with an ambiguous medicine.

VI. Fmis erat dietis, et adhue proles Minyeia urget opus, spernitque deum, profanutque festum; cùm apparentia obstreputer runcis sonis; et tibia aduneo cornu, arque tinula sonant; myrrhaque erocique medolent: resque major fide, telæ capêre virescere, vestisque pendens frondescere in faciem hedera. Para abit in vites: et qua modò fuerunt fila, mutantur palmite: pampinus exit de stamine. Purpura accommodat falgorem pictis uvis. Jamque dies erat exactus, tempusque subiat, quod tu possis dicere nec tenebras, nee lucem, sed confinia tamen dubia noctis cum luce. Tecta repentè videntùr quati, pinguesque tampades ardere, et ades collucere rutilis ignibus, falsaque simulachra savaram ferarum ulu-lare. Sorores jundudum exositanus visita diane.

VI. Finis erat dictis: et adhuc Minyeïa proles Urget opus, spernitque Deum, festumque profanat: 390

Tympana cùm subitò non apparentia raucis Obstrepuêre sonis: et adunco tibia cornu, Tinnulaque æra sonant: redolent myrrhæque,

innulaque æra sonant: redolent myr crocique:

Resque fide major, cœpêre virescere telæ, Inque hederæ faciem pendens frondescere vestis. Pars abit in vites: et quæ modò fila fuerunt, 396 Palmite mutantur: de stamine pampinus exit: Purpura fulgorem pictis accommodat uvis. Jamque dies exactus erat, tempusque subibat, Quod tu nec tenebras, nec posses dicere lucem; Sed cum luce tamen dubiæ confinia noctis. 401 Tecta repentè quati, pinguesque ardere videntur Lampades, et rutilis collucere ignibus ædes: Falsaque sævarum simulacra ululare ferarum. Fumida jamdudum latitant per tecta sorores; 405 Diversæque locis ignes ac lumina vitant.

lare. Sorores jamdudum latitant per fumida teeta, diversaque locis, vitant ignes et lumina.

TRANSLATION.

VI. There was now an end of their stories; but the daughters of Minyas still urge tasks, and despise the gods, and profane his festival; when on a sudden unseen timbrels alarmed them with their hoarse sounds; the flute too, with the crooked horn and tinkling brass, resound; saffron and myrrh shed their fragrant odours: and an accident almost beyond belief; their webs began to look green, and the hanging cloth to sprout out in leaves resembling those of ivy; part is changed into vines, and what before were threads, have now the appearance of soft tendrils. Vine branches spring from the looms, and the purple lends And now the day was ended, its splendour to the painted grapes. and the time come on, which can neither be called darkness nor light, but the dubious confines of night and day: suddenly the house seems to shake, and blazing torches burn, and the whole fabric shines with bright fires, and deceitful forms of savage wild beasts howl. Already the sisters hide themselves in the smoking house, and all, running different ways, endeavour to avoid the light and fires: but while they thus seek to lurk, a thin membrane overspreads their tender limbs, and light pinions enclose their arms; nor does the darkness suffer them to know by what means they lost their former shape. They were not borne

NOTES.

399. Finis erat dictis.] The daughters of Minyas, Alcithoe, Arsinoe, and Leucothoe, still persisting in their obstinacy, and refusing to join in the worship of Bacchus, are transformed into bats.

All that mythologists say upon this

fable is, that these sisters, after whom an exact search was made, having privately left the city; the Thebans, to conciliate greater veneration for the god, published the story of their being transtormed in this manner. Dumque petunt latebras; parvos membrana per artus

Porrigitur, tenuique inducit brachia pennâ.
Nec, quâ perdiderint veterem ratione figuram,
Scire sinunt tenebræ. Non illas pluma levavit. 410
Sustinuêre tamen se perlucentibus alis,
Conatæque loqui, minimam pro corpore vocem
Emittunt; peraguntque leves stridore querelas,
Tectaque, non sylvas, celebrant: lucemque pe-

Nocte volant. Seroque trahunt à vespere nomen.
VII. Tum verò totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis
Numen erat: magnasque novi matertera vires
Narrat ubique Dei: de totque sororibus expers
Una doloris erat, nisi quem fecêre sonores.

bras, membranu porrigitur per parvos artus,
inducitque brachia tenui pennà. Nec tencbra sinunt scire quà
ratione perdiderint vetercm figuram. Pluma non levavit illas,
tamen sustinuêre se
per lucentibus alts, conataque loqui, emittunt minimum vocem
pro corpore; peraguntque querelas levi
stridore. Celebrantque lecta, non sylvas,
perosaque lucem, votant nocte; trahuntque nomen à sero vespere.
VII. Tum verò nu-

Dumque petunt late-

VII. Tum verò numen Bacchi erat memorabile totis Thebis, materteraque ubique narrat mugnas vires

novi dei, unaque erat de tot sororibus expers doloris, nisi quem sorores fecere.

TRANSLATION.

up by feathers, and yet they supported themselves by pellucid wings. Endeavouring to speak, they utter a voice weak and feeble, proportioned to their small bodies, and express their low complaints in a squeaking sound. They frequent houses, not woods, and, hating the day, fly abroad in the night, and derive their name from the late evening star.

VII. The deity of Bacchus was now acknowledged over all Thebes: and his aunt *Ino* every where relates the power of the new god: of so many sisters, she alone was exempt from grief, unless what was occasioned by her sisters. Juno beheld her with a soul elevated and vain,

NOTES.

416. Tum vero totis, &c.] This fable is founded on history, and we have nothing to retrench but the marvellous. Athamas, the son of Æolus, having espoused, after the death of his first wife, Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, soon after divorced her for the sake of Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle. But that princess, being also divorced in her turn, he took back Ino, and by her had Learchus and Mclicerta. Ino could not bear the children of Nephele, because, being first-born, they had the right of succeeding to the crown; and therefore sought, by all manner of ways, to destroy them. As the city of Thebes was at that time afflicted with a cruel famine, which, it is said, she occasioned, by poisoning the grain before it was sown, she made the oracle of Apollo to be consulted upon the subject; and having gained the priests to her interest, it was answered, that, to appease the angry gods, the Thebans must sacrifice the children of Nephele: Phryxus, understanding from

his governor what was contriving against him, causes a vessel to be privately equipped, and having put on board his father's treasures, embarked with his sister Helle, and arrived at Colchos, where he was well received. His sister Helle chanced to fall overboard and was drowned, whence these straights got the name of Hellespont. time Athamas, coming to discover the intrigues of his wife, suffered himself to be so far carried away by his rage, that he slew Learchus, whom Ino loved ten-derly, and wanted to sacrifice her also to his veugeance: that unhappy prin-cess, to avoid the king's fury, fled from the palace with her other son Melicerta, and seeing herself pursued, ascended a rock, whence she precipitated herself into the sea. It was given out, to comfort the rest of that unfortunate family, that the gods had changed Ino and Mclicerta into sea-deities, under the names of Leucothoë and Palemon. Divine ho-nonrs were paid them, and their worship passed into several countries.

Aspicit hanc natis, thalamoque Athamantis habentem 420 Sublimes animos, et alumno numine Juno.

Sublimes animos, et alumno numine Juno. Nec tulit: et secum, Potuit de pellice natus Vertere Mæonios, pelagoque immergere nautas, Et laceranda suæ nati dare viscera matri, Et triplices operire novis Minyeidas alis? 425 Nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores? Idque mihi satis est? Hæc una potentia nostra est? Ipse docet quid agam? Fas est et ab hoste doceri. Quidque furor valeat, Pentheâ cæde satisque Ac super ostendit. Cur non stimuletur, eatque 430 Per cognata suis exempla furoribus Ino?

Penthea cade, quid furor furor voide tono stimuletur suis furoribus, catque per cognata suus exempla furoribus Ino?

Est via declivis funesta nubila taxo:

Ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.

Styx nebulas exhalat iners: umbræque recentes chalat nebulas; imulacraque functasepulchris.

Pallor hyemsque tenent latè loca senta: novique propue recentes, simulacraque functasepulchris.

Quà fit iter, manes Stygiam quod ducit ad urbem loca senta. Manesque voit loca senta undique portas, senta. Manesque voit loca senta undique portas, ducit ad Stygiam urbem sit, aut ubi fera regia nigri ditis sit. Urbs capax habet mille aditus, et portas undique apertas, utque fretum accipit flumina de totà terra,

TRANSLATION.

in her offspring, in her consort Athamas, and in the foster god: she could not bear it, but said within herself, Could one born of an adultress transform the Mæonian sailors, and overwhelm them in the sea, give the bowels of a son to be torn in pieces by his own mother, and cover the three daughters of Minyas with new wings? And can Juno do nothing but lament the griefs unrevenged? Is that enough for me? Is this my only power? Himself teaches me what am I to do. right to profit even by the lessons of an enemy; and as to what madness can do, he has made it appear, and more than so, by the slaughter of Pentheus. Why should not Ino likewise be fired with rage, and go through examples a-kin to those of her sisters? There is a steep declining way, shaded with dismal yew, that, through labyrinths of silence and horror, leads to the infernal abodes; here languid Styx forms continual clouds; along this path the ghosts of those newly deceased, to whom funeral honours have been paid, descend. Paleness and winter every where infest those dreary regions, and the ghosts newly arrived know not the way that leads to the Stygian city, or where to find the palace of grim Pluto. This spacious city has a thousand avenues leading to it, and a thousand gates ever open on all sides; and as the sea receives

NOTES.

. 435. Simulacraque functa sepulchris.]
For such as had not received the rites of

burial, were not allowed to pass the river Styx, as we learn from Homer and others. Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille; nec ulli Exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit. Errant exsangues sine corpore et ossibus umbræ: Parsque forum celebrant, pars ima tecta tyranni; Pars alias artes antiquæ imitamina vitæ Exercent: aliam partem sua pœna coercet. Sustinet ire illuc cœlesti sede relictâ, (Tantum odiis iræque dabat) Saturnia Juno. Quò simul intravit, sacroque à corpore pressum Ingemuit limen; tria Cerberus extulit ora: Et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores 450 Nocte vocat genitas, grave et implacabile numen. Carceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebant; Deque suis atros pectebant crinibus angues. Quâm simul agnôrunt inter caliginis umbras, Surrexêre Deæ. Sedes scelerata vocatur. 455 Viscera præbebat Tityus lanianda; novemque

sic ille locus accipit omnes animas, nec est exiguus ulli populo, sentitve turbam accedere. Umbræ exsan-gues errant sine cor-pore et ossibus. Parsque celebrat forum, pars tecta imi tyranni, pars exercent alias artes imitamina antiquæ vitæ: sua pana coercet aliam partem. Saturnia Juno sedc calesti relictà, sustinet ire illuc; (dabat tantum odiis iraque) quo simul intravit, limenque pressum à sacro corpore ingemuit; Cerberus extulit tria ora, et edidit tres latratus simul. Illa vo-cat sorores genitus nocte, numen grave et implacabile. Sedebant ante fores carceris clausas adamante, pectebantque atros angues

simul dea agnôrunt inter umbras caliginis, surrexere. Sedes vocatur scelerata. Tityus præbebat viscera lanianda,

TRANSLATION.

rivers from all the earth, so does this place receive the souls of all the deceased; nor is it little for any multitude of people, nor feels its streets filled with the crowd. The bloodless ghosts wander without body or bones: some frequent the forum, others the palace of the infernal king; some exercise employments in imitation of their former life, others are confined by the punishments imposed by the Fates. Saturnian Juno, leaving her celestial habitation, submits to go thither, so much was she swayed by anger and resentment; whither, as soon as she entered, and the threshold groaned under the sacred load, Cerberus up-reared his triple mouth, and barked thrice from his triple throat; she calls to her the sisters begotten of Night, cruel and inexorable divinities: they sat before the gates of the prison, barred with adamant, combing from their tresses the baleful snakes. The goddesses, how soon they knew Juno amid the thick shades of darkness that surrounded her, rose up; the place which they guard, is called the place of woe; here Tityus, stretched through a space of nine acres, gave his bowels to be torn by

NOTES.

441. Nec ulli exiguus, &c.] That is, whatever number of ghosts arrive there, it easily receives all, nor is sensible of the increase of number, either because the place itself is of vast extent, or because souls take up no space.

449. Cerberus.] A dog which the poets feigned to be the keeper of Pluto's palace in hell: he is said to have had three heads, and as many necks. Horace calls him Bellua centiceps.

450. Sorores nocte vocat genitas.] The Furies, feigned to be the daughters of Acheron and Night. They were three in number, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra; the avengers of wickedness and

456. Tityus.] The son of Jupiter and Elara, whom, because of his uncommon bulk, the poets fabled to be the son of the earth: he, attempting to ravish Latona, was slain by the arrows of Apollo, and precipitated to hell, where he was condemned to have a vulture constantly preying upon his liver, which was still renewed to perpetuate his torment.

eratque distentus no-vem jugeribus. Nulla aqua deprenduntur ti-bi Tanidale; arbosque qua imminet, effugit. Tu Sisyphe, aut petis, aut urges saxum rui-turum. Ixion volvitur, et sequitur fugitque se. Belidesque ausa moliri tetum suis pa-truetibus, assidua re-petunt undas quas petunt undas quas perdunt. Quos omnes quas postquam Saturnia vidit torvà acie, et ante omnes Ixiona, rursus ab illo adspiciens Si-syphon; inquit: Cur hic è fratribus patitur

Jugeribus distentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullæ Deprênduntur aquæ, quæque imminet, effugit

Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum. Volvitur Ixion: et se sequiturque, fugitque. 460 Molirique suis letum patruelibus ausæ, Assiduæ repetunt, quas perdant, Belides, undas. Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torvâ Vidit, et ante omnes Ixiona: rursus ab illo

Sisyphonaspiciens, cur hic à fratribus, inquit, 465 Perpetuas patitur pænas: Athamanta superbum Regia dives habet: qui me cum conjuge semper perpetuas panas, et di Regia dives nabet: qui me cum ce perpetuas panas, et di Regia dives nabet: qui me cum con con attanta; qui semper sprevit me cum quidque velit: quod vellet, erat ne conjuge? et exponit causas viaque, odique; quidque velit: quod vellet, erat, nè regia Cadmi Sprevit? et exponit causas odiique viæque; Quidque velit: quod vellet, erat ne regia Cadmi

TRANSLATION.

You, Tantalus, can never reach the water that flows round vultures. your lips, and the tree that hangs over you starts backward from your grasp. Sisyphus either runs after, or rolls up the stone, which will soon tumble again from the summit. Ixion is whirled round, and both follows and flies from himself. The daughters of Belus, who dared to contrive the destruction of their husbands, are continually taking up the water which they lose from their leaky vessels. All whom, the daughter of Saturn beholding with a stern air, especially Ixion, and again after him Sisyphus; Why, says she, does this alone of the brothers, languish under perpetual torments? While a lofty palace receives haughty Athamus, who with his wife always despised me. She then opens to the furies the cause of her hatred and journey, and what she wanted of them: it was her will, that the race of Cadmus be ut-

457. Tantale.] Tantalus was the son of Jupiter; his crime is differently told by the poets. Some will have it that he betrayed the secrets of the gods intrusted to him; others, that at an entertainment he gave the gods, he caused his son Pelops to be served up. His punishment of suffering the greatest extremity of hunger and thirst, amid provisions of all kinds within his reach, is universally known.

459. Sisyphe.] Sisyphus was the son of Æolus, infamous for his robberies, wherewith he greatly infested Attica: he was at length slain by Theseus, and was in hell condemned to the punishment of rolling up a great stone to the top of a mountain, which he had no souner done, than it tumbled down again, and renewed his labour.

460. Ixion.] Who being advanced by Jupiter to heaven, had the presumption to make an attempt upon Juno; Jupiter formed a cloud in her shape, on which he begot the Centaurs. He was afterward cast into Hell, and made fast to a wheel that incessantly turns round.

462. Belides.] The grand-daughters of Belus; for Belus had two sons, Danaus and Ægyptus: the first had fifty daughters, and the other as many sons. These latter demanded the fifty daughters in marriage; but Danaus having learnt from an oracle of Apollo, that he should be some time or other slain by one of the sons of Ægyptus, gave it in charge to his daughters, that they should each the first night murder her husband. They all (the youngest, Hypermnestra, excepted) complied with the command of their father. Lyncans, who alone of all the fifty escaped, afterward slew Danaus. They were in hell condemned to the punishment of drawing water in sieves, which, as they are unable to hold it for any time, constantly renews their labour.

staret; et ut sorores

traherent Athamantia

in facinus. Confundit in jactius. Confunction imperium, promissa, preces, in unum sollicitatque Deas. Junone locuta hac sic, Tisiphone ut erat turbata,

movit canos capillos et

rejecit ab ore obstantes colubras. Atque infit ita; non opus est lon-gis ambagibus, puta quacunque jubes fac-ta: desere inamabile

regnum, referque te ad

auras melioris cali. Juno redit lata, quam

parantem intrare cæ. lum, Thaumantias Iris lustravit roratis

aquis. Nec mora; Tisiphone importuna, su-

mit facem madefactam sanguine; induiturque

pallam rubentem flui-

do cruore ; incingiturque torto angue, egre-diturque domo. Luc-

tus, et pavor, et ter-ror, insaniaque trepi-do vultu, comitantur euntem. Constiterat

limine, postes Æolii feruntur tremuisse,

pallorque infecit fores acernas; solque fugit locum. Conjux est ex-

territamonstris.Athamas est territus, pa-

Staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores. Imperium, promissa, preces, confundit in unum, Sollicitatque Deas. Sic hæc Junone locutâ, Tisiphone canos, ut erat turbata, capillos Movit: et obstantes rejecit ab ore colubras. Atq;ita, Nonlongis opus estambagibus, infit, 475 Facta puta, quæcunque jubes: inamabile regnum Desere: teque refer cœli melioris ad auras. Læta redit Juno: quam cælum intrare parantem Roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris. Nec mora; Tisiphone madefactam sanguine su-

Importuna facem: fluidoque cruore rubentem Induitur pallam; tortoque incingitur angue: Egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem, Et Pavor, et Terror, trepidoque Insania vultu. Limine constiterat; postes tremuisse feruntur 485 Æolii; pallorque fores infecit acernas; Solque locum fugit: monstris exterrita conjux, Territus est Athamas: tectoque exire parabant. Obstitit infelix, aditumque obsedit Erinnys: Nexaque vipereis distendens brachia nodis, 490 Cæsariem excussit: motæ sonuêre colubræ.

rabantque exire tecto. Infelix Erinnys obstitit, obseditque aditum, distendensque bruchia nexalvipereis nodis, excussit casariem, mota colubra sonuêre.

TRANSLATION.

terly extirpated, and that the sisters might involve Athamas in some dreadful crime; she joins promises, commands, and entreaties together, and solicits the goddesses. Juno having ended, Tisiphone, stung with rage, shakes her hoary tresses, and threw back from her mouth the snakes creeping round it, and thus began: There is no need of long formal speeches: imagine your commands already executed, abandon this hateful kingdom, and return to breathe the air of a better region. Juno returns joyful, whom, as she entered heaven, Iris, the daughter of Thaumas, purified by springling upon her celestial dew. Nor was there any delay; the cruel Tisiphone catches a torch soaked in blood, and covers herself with a cloak red with fluid gore; then begirt with a twisted snake, she leaves the dark realms: Grief and Fear, and Terror and Madness, with a trembling countenance, attend her; she stopped at the house of Athamas, the Æolian door-posts shook, a paleness spread itself over the maple gates, and the sun shrunk from his place: his wife is terrified by these prodigies, Athamas too is terrified, and both prepare to leave the house; the baneful fury stood in the way, and beset the passage; then extending her arms twisted round with folds of vipers, shook her locks; the snakes thus tossed, are beard to dash against each other; some lie scattered upon her shoulders, others

NOTES.

^{479.} Thaumantias Iris.] Iris was the daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and the messenger of Juno.

Parsque jacens humeris; yars lapsæ circum tempora, dant sibila, vomuntque samiem, coruscantque linguas. Inde abrumpit duos angues medis crinibus, immisitque raptos, pestifera manu. At illi pererrant sinus Inöos Athamantuesgue, inspirantque graves animas, nec ferunt ulla vuluera membris. Mens est, quæ centiat diros icus. Erinnys attulerat quoque secum monstra iquidi veneri spumas Cerberei oris, et virus Echidne, errorcsque vagos, obliviaque caca mentis, et scelus, et lacrymas, rabiemque, et anorem cadis, omiat rita simul: qua mixta recenti sanguine, et versata virdicicata, coverat cavo are. Dumque illi pavent; vertii furiale venenum in pectus amborum, movitque intima præcordia: tum face sapius juctata per eundemorbem, consequitur ignes velociter motos, ignibus. Sic victrix, potensque justa, redit ad inania regnam. Prottnus Eolides furibundus in media auta, clamat: Iò comites, pandite retia hi

Parsque jacens humeris; pars circum tempora lapsæ

Sibila dant, saniemque vomunt, linguasque co-

ruscant:

Inde duos mediis abrumpit crinibus angues;
Pestiferâque manu raptos immisit. At illi 495
Inöosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant
Inspirantq; graves animas; nec vulnera membris;
Ulla ferunt. Mens est, quæ diros sentiat ictus.
Attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni,
Oris Cerberei spumas, et virus Echidnæ; 500
Erroresque vagos, cæcæque oblivia mentis,
Et scelus, et lacrymas, rabiemque et cædis amorem;

Omnia trita simul: quæ sanguine mistâ recenti Coxerat ære cavo, viridi versata cicutâ.

Dumque pavent illi; vertit furiale venenum 505
Pectus in amborum: præcordiaque intima movit.
Tum face jactatâ per eundem sæpius orbem,
Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.
Sic victrix, jussique potens, ad inania magni
Regna redit Ditis: sumptumque recingitur anguem.

Protinus Æolides mediâ furibundus in aulâ Clamat Iô comites, his retia pandite sylvis: Hîc modò cum geminâ visa est mihi prole leæna.

mites, pandite retia his sylvis; hic leana est modò visa mihi cum gemina prole.

TRANSLATION.

sliding round her temples, utter dreadful hissings, and vomit gore, and dart their forky tongues; she immediately, with pestiferous hand, tearing two snakes from her middle locks, throws them at Ino and Athamas; they creep round, and cling to their bosoms, and fire their souls with frantic rage, nor are their bodies affected with any wounds, the mind alone feels the dire contagion. She had also brought with her a monstrous composition of liquid poison; some foam of the mouth of Cerberus, and venom of the hydra, and wandering errors, and the forgetfulness of a blind mind, and villany, and tears, and rage, and the love of murder, all pounded together, which mixing with fresh blood, she boiled in a brazen kettle, and stirred about with a stalk of green hemlock; and while they stand trembling, she throws the furious poison into both their breasts, and disturbs their inmost bowels: then often tossing her torch in the same round, still urges the agitated fires, and adds flame to flame. Thus triumphant, and discharged of the commands of the goddess, she returns to the shady realms of Pluto, and lays aside the snakes wherewith she had been wrapt round.

Immediately the son of Æolus, filled with rage and madness, cries ont in the middle of his palace, Ho, companions, spread your nets in these woods, for here I just now saw a lioness with her two young; and frantic,

Utque feræ, sequitur vestigia conjugis, amens:
Deq; sinu matris ridentem et parva Learchum 515
Brachia tendentem rapit, et bis terque per auras
More rotat fundæ: rigidoque infantia saxo
Discutit ossa ferox. Tum denique concita mater,
(Seu dolor fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni;)
Exululat; passisque fugit malè sana capillis 520
Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis,
Evõe Bacche sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno
Risit: et, Hos usus præstet tibi, dixit, alumnus.
Imminet æquoribus scopulus: pars ima cavatur
Fluctibus, et tectas defendit ab imbribus undas:
Summa riget, fontemque in apertum porrigit
æquor.

Occupat hunc (vires insania fecerat) Ino:
Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore,
Mittit, onusque suum: percussa recanduit unda.
At Venus immeritæ neptis miserata labores, 530
Sic patruo blandita suo est: O numen aquarum,
Proxima cui cœlo cessit, Neptune, potestas;
Magna quidem posco: sed tu miserere meorum,
Jactari quos cernis in Iönio immenso:
Et Dîs adde tuis. Aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est:
Si tamen in dio quondam concreta profundo 536

amensque sequitur vestigia conjugis ut feræ; rapitque de sinu matris Leurehum ridentem, tendentemque parva bruchia, et rotat eum bis quaterque per auras more funda, feroxque discutit infantia ossa rigido saxo. Tum denique mater concita, (seu dolor fecit hoc, seu causa sparsi veneni) exululat, malèque sana, fugit passis capillis. Ferensque te parvum Melicertu nudis lacertis, sonat Evôe Bacche. Juno risit sub nomine Bacchi, et dixit; Atumnus præstet tibihos usus: scopulus imminet aquoribus: ima purs cavatur flue-tibus, et defendit tactasundas ab imbribus. Summa riget, porri-gitque apertum fron-tem in aquor. Ino oc-cupat hunc (enim in-sania fecerat vires) tardataque nullo timore mittit se, onusque suum super pontum. Unde percussa recanduit. At Venus miseduit. rata labores immeritæ neptis, sic est blanditu sno putruo. O Neptune, numen aquarum, cui

magna, sed tu miserere meorum, quos cernis jactari in immenso Ionio, et adde eos tuis diis. Est et mihi gratia aliqua ponto: si tamen fui quondam spuma concreta in dio profundo.

TRANSLATION.

follows the footsteps of his wife as of a wild beast: then snatching Learchus from the bosom of his mother, smiling, and holding out his little arms, twice or thrice whirls him round in the air, in the manner of a sling, and dashes, outrageous, his infant bones against the hard stone: then at length his mother roused, (whether through occasion of her grief, or the fatal poison spread over her) howls, and now quite distracted, flies with her hair dishevelled, and carrying little Melicerta in her naked arms, cries, Evoe Bacchus. At the name of Bacchus Juno laughed, and said, May the god you have nursed, do you this only There is a rock that hangs over the sea, whose lower part is hollowed by the waves, and defends the waters sheltered under it from rain: the summit is steep and pointed, and stretches out a front over the wide sea; this Ino mounts, for madness had given her strength, and awed by no fear, casts herself and her little child into the sea. The billows, broken by her fall, are white with foam. pitying the misfortunes of her guiltless grand-daughter, thus in soothing words addressed her uncle; O Neptune, god of the waters, who art possessed of a power next to that which rules the heavens, I indeed request great things; but shew some compassion to a kindred race, whom you see tossed about upon the vast Ionian sea, nor disdain to receive them into the number of your gods: I sure, ought to have some interest with the god of the sea, if indeed I once was foam concreted in

et nomen Graium ma-net mihi ab illa. Neptunus annuit oranti, et abstulit illis quod fuit mortale, imposuit-que majestatem verendam; novavitque simul nomen faciemque, dix-itque deum Palamona, cum matre Leucothoc. VIII. Comites Sidoniæ, seeutæ signa pedum quantum valuere, videre novissima primo saxo, ratæque nec esse dubium de morte, scissæ quoad capillos cum veste, deplanxere do-mum Cadmeida palmis. Feeereque invidiam dex, ut parum justa, nimiumque sava in pellice. Juno non tulit convicia: et dixit: Faciam vos ipsas maxima monumenta meæ sævidicta. Nam quæ fucrat præcipuè pia, inquit; Persequar reginam in freta; datura saltum, hand natuit neguen

freta; datura sattum, haud potuit usquam moveri, cohæsitque adfixa scopulo. Altera, dum, tentat ferire pectora solito plangore; sentit lacertos tentatos

riguisse. Illa, ut fortè tetenderat manus in

undas maris, facta saxea, porrigit manus

Spuma fui, Graiumque manet mihi nomen ab illâ. Annuit oranti Neptunus; et abstulit illis Quod mortale fuit; majestatemque verendam Imposuit: nomenque simul, faciemque novavit: Leucothoëque, deum, cum matre Palæmona dixit.

VIII. Sidoniæ comites, quantum valuêre, secutæ Signa pedum, primo vidêre novissima saxo: Nec dubium de morte ratæ, Cadmeïda palmis Deplanxere domum scisse cum veste capillos 545 Utque parum justæ, nimiùmque in pellice sævæ Invidiam fecêre Deæ: convicia Juno

Non tulit: et, Faciam vos ipsas maxima, dixit, Sævitiæ monumenta meæ. Res dicta secuta est. Nam quæ præcipuè fuerat pia, Persequar, inquit, In freta reginam: saltumque datura, moveri 551 Haud usqaam potuit: scopuloque affixa cohæsit. Altera, dum solito tentat plangore ferire

Pectora, tentatos sentit riguisse lacertos. Illa, manus ut fortè tetenderat in maris undas, 555 Saxea facta manus, in easdem porrigit undas. Hujus, ut arreptum laniabat vertice crinem, Duratos subitò digitos in crine videres.

Quo quæque in gestu deprênditur, hæsit in illo. in easdem undas. Videres digitos hujus, ut laniabat crimen arreptum vertice, subitò duratos in crinc. Quaque hasit in illo gestu in quo deprenditur.

TRANSLATION.

the middle of the deep, and thence derive my Grecian name. Neptune yielded to her request; and taking from them all that was mortal, changed their names, and gave them the form and majesty of gods. Ino took the name of Leucothoë, and Melicerta was the god Palemon.

VIII. Her Sidonian attendants tracing as far as they could the prints of her feet, saw the last upon the very brink of the lock; nor longer doubting of her fate, they tore their hair and garments, and bitterly lamented the house of Cadmus: they threw the odium of all upon Juno, and accused her of injustice, and a too barbarous revenge of her rival. Juno could not bear their reproaches, but said, I will make you also eternal monuments of my cruelty. Her threats were immediately accomplished; for she who had bore her the truest affection, cried, I will follow my queen even into the sea, and striving to jump, stuck fast to the rock, nor could be moved from the place where she stood. Another, while she endeavours to repeat the blows upon her breast, as is usual in sorrow, perceived her arms to become stiff. This, as she stretches out her hands over the waters of the sea, converted into a stone, continues to reach out her hands over the same waters. In another, you might see her fingers suddenly hardened in her hair, as she tore her locks, which she had seized by the roots; in fine, every one remained in that posture in which she had been found at the beginning of her change. Some transformed into birds fly

Pars volucres factæ nunc quoque gurgite in

Æquora distringunt sumptis Ismenides alis.

IX. Nescit Agenorides natam parvumque ne-

potem

Æquoris esse Deos. Luctu serieque malorum Victus et ostentis, quæ plurima viderat, exit Conditor urbe suâ; tanquam fortuna locorum 565 Non sua se premeret: longisque erratibus actus Contigit Illyricos profugâ cum conjuge fines. Jamque malis annisque graves, dum prima re-

Fata domûs, releguntque suos sermone labores; fata domûs, relegunt Num sacer ille meâ trajectus cuspide serpens, 570 Cadmus ait, fuerit; tùm, cùm Sidone profectus Vipereos sparsi per humum nova semina dentes? Quem si cura deûm tam certâ vindicat irâ, Ipse precor serpens in longam porrigar alvum; Dixit; et, ut serpens, in longam tenditur alvum; Duratæque cuti squamas increscere sentit, 576 Nigraque cæruleis variari corpora guttis: In pectusque cadit pronus: commissaque in unum Paulatim tereti sinuantur acumine crura. Brachia jam restant: quæ restant brachia tendit; Etlacrymis peradhuc humana fluentibus ora, 581 tus, cruraque commissa in unum paulatim sinuantur tereti acumine. tendit brachia quæ restant : et lucrymis fluentibus per ora adhuc humana,

Purs sunt factæ volu-cres, quæ Ismenides nunc quoque in illo gurgite destringunt æquora sumptis alis.

IX. Agenorides nescit natum parvumque nepotem esse deos æ-quoris. Conditor, victustuctu, scrieque ma-lorum, et ostentis quæ viderat plurima, exit sua urbe; tanquam fortuna tocorum, non sua fortuna premeret se, actusque longis er-ratibus, contigit Illy-ricos fines cum profu-ga conjuge. Jamque graves malis annisque, dum retractant prima monc, Cadmus are.
Num ille sacer servens, trajectus med pens, trajectus mea cuspide, tum, cim pro-fectus Sidone, sparsi vipercos dentes, nova semina, per humum, fuerit causa horum? Quem si cura deûm, vindicat tam certa ira, precor ut ipse porri-gar serpens in longam alvum. Dixit, et ten-ditur ut serpens in longam alvum, sentit-que squamas increscere duratæ cuti, nigraque corpora varia-ri cæruleis guttis, caditque pronus in pec-Brachia jam restant;

TRANSLATION.

along the same deep, and skim the surface of the waves with their

wings.

IX. The son of Agenor knows not that his daughter and little grandson were changed into sea gods. Compelled by sorrow, and the series of his misfortunes, and those amazing prodigies which he had seen in great number, he flies from the city whereof he was the founder, persuaded, that the fortune of the place, and not his own adverse fate, pursued him; and, after long wandering, arrived at last, with his exiled wife, upon the coast of Illyricum; and now loaden with years and calamities, while they trace back the first sad disasters of their family, and run over in discourse their past misfortunes, Whether, says Cadmus, was that serpent sacred to any deity, which I pierced with my spear, when, having left Sidon, I scattered along the ground the viper's teeth, a kind of seed till then unknown: if for this crime the avenging gods pursue me with so steady a hate, may I also be changed to a serpent, and sweep the ground with a long train. He said; and, changed to a serpent, sweeps the ground with a long train, and perceives scales to crust over his hardened skin, and his black body varied with green spots: he falls prone upon his breast, and his legs, joined into one, by degrees shoot out into a spiry tail; his arms still remain, these he stretches out; and the tears running down his face, yet

dixit: Accede, 8 miserrima conjux accede, tangeque me dum ali-quid de me superest, accipeque manum dum est manus, dum anguis non occupat totum. Ilthe quiden vult loqui plura, sed linguu est repente fissa in duus partes, nec verba suf-ficiunt volenti, quotiesque parut edere ali-quos quæstus, sibilut. Nutura relinquit hanc vocem illi. Conjux fc-riens nūda pectora manu, exclamat: Cadme mane, exucque te infelix his monstris. Cadme, quid hoc? ubi pes? nbi sunt humerique manusque? Et color, et facies, et dum loquor omnia? Cur calestes, non vertitis me quoque in eundem unguem? dixerut. Ille lambebut ora sua conjugis, ibatque in curos sinus veluti cognosceret; et dabat amplexus, putchatque assue-ta colla. Quisquis adest (enim comites aderant) terretur, at dra-cones cristati quoad tubrica colla permut-cent illos, et subitò sunt duo, serpuntque juncto volumine, doncc subière in latebras apAccede, ô conjux, accede, miserrima, dixit; Dumque aliquid superest de me; me tange: manumque

Accipe, dum manus est; dum non totum occu-

pat anguis.

Ille quidem vult plura loqui: sed lingua repentè In partes est fissa duas. Nec verba volenti 586 Sufficiunt: quotiesque aliquos parat edere ques-Sibilat. Hanc illi vocem Natura relinquit. [tus; Nuda manu feriens exclamat pectora conjux, Cadme, mane: teque his, infelix, exue monstris: Cadme, quid hoc? ubi pes? ubi sunt humerique manusque? 591

Et color, et facies, et, dum loquor omnia? Cur non Me quoque, cœlestes, in eundem vertitis anguem? Dixerat; ille suæ lambebat conjugis ora: Inque sinus caros, veluti cognosceret, ibat: 595 Et dabat amplexus; assuetaque colla petebat. Quisquis adest (aderant comites) terretur: at illos Lubrica permulcent cristati colla dracones, Et subitò duo sunt; junctoque volumine serpunt;

Donec in oppositi nemoris subière latebras. 600 Nunc quoque nec fugiunt hominem, nec vulnere lædunt:

positi nemoris. Nunc Quidque priùs fuerint, placidi meminêre o quoque, nec fugiunt hominem, nec ladunt vulnere, placidique dracones meminere quid fuerint priùs. Quidque priùs fuerint, placidi meminêre dracones.

TRANSLATION.

that of a man, Draw near, said he, O wife, draw near, unhappy wife, and while yet any thing of me remains, touch me; take my hand while yet it is a hand, before the serpent wholly possess me. He wanted to say more, but his tongue suddenly divides into two parts; nor, when he aims to speak, has he words at command; but as often as he prepares to express complaints, he does it in hissings; this was all the voice that nature had left him. His wife, beating her naked breast with her hand, cries, Stay, Cadmus, unhappy Cadmus, stay, nor glide away in such a monstrous shape: Cadmus, what means all this? Where is your foot? Where your shoulders and hands? your colour, your face, and, while I speak, every limb? Why, heavenly powers, do you not transform me also into the same kind of serpent? She said; he licked his wife's face, and crept into her dear bosom, as of one he knew, and almost stifles her with embraces, and winds round her well-known neck. Every one present (for they had attendants with them) is terrified; they suddenly become two, and the crested snakes, raising their heads, brandish their smooth necks in air, then, joining fold in fold, creep amicably along till they come within the covert of an adjacent grove. Nor do they now shun the sight of men, or hurt with poisonous wound; but, though serpents, still gentle; they remember what they were before.

X. Sed tamen ambobus versæ solatia formæ Magna nepos fuerat, quem debellata colebat India,quem positis celebrabatAchaïa templis.605 Solus, Abantiades, ab origine cretus eâdem, Acrisius superest, qui mænibus arceat urbis Argolicæ; contraque Deum ferat arma; genusq; Non putet esse Jovis. Neque enim Jovis esse putabat

Persea: quem pluvio Danaë conceperatauro. 610 Mox tamen Acrisium, (tanta est præsentia veri) Tam violâsse Deum, quàm non agnôsse nepotem, Pænitet: impositus jam cælo est alter: at alter Viperei referens spolium memorabile monstri,

X. Scal tomen nepos, quem India debellata colebat; quem Achaia celebrainat ; quem Achaia celebrainat positis templis ; fuerat magna soluita versa forma ambains. Acrisius Abantiades cretus ab eddem origine, solus superest, qui arceat deum menibus Argolica urbis, feratque arma contra cum, putel que nonesse gemis Jovis; neque enim putabat Persea, quam Danai conceptrat pluvio auro, esse gemis Jovis, Tumen (tanta est præsentia vert) mox panitet Acrisium, tum vicilisse deum, quam non egnovisse nepotem. Atter jument.

est jum impositus calo; et alter referens memorabile spolium viperei monstri, TRANSLATION.

X. Yet was it a mighty consolation to both under this change of shape, that they had a grandson, whom India subdued, acknowledged as a god, and all Achaia honoured with temples. Acrisius alone, the son of Abas, descended of the same race, remains, who forbids him the walls of Argos, and bears arms against the god, nor will allow him to be the offspring of Jove: neither indeed did he own Perseus to be the son of Jove, whom Danaë had conceived by a shower of gold. But soon Acrisius (so great is the power of truth) repented both of having

606. Solus Abantiades.] Acrisius, the son of Abas, king of the Argives, and father of Danaë, on whom Jupiter begot Perseus.

610. Quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro.] Jupiter falling in love with the fair Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, converted himself into a shower of gold, that he might get into the tower of brass in which her father had shut her up. This fable took its rise hence, that Acrisius, terrified by the prediction of an oracle, which foretold that he should be one day slain by his own grandson, born of Danaë, had caused her to be shut up in a tower with gates of brass: this precaution, however, was without effect. Prostus the king's brother, falling in love with his niece, found means to bribe the guards, and was admitted: all this was concealed from Acrisius; but Danaë being delivered of Perseus, her father ordered both her and the child to be exposed upon the sea in a pitiful bark, which landed in the island of Scripbus, where Polydectus was king. This prince received them favourably, and took care of the education of young Perseus; but afterward falling in love with Danae, that he might remove Perseus out of the way, he endeavoured to inspire him with a desire of fame, and put him upon the expedition against the Gorgons.

614. Viperei referens spolium memorabile monstri.] This refers to the killing of Medusa, called here ripereum monstrum, because her hair was partly sepents. As Banier has taken a great deal of pains to illustrate this fable, I shall here transcribe what he has said upon

the subject.

It would be tedious to bring together all the fictions that the poets have invented to set off this history. Let us, however, endeavour to explain the most considerable circumstances of this fable, and here to begin with the horse Pegasus, and hero Chrysaor, who are said to have sprung from Medusa's blood. It is probable they were no more than two ships with sails, which lay in some harbour of the isle where Medusa reigned, and which Perseus made use of after killing that princess. These two ships had perhaps upon their stern, the figure of two winged horses, and this gave rise to the fable. And by the figurative expressions, that the Gorgons had hair wreathed with serpents, the teeth of a wild boar, wings of an extraordinary size, claws of bras, and their whole body covered with scales, we are to understand that they went out themselves to war, armed with darts and javelins adorned with brass, and that their ships were extreme good sailers.

carpebat tenerum uëra stridentibus ulis. Cumper Itibycas arenas, que victor penderet super Libycas arenas, quta cruenta Gorgonei capitis cecidere, quas exceptas humus animavit in varios angues, unde illa terra est frequens, infestaque colubris. Inde actus discordibus ventis per immensum aëra, nunc huc, nunc illue, fertur exemplo aquosa nubis, et despectat ca alto athere terras longe seductus; supervolatque totum orbem. Ter vidit gelidas Arctos, ter brachia Cancri; sape ablatus est sub occasus, sape in ortus. Jamque die cadente, ille veritus credere se nocti, constitit in Hesperio orbe, regins Atlantis, petique exiguam requiem, dum Lucifer evocet ignes Aurora, et hurora currus diurnos. He Attas Japetionides fuit prastans cunctos hominumingenticorpore. Ultima tellus, et pontus qui subdit aquora anhelis equis solis, et excipit fessos axes, erat sub hoc rege. Mille gipremebant humum.

Aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis. Cùmque super Libycas victor penderet arenas; Gorgonei capitis guttæ cecidêre cruentæ: Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues. Undè frequens illa est infestaque terra colubris. Indè per immensum ventis discordibus actus, 620 Nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubis aquosæ Fertur: et ex alto seductas æthere longè Despectat terras; totumque supervolat orbem. Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancri brachia vidit: Sæpe sub occasus; sæpe est ablatus in ortus. 625 Jamque cadente die veritus se credere nocti Constitit Hesperio regnis Atlantis in orbe; Exiguamque petit requiem; dum Lucifer ignes Evocet Auroræ; currus Aurora, diurnos. Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præs-630 tans

Japetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus Rege sub hoc et pontus erat, qui Solis anhelis Æquora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes. Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas Errabant: et humum vicinia nulla premebant. 635

sub hoc rege. Mille greges, totidemque armenta errabant illi per herbas, et nulla vicinia premebant humum.

TRANSLATION.

violated the god, and that he had not owned his grandson: the one already is placed in heaven, the other bearing the memorable spoils of the hideous Gorgon, cuts the yielding air with hissing wings; and as the conqueror hung over the Lybian sands, bloody drops of the Gorgon's head fell down, which the ground receiving, animated into various snakes, whence these regions are filled and much infested with serpents.

Thence driven by jarring winds through the boundless expanse of heaven, he is tossed on every side like a stormy cloud, and from the summit of the sky surveys the far-distant earth, and flies over the whole world. Thrice he saw the cold Bear-stars, and thrice the bending arms of the Crab. Oft-times he is hurried to the west, often toward the east; and now day declining, the hero, afraid of trusting to his wings during the darkness of night, stopt in the western part of the world, in the kingdom of Atlas: there he wanted to take a little rest, till the morning-star had ushered in the bright Aurora, and Aurora the Chariot of the Day. Here Atlas, the son of Japetus, reigned, in vastness of body surpassing all men. The utmost boundaries of the world was under this king, and the sea, whose waters are under the panting horses of the sun, and receive nightly the burning axle. A thousand flocks,

NOTES.

620. Inde per immensum.] After the defeat of the Gorgons, Perseus passed through Mauritania, where the famous Atlas reigned. That prince, warned by an oracle to be on his guard against a son of Jupiter, denied him the common rights of hospitality, upon which Perseus

producing the Medusa's head, turned him into a stone; that is, slew him in the mountains which bear his name; and carried off the golden apples from the gardens of the Hesperides, which was kept by a dragon given them from Juno. Arboreæ frondes auro radiante nitentes
Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant,
Hospes, ait Persens illi, seu gloria tangit
Te generis magni: generis mihi Jupiter auctor:
Sive es mirator rerum; mirabere nostras. 640
Hospitium requiemque peto. Memor ille vetustæ
Sortis erat: (Themis hanc dederat Parnassia sortem)

Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro Arbor: et hunc prædæ titulum Jove natus ha-

bebit.

Id metuens, solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas 645 Mœnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi: Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes. Huic quoque, Vade procul, ne longè gloria rerum, Quas mentiris, ait, longè tibi Jupiter absit. Vimque minis addit: foribusq; expellere tentat 650 Cunctantem, et placidis miscentem fortia dictis. Viribus inferior, (Quis enim par esset Atlanti Viribus?) At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra

Accipe munus, ait: lævâque à parte Medusæ Ipse retròversus squallentia prodidit ora. 655 Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas: jam barba, comæque

In sylvas abount: juga sunt humerique manusque squatentia ora Medusæ. Atlas quantus erat, est factus mons. Jam barba eomæque abeunt in sylvas; manus, humerique sunt juga;

Arboreæ frondes, virentes radiante auro, tegebant ramos ex aura, et poma ex auro. Perseus ait illi: hospes, seu gloria magni generis tangit te; Ju-piter est auctor generis mihi, sive es mirator rerum, mirubere, nostras. Peto hospitium requiemque. Ille erat memor vetusta sortis; (ParnassiaThemis dederat hanc sortem) Tempus veniet Atla, quo tua arbor spoliabitur auro, et natus Jore habebit hunc titulum prædæ. Atlas metuens id, clauserat pomaria solidis mæni-bus, et dederat ea serranda vasto draconi; urcebatque omnes ex-ternos suis finibus. Ait quoque huic, Vade procul, ne gloria rerum quas mentiris longe, ne Jupiter longe absit ti-bi. Additque vim mi-nis; tentatque expeltere foribus illum cunctantem, et miscentem fortia cum placidis dic-tis: inferior viribus (enim quis esset par Atlanti viribus?) ait: at quoniam nostra gratia est parvi tibi, ac-cipe hoc munus, ipseque retroversus, prodidit à lævû parte squalentia ora Medu-sæ. Atlas quantus

TRANSLATION.

and as many herds, wander over the grassy plains. No neighbouring states disturb his realms; leaves of trees shining with radiant gold cover golden boughs and golden apples. Illustrious stranger, said Perseus, addressing him, if the glory of a noble race can move you, Jupiter is the author of my race; or if you are an admirer of great exploits, admire mine; I beg for rest and a hospitable reception. He was mindful of an ancient oracle, formerly given by Parnassian Themis: Atlas, a time will come, when your tree will be spoiled of its gold, and a son of Jupiter have the honour of the prize. Fearing this, Atlas had secured his gardens by strong walls, and given them to be kept by a watchful dragon, and would suffer no strangers to enter his kingdom. To our hero likewise he said; Far hence, be gone, or the fame of your pretended exploits, and your relation to Jupiter, are like to avail you but little. He adds violence too to his threats, and endeavours to force him away reluctant, and addressing him sometimes in a resolute tone, sometimes with all the arts of persuasion. Finding himself unequal in strength; for who could pretend to be a match for the great Atlas? Since then, says he, you slight the offer of my friendship, accept this gift; when, turning his head the other way, he exposes from the left the portentous countenance of Medusa: the great Atlas was immediately converted into a mountain; his beard and hair change into woods; his arms and shoulders become precipices; and what was for

et quod fuit caput ante, est eacumen in summo monte. Ossa funt lapis. Tum auc-tus in omnes partes, crevit in immensum, (sie Dii voluistis) et omne calum cum tot sideribus requievit in

X1. Hippotades elau-serat ventos aterno carcere, Luciferque admonitor operum crat ortus clarissimus alto ortus clarissimus atto calo. Ille ligat pedes ab utrăque purte, resumptis pennis, accingiturque unco telo, et findit liquidum aera motis talaribus. Gentibus innumeris relicitarium au infrate circungue infrat tis circumque infra-que; conspicit populos Æthiopum, arra Ce-pheia. Illic immitis

Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte cacumen.

Ossa lapis fiunt: tum partes auctus in omnes Crevit in immensum, (sic Dî statuistis et omne Cum tot sideribus cœlum requievit in illo.

XI. Clauserat Hippotades æterno carcere ventos: Admonitorque operum cœlo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat ille resumptis Parte ab utraq; pedes; teloq; accingitur unco: 665 Et liquidum motis talaribùs aëra findit. Gentibus innumeris circumque infraque relictis, Æthiopum populos, Cepheia conspicit arva.

Illîc immeritam maternæ pendere linguæ Andromedam pænas injustus jusserat Am-670 mon.

Ammon jusserat Andromedam immeritam pendere panas materna lingua.

TRANSLATION.

merly his head, is now the summit of the mountain. His bones grow into solid rock, and increasing on every side, he shoots out to an immense size, (so the gods decreed), affording a support to heaven with its whole host of stars.

XI. The grandson of Hippotes had shut up the winds in their eternal caves; and the Morning star that ushers in the labours of the day now appeared with all his splendour in the high arch of heaven. binds to either foot the wonted wings, and arming himself with a bearded dart, cuts the yielding air with his waving ancles. Leaving nations without number below and around him, he at last reaches the people of Æthiopia, and the realms of Cepheus. Ammon had unjustly doomed guiltless Andromeda to suffer punishment for her mother's crime; whom, when the hero of the race of

662. Clauserat Hippotades.] After the adventure of Atlas, Persens penetrated as far as Æthiopia, where he rescued Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, from the monster to which she was exposed, married her, and brought her with him into Greece; her mother having preferred her beauty to that of the Nereids, the oracle of Ammon pronounced, that her daughter must be exposed upon a rock to a seamonster. It is easy to see, that Ovid grounds this narration of his upon history; but that he borrows the help of fiction by way of ornament to it. Gerard Vossius, who attempted to trace out the mysterious meaning, says, Andromeda had been promised to an insolent, inhuman pirate, who, by his incursions, infested the coasts of Æthiopia, on condition that he would give no molestation to commerce; Perseus, who arrived at that time at Cepheus' court with his small fleet, gave chase to the pirate, slew him and married Andromeda.

662. Hippotades.] Æolus, the son of Jupiter and Acesta, and the grandson of Hippotes. This prince, by an exact observation of the course of the winds, the rising and setting of the stars, the stated seasons of the year, the situation of countries, and the flux and reflux of the sca, arrived at such a knowledge of the weather, that he could with great exactness foretell the approach and duration of a storm. Upon this the poets founded the notion of his being the god of the winds.

670. Ammon.] Jupiter Ammon, who had a temple in the deserts of Lihya, and was worshipped under the form of a ram: he being consulted in regard to the sea-monster, which Nep-tune at the request of the Nereids had sent against the Ethiopians, had answered, that Andromeda must be exposed to it; which the poet here, not without reason, calls an unjust com-

mand.

Quam simul ad duras religatam brachia cautes Vidit Abantiades; nisi quod levis aura capillos Moverat; et trepido manabant lumina fletu: Marmoreum ratus esset opus. Trahit inscius

ignes: Et stupet: et visæ correptus imagine formæ, 675 Pene suas quatere est oblitus in aere pennas. Ut stetit, O, dixit, non istis digna catenis, Sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes : Pande requirenti nomen terræque tuumque; Et cur vincla geras. Primò silet illa : nec au-

Appellare virum virgo: manibusque modestos Celâsset vultus; si non religata fuisset. Lumina, quod potuit, lacrymis implevit obortis. Sæpius instanti, sua nè delicta fateri Nolle videretur, nomen terræque suumque, 685 Tandem, ne videretur Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ, Indicat, et, nondum memoratis omnibus, unda Insonuit: veniensque immenso bellua ponto Eminet: et latum sub pectore possidet æquor. Conclamat virgo: genitor lugubris, etamens 690 Mater adest; ambo miseri, sed justiùs illa; Nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus, Plangoremque ferunt; vinctoque in corpore ad- ${
m hærent.}$

Quam simul Abantia-des vidit religatam quoad brachia ad duras cantes: ratus esset eam opus marmoreum, nisi quod levis aura move-rat capillos, et lumina manabant trepido fle-tu. Inscius trahit ignes, et stupet ; et correptus imagine visc formæ, pene oblitus est quatere suas pennas in acre. Ut stelit, dix-it: O non digna istis catenis, sed quibus cupidi amantes jungantur inter se. Pande mihi requirenti nomenquetuum, terræque, et cur geras vincla. Illa primò silet, nec virgo andet appellare virum celusscique modestos rultus manibus, si non fuisset religata. Quod potuit; implevit lu-mina obortis lacrymis. nolle fateri sua delicta, indicat illi sarius instanti, nomen suumque, terraque, quantaque fiducia maternæ formæ fuerit: et om-nibus nondum memoratis, unda insonuit belluaque veniens eminct immenso ponto, et possidet æquor latum sub peetore. Virgo conclamat: genitor lugubris, et mater amens, adest; ambo miseri; sed illa justius. Nec

ferunt auxilium secum, sed plangorem, fictusque dignos tempore; adharentque in vincto TRANSLATION.

Abas saw, with her arms bound to the hard rocks; but that the gentle gales moved her waving tresses, and melting tears flowed down her

cheeks, he would have taken her for a statue of marble. He stands amazed, and without knowing it, nourishes the subtle flame; and struck with the appearance of her amiable form, almost forgot to wave his wings in the air; when he lighted, O virgin, said he, worthy to wear no such chains, but those only by which fond lovers are linked together in soft embraces, tell me at my request your name, your country, and why you are thus loaden with chains. She at first is silent; nor dares, as being a virgin, to speak to a man, and would with her hands have hid her rising blushes, but that she was bound. Her eyes (this was now her full extent of power) were bathed in tears. Upon his often urging her for a reply, fearing lest she might seem to conceal some crimes of her own, she discovers her name and country, and her mother's guilty confidence of her beauty. She had not yet ended her story, when the billows roared, and the monster with his head high above the waves, is seen traversing the vast sea with his

breast spread wide over the deep; the virgin screams; the mournful father and indiscreet mother are present, both miserable, but she more justly so; nor do they bring her aid, but tears and lamentations, as the case required, and cling round her body bound to the rock. When

secum, sed plungorem, fletusq; dignos tem-pore; adhærentque. porc ; adhærentque. Cum hospes ait sic : longa tempora lacrymarum poterunt ma-nere vos: hora ad fereudam opem est bre-vis. Si ego Perseus natus Jove, et illa quam clausum Jupiter implevit facundo auro, Perseus superator anguicomæ Gorgonis, et ausus ire per athercas auras jactatis alis, pe-terem hanc, certò praferrer gener cunctis. Tento et uddere meri-tum tuntis dotibus, (modd numina faveant) et paciscor ut servata meu virtute, sit mea. Parentes accipiunt lo-gem (quis cnim dubitaret?) et orant, promittuntque super regnum dotale. Ecce velut nuvis concita, acta sudantibus luccrtis juvenum, sulcat aquas prafixo rostro; sic terra, undis dimotis impulsu pectoris, tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Batcarica funda potest trans-mittere medii cali, torto plumbo. Cum subitò juvenis, tellure re-

Cùm sic hospes ait: Lacrymarum longa manere Tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora ferendam est. Hanc ego si peterem, Perseus Jove natus et illà Quam clausam implevit fœcundo Jupiter auro, Gorgonis anguicomæ Perseus superator, et alis Æthereas ausus jactatis ire per auras: Præferrer cunctis certè gener. Addere tantis 700 Dotibus et meritum (faveant modò numina) tento. Ut mea sit, servata meâ virtute, paciscor. Accipiunt legem, (quis enim dubitaret?) et orant, Promittuntque super regnum dotale, parentes. Ecce! velut navis præfixo concita rostro Sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis: Sic fera dimotis impulsu pectoris undis Tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere cœli: Cum subito juvenis pedibus tellure repulsa Arduus in nubes abiit: ut in æquore summo Umbra viri visa est, visam fera sævit in umbram. Utque Jovis præpes, vacuo cum vidit in arvo Præbentem Phæbo liventia terga draconem, Occupat aversum: neu sæva retorqueat ora, 715 Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues:

pulsa pedibus, abit Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues: arduus in nubes. Ut umbra viri est visa in summo aquore, fera savit in umbram visam. Utque prapes Jovis, cum vidit draconem in vacuo arvo, prabentem liventia terga Phabo, occupat aversum, figitque avidos ungues squamigeris cervicibus neu retorqueat sava ora.

TRANSLATION.

thus the stranger, You may have time enough for tears and grief, but the season for relief is extremely short? Were I to demand her for my wife; I, Perseus the son of Jove, and her whom shut up in a tower, Jupiter impregnated in a shower of fruitful gold; Perseus the vanquisher of the snaky-haired Gorgon, who has dared to move through the ethereal sky on waving wings; I should, doubtless, as your son-in-law, be preferred to all: but I endeavour, with the aid of heaven, to add merit too to so many titles. I request that she may be mine, if by my valour I redeem her from death. Her parents embrace the proposal, (for who in such a case would hesitate), and request him to undertake her defence, and promise moreover their kingdom as a dowry; when lo, as a ship ploughs the waves with her sharp beak, urged by the sweating arms of vigorous youth, so the monster, dividing the waves with his breast, was now distant from the rocks the space through which a leaden bullet, whirled from a Balearian fling, would fly; when suddenly the young hero bounding upwards, hovered in the clouds on light pinions, and as his shadow appeared upon the surface of the deep, the monster leaped in wild rage at the floating shadow; as when the bird of Jove spies in the silent plain a serpent turning his livid back to the sun, he seizes him behind, and lest he should turn upon him his poisonous mouth, fixes his greedy talons in

Sic celeri fissum præpes per inane volatu
Terga feræ pressit; dextroque frementis in armo
Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo.
Vulnere læsagravi, modò se sublimis in auras 720
Attollit: modò subdit aquis: modò more ferocis
Versatapri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis:
Quaque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita

Nunc laterum costas, nunc quà tenuissima cauda Desinit in piscem, falcato vulnerat ense. 726 Bellua puniceo mistos cum sanguine fluctus Ore vomit: maduêre graves aspergine pennæ. Nec bibulis ultrà Perseus talaribus ausus Credere; conspexit scopulum: qui vertice summo Stantibus exstat aquis; operitur ab æquore moto. Nixus eo, rupisque tenens juga prima sinistrà Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum. Littora cum plausu clamor superasque Deorum Implevere domos: gaudent, generumque salutant, Auxilium domûs servatoremque fatentur 736 Cassiope, Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis Incedit virgo pretiumque et causa laboris.

Sic Inachides praceps celeri volatu per fis-sum inane, pressit terga feræ; abdiditque jerrum tenus curvo gravi vulnere, modò attollit se sublimis in auras, modò subdit aquis, modò versat aquis, modò versus more ferocis apri, quem turba vircumsona ca-num terret. Ille effugit avidos morsus velocibus alis, verberatque falcato ense, nunc ter-726 ga obsita super cavis conchis, qua patent, nunc costus luterum, nunc qua cauda tenuissima desinit in piscem. Bellua comit ore fluctus mixtos cum puniccosanguine. Pennæ graves maduêre as-pergine. Nec Perseus ausus credcre ultra bibulis talaribus, conspexit scopulum qui exit stantibus aquis summo vertice, sed operitur ab aquore moto. Nixas eo, tenensque prima juga rupis si-nistrà, exegit ferrum per ilia ter quater re-petita. Clamor cum plausu implevêre lit-

ras deorum. Cassiope Cepheusque pater gaudent, salutantque gencrum, fatenturque auxilium, servaloremque domus. Virgo, pretiumque et causa taboris, incedit resoluta catenis.

TRANSLATION.

his scaly neck: thus the winged hero precipitating his course with rapid flight through the cleaving sky, stoops full on his back, and buries the crooked sabre up to the hilt in the right shoulder of the raging monster; tortured by the cruel wound, sometimes he bounds aloft in air, then sinks again under the waves; sometimes turns quick upon his foe, like a savage boar when chased with the mingled crics of sur-He on swift pinions avoids his eager bites, and rounding hounds. wherever it is most exposed, wounds with his crooked sword his back covered with scaly armour; sometimes passes it between his ribs, and again where his tail lessening by degrees, ends in a fish: the monster vomits up floods of water dyed with streaming blood; the hero's pinions wet with its sprinkling, bear him heavily, nor daring to trust any longer to his dropping wings, he spies a rock whose summit appears above the smooth waves, but is covered by a troubled sea; leaning upon this, and holding its upper ridge with his left hand, he with repeated strokes pierced the bowels of the savage monster. Shouts and loud applauses fill the shore, and ring in redoubled peals through the air. Cassiope and her father Cepheus rejoice, and salute him, their son-in-law, and own him the support and preserver of their house. The virgin, the cause and reward of his labour, now loosed from her chains, walks

NOTES.

719. Inachides.] Perseus, so called from Inachus, the ancient king of the father of our hero reigned.

Ipse abluit manus victrices hausta unda, trices hausta unda, molitique humum folitis, ne ladat auguițerum caput nudu arena; sternitque virgas autas sub aquore, et imponit ora Medusa Phoreynidos. Virga cecens, ctiamuunque viea, rapuit vim monstri bibula medulla, induraitque luctu hujus, percepitque novum rigorem ramis et fronde. At Nympha pelagi tentant mirabite factum in pluribus cirgis, et gaudentidem contingere; iterantque exitlis semina jactata per undus. Nunc quoque cadem natura remansit curalties, ut capiant duritiem ab are tacto, quodque erat vimen in aquore, fiat saxum super aquora.

guonque era umen in equore, fat saxum super aquora.

XII. Ille ponit tribus diis totinem focos de cespite; tævum Mercario dextrum tibi bellica virgo; ara Jovis est media. Vacca muctatur Mincrow. Vitulus alipedi; taurus tibi, summe deorum. Protinus rapit Andromedan, et pramia indotata tanti fuct; tædas Hymenaus Amorque ignes satiantur lar

Ipse manus haustâ victrices abluit undâ:
Anguiferumque caput nudâ nè lædat arenâ, 740
Mollithumumfoliis: natasque subæquore virgas
Sternit, et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusæ.
Virga recens, bibulâque etiamnum viva medullâ
Vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus:
Percepitque novum ramiset fronde rigorem. 745
At pelagi Nymphæ factum mirabile tentant
Pluribus in virgis: et idem contingere gaudent.
Seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas.
Nunc quoque curaliis eadem natura remansit,
Duritiem tacto capiant ut ab aëre; quodque 750
Vimen in æquore erat, fiat super æquora saxum.
XII. Dîs tribus ille focos totidem de cespite
ponit;

Lævum Mercurio, dextrum tibi, bellica virgo; Ara Jovis media est: mactatur vacca Minervæ; Alipedi vitulus; taurus tibi, summe deorum. 755 Protinus Andromedan et tanti premia facti Indotata rapit: tædas Hymenæus Amorque Percutiunt: largis satiantur odoribus ignes: Sertaque dependent tectis: Lotique lyræque Tibiaque, et cantus, animi fælicia læti 760 Argumenta, sonant. Reseratis aurea valvis

que ignes satiantur largis odoribus; sertaque dependent tectis: lotique, lyræque, tibiaque, et cantus, felicia argumentu lati animi, sonant: atria aurea, patent tota, valvis reserutis, TRANSLATION.

along the shore; he purges his hands, smeared with the monster's blood, in water taken from the sea; and lest the hard sand might by its roughness injure the snake-bearing head, he softens it by strowing of leaves, and some green twigs that grew in the sea, and thereon lays These fresh twigs, yet the face of Medusa, the daughter of Phorcys. soft and full of sap, imbibed the poison of the monster, and hardened at its touch and perceived a new hardness spread through their The nymphs of the sea, surprised at the unbranches and leaves. common prodigy, attempt the same in other twigs, and find it happen according to their wish; and still renewing these petrifying seeds, propagate the wonder through the deep; such even at this day is the nature of coral, that it gathers hardness upon being exposed to the air, and what under the waves was no more than a tender spray, above the waves changes to a stone.

XII. He raises to three gods as many altars of turf; one on the left to Mercury, another on the right to the warlike maid; the altar of Jove stood in the middle. A cow is sacrificed to Minerva, a calf to winged-footed Hermes, and a bull to the sovereign of the gods: then seized Andromeda, the prize of his victorious fight, nor once demanded the dowry kingdom. Hymen and Love walk before them shaking their torches, and the altars burn with rich perfumes; garlands hang from the roofs; flageolets, and harps, and flutes, and songs, the happy tokens of a joyful mind, join in an agreeable concert.

proceresque Cepheni incunt convivia regis instructa pulchro pa-ratu. Postquam erant

functi epulis, diffudere animos munere gene-rosi Bacchi: Abantia-desque quærit cultus habitusque locorum. Protinus anne Lev

Protinus unus Lyncides narrat quarenti,

moresque, habitusque virorum. Quæ simul edocuit, dixit: Nunc, 8 fortissime Perseu,

precorfare, quanta vir.

tute quibusque arti-bus, abstuleris oru cri-

nita draconibus. Aban-

tiades nurrut esse locum jacentem sub ge-lidoAtlante,tutum mu-

nimine solidæ molis, in

unius luminis; se manu

gisseq; Gorgoneas domos, per loca longè abditu, derinque, et saxu

Atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu, [Cepheni proceres ineunt convivia regis.] Postquam epulis functi, generosi munere Bacchi Diffudêre animos: cultusque habitusque locorum Quærit Abantiades: Quærenti protinus unus [NarratLyncides, moresque, habitusque virorum.] Quæ simul edocuit, Nunc ô fortissime, dixit, Fare precor, Perseu, quantâ virtute, quibusque Artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora Narrat Abantiades gelido sub Atlante jacentem Esse locum, solidæ tutum munimine molis; Cujus in introitu geminas habitasse sorores Phorcydas, unius partitas luminis usum: 775 introitu cujus sorores ge, geminas Phorcydas ha-bitasse, partitas usum Id se solerti, furtim dum traditur astu, Suppositâ cepisse manu: perque abdita longe, Deviaque, et sylvis horrentia saxa fragosis Gorgoneas tetigisse domos: passimque per agros, furtim solerti astu, dum traditur; teti-Perque vias vidisse hominum simulacra ferarum-

In silicem ex ipsis visâ conversa Medusâ: 780

horrentia fragosis sylvis; ridisseque passim Se tamen horrendæ clypei quod læva gerebat, per agros, perque vius, simutaera hominum, Ære repercusso, formam aspexisse Medusæ: ferarumque, conversa ex ipsis in silicem, visa Medusal; se tamen adspexisse formam horrendæ Medusæ, repercusso ære elypei, quod gerebat læva; TRANSLATION. The doors are thrown wide open, and the gilded halls displayed; the nobles of Cepheus' court sit down to a feast furnished out by the king in the richest manner. When the banquet was ended, and their minds cheered with the gifts of generous Bacchus, the grandson of Abas began to inquire concerning the customs and manners of the country. When Lyncides had satisfied him in every thing he had to ask on this subject, he with like freedom addressed the gallant hero, and begged to know by what bold adventure or successful arts he had cut off the head of Medusa, bristling with snakes. The grandson of Abas tells him, that beneath the cold Atlas there lies a vale, fenced on all sides with solid walls, the entrance to which was guarded by the two sisters, daughters of Phorcys, who had but one eye between them, which they used by turns; that he cunningly slipping in his hand, while it was given from the one to the other, carried it off, and then through dark recesses, and devious wilds, and rocks covered with trackless woods, arrived at the habitations of the Gorgons, and saw in all the plains and

ways as he passed, images of men and wild beasts converted into stone NOTES.

782. Ære repercusso.] This lookingglass or reflecting shield our hero is said to have received of Minerva, and by virtue of it could see without being seen. Lucian tells us, that Minerva herself held this reflecting shield before him, and by that means gave him the opportunity of seeing Medusa; that afterward Persons seizing her by the hair with his left hand, and keeping his eye fixed upon the image in the shield, took bis falchion in his right, and cut off her head; and then flew off before the other sisters knew any thing of it.

eripuisseque caput colto, dum gravis somnus
tenebat ipsamque, cotubrasque; Pegasonque fugasem pennis,
et fratrem fuissenatos
de sanguine matris.
Addidit etiam pericula
non falsa, longi cursus:
qua freta, quas terrus
vidisset sub se ab alto;
et qua sidera tetigisset
jactatis pennis. Tamen
tacuit unte expectatum. Unus è numero
procerum excipit, quarens cur Medusa sola
sororum, gesserit angues immistos alternis
crinibus. Hospes ait:
quoniam scitaris digna
relatu, accipe causam
quæsiti. Illa fuit clarissima forma, spesque
invidiosa multorum
procorum; nec ulla
pars in ea tota, fuit
conspectior capillis.
Inteni numa, qui referret se vidisse cam.
Rector pelagi dicitur
vitiasse hanc in templo
Minervæ. Nata Jonis
aversa est, et texit
castos vultus ægide.
Neve hoe fuisset impune, mulavit Gorgoncum crinem in turpes
hydros. Nunc quoque, e
gues quos fecit.

Dumque gravis somnus colubrasque ipsamque tenebat,

Eripuisse caput collo: pennisque fugacem Pegason et fratrem matris de sanguine natos, Addidit et longi non falsa pericula cursûs: 786 Quæ freta, quas terras sub se vidisset ab alto: Et quæ jactatis tetigisset sidera pennis. Ante expectatum tacuit tamen, excipit unus Ex numero procerum, quærens, cur sola sororum Gesserit alternis immistos crinibus angues. Hospes ait, quoniam scitaris digna relatu, Clarissima formâ, Accipe quæsiti causam. Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum Illa, nec in totà conspectior ulla capillis Pars fuit; inveni, qui se vidisse referrent. Hanc pelagi rector templo vitiâsse Minervæ Dicitur: aversa est, et castos ægide vultus Nata Jovis texit. Neve hoc impunè fuisset; Gorgoneum turpes crinem mutavitin hydros. 800 Nunc quoque ut attonitos formidine terreat hostes,

pune, mutavit Gorgo. Pectore in adverso, quos fecit, sustinet angues.
numerinem in turpes
hydros. Nune quoque, ut terreat hostes attonitos formidine sustinet in adverso pectore, an-

TRANSLATION.

from the sight of Medusa; but that he, by the reflection of the polished shield which he bore in his left hand, beheld unhurt the figure of Medusa; and while sleep held both her and her snakes entranced, severed her head from her neck: the blood that flowed from the wound, gave birth to winged Pegasus and his brother. To these he added all the other dangers he had encountered in a long course of wandering; what seas, and what lands he had seen under him from on high, and what stars he had touched in tossing his wings: yet he ended sooner than was expected; upon which one of the nobles again begged to know, why only one of the sisters had snakes alternately mixed with her hair. Stranger, replied Perseus, since you require a history worthy to be related to this noble assembly, hear what you want to know: she was greatly surpassing in beauty, and had raised hope in the breast of a crowd of envious lovers; nor was any part of her more celebrated than her comely locks; for I have met with those who had seen her. It is said, that the sovereign of the sea ravished her in the temple of Mi-The daughter of Jove turned away her eyes, and covered her face with her shield; and that his daring impiety might not escape unpunished, changed the Gorgon's head into hideous snakes. And now too the same goddess, to strike the greater terror into her encmies, bears upon her breast the hissing snakes of the Gorgon.

LIBER QUINTUS.

I. DUMQUE ea Cephenum medio Danaeïus heros Agmine commemorat; fremidâ regalia turbâ Atria complentur: nec conjugalia festa Qui canat, est clamor; sed qui fera nunciet arma. Inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus Assimilare freto possis: quod sæva quietum Ventorum rabies motis exasperat undis. Primus in his Phineus, belli temerarius auctor Fraxineam quatiens æratæ cuspidis hastam; En, ait, en adsum præreptæ conjugis ultor Nec mihi te pennæ, nec falsum versus in aurum Jupiter, eripient. Conanti mittere Cepheus, Jupiter, eripient. Conanti mittere Cepheus, ultor prarepta conjugis. Nec penna, nec Jupiter versus in falsum aurum eripient te mihi. Cepheus reclamat illi conanti mittere ja-

ORDO. I. Dumque heros Danueius commemorat ea medio agmine Cephe-num; regalia atria complentur fremitu turbæ; nec clamor est qui canat conjugația 5 festa; sed qui nunciet fera arma. Possisque assimulare convivia versa in repentinos tumultus, freto, quod quietum, sæva rabies ventorum exasperat motis undis. Phineus primus in his, et temerarius auctor belli, quatiens fraxineam hastam æratæ cuspi-dis, ait: En, en adsum,

TRANSLATION.

I. A ND while the hero Perseus, in the midst of Cepheus' assembly, recounts these things, the royal courts are filled with a raging multitude; nor is the clamour such as proclaims a nuptial feast, but such as denounces dreadful war: and you might compare the entertainment, thus converted into sudden disorder, to the sea, which, when smooth, an impetuous storm of winds exasperates by the commotion of Phineus the chief among them, and rash contriver of the insurrection, brandishing an ashen, brazen-pointed spear; Behold, (says he,) behold, I am here, the revenger of my wife ravished from me: neither your wings, nor Jupiter under the deceitful form of gold, shall rescue thee from me. Cepheus cries out to him, as he is attempting to dart his lance; " What are you about to do? What outrage-" ous resolution prompts you, brother, to this criminal design? Is this

NOTES.

1. Dumque ea Cephenum.] Phineus, brother to Cepheus the father of Andromeda, jealous because his rival had carried off his mistress and niece, resolves to disturb the solemnity of the nuptials. He therefore assembles his friends. breaks into the hall where the feast was kept, and spreads terror and slaughter on all sides; Perseus and his companions after a hard struggle get the better, and to do the more honour to his victory, it was given out, that Medusa's head had converted Phineus and his fol-

A bold metalowers into statues. phor, to express that the valour of that prince, who had vanquished the Gorgons, struck so great a terror into the enemy, that they durst not face him, but contented themselves with laying ambushes for him at a distance. Ovid, who never enters upon a subject without exhausting it, describes the combat of Phineus against Persens with such particular circumstances, as would make the reader imagine he had been an eyewitness of all that passed.

Quid facis, germane, quæ mens ugit to fu-rentem in facinus? Hæcne grutin redditur tantis meritis? rependis vitum servatæ hac dota? quam, si quaris verum, non Perseus verum, non Perseus ademit tibi; sed grave numen Nercidum, sed corniger Ammon, sed bellua quæ venichat exsaturanda meis visceribus. Rapta mets executists. Rapta est tibi illo tempore quo fuit perituru; nisi si cradelis exigis ili ip-sum, ut pereat, lera-bereque nostro luctu. Scilicet, haudest satis, quod revincta est te patruus sponsusve tu-listi nullam opem: dotebis insuper quod sit servata à quoquam, cripiesque pramia? quæ, si videntur magna tibi, petisses ex illis scoputis ubi crunt af-fixa. Nunc sine eum qui petiit, per quem mea senectus non est mea senectus non est orba: ferre quod pac-tus est, et meritis, et voce; intelligeque cum pralatum non tibi, sed certæ morti. Ille re-spondit nihil contrà, sed spectans et hunc,et Persea, alterno vultu, ignorut petatre hunc Quid facis? exclamat: quæ te, germane, furentem Mens agit in facinus? meritisne hæc gratia tantis Redditur? hâc vitam servatæ dote rependis? 15 Quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quæris, ademit: Sed grave Nereidum numen, sed corniger Ammon,

Sed quæ visceribus veniebat bellua ponti Exsaturanda meis. Illo tibi tempore rapta est, Quo peritura fuit. Nisi si, crudelis, id ipsum 20 Exigis, ut pereat : luctuque levabere nostro. Scilicet haud satis est, quod te spectante revincta

Et nullam quòd opem patruus sponsusve tulisti: Insuper à quoquam quòd sit servata dolebis; Præmiaq; eripies? Quæ, si tibi magna videntur; Ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa, petisses: Nunc sine, qui petiit, per quem non orba senectus, Ferre, quod et meritis et voce est pactus: eumq; Non tibi, sed certæ prælatum intellige morti. Ille nihil contrà: sed et hunc, et Persea vultu 30 Alterno spectans; petat hunc ignorat, an illum; Cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam, Quantas ira dabat, nequicquam in Persea misit. Ut stetit illa toro; stratis tum denique Perseus,

an illum. Cunct tusque brevi, misit hastam contortam viribus, quantas ira dabat, in

Perseum, nequicquam. Ut illa stetit toro, tum denique Perseus exsiluit stratis, TRANSLATION. " the acknowledgment returned for such great services! do you recom-" pense with this reward the life of Andromeda preserved, whom not " Perseus, if you require the truth, but the offended power of the Ne-" reids, but Jupiter Ammon, and that monster of the sea which came " to be satiated with my bowels, took from you. She was lost to you "from that moment in which she was to have perished; but you, it "would seem, barbarous man, desire that every thing, that she may " perish, and want to be eased by my affliction. It is not therefore "enough, that she was bound in your very presence, and that you her "uncle and spouse offered no assistance. Do you moreover grieve, that she was preserved by another; and will you grasp at his re-" wards? Which, if they appear great in your eyes, you should have " boldly sought them on those rocks to which they were affixed. Suffer " him who hath gained them, by whom my old age is not childless, "to bear away the prize due to his merits, and contracted for by a " solemn promise; and be persuaded, that not to you he was preferred, " but to inevitable death."

Phineus returned no answer; but looking alternately on him and on Perseus, is uncertain whether he should first attack the After a short pause, he threw his unavailone or the other. ing lance at Perseus, darted with all the force that age could inspire. It stood wedged in the seat, when Perseus leaping fiercely

Exsiluit, teloque ferox inimica remisso
Pectora rupisset; nisi post altaria Phineus
Isset: et (indignum) scelerato profuit ara.
Fronte tamen Rhœti non irrita cuspis adhæsit:
Qui postquam cecidit, ferrumque ex osse revulsum ext,

fronte Rhæti, qui postquam cecidit, ferrumque ex osse revulsum ext,

Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas. 40 Tum verò indomitas ardescit vulgus in iras: Telaque conjiciunt, et sunt, qui Cephea dicant Cum genero debere mori. Sed limine tecti Exierat Cepheus, testatus jusque, fidemque, Hospitiique deos, ea se prohibente moveri. 45 Bellica Pallas adest; et protegit ægide fratrem: Datque animos. Erat Indus Athis, quem flu-

mine Gange
Edita Limnate vitreis peperisse sub antris
Creditur, egregius formâ: quam divite cultu
Augebat, bis adhuc octonis integer annis;
Indutus chlamydem, Tyriam, quam limbus obibat
Aureus: ornabant aurata monilia collum;
Et madidos myrrhâ curvum crinale capillos.
Ille quidem jaculo quamvis distantia misso

Figere doctus erat; sed tendere doctior arcus. 55 Tumquoq; lenta manu flectentem cornua Perseus Stipite, qui mediâ positus fumabat in arâ,

35 feroxque rupisset inimica pectora remisso telo; nisi Phineus isset post altaria, et in-dignum! ara profuit scelerato. Tamen cuspis non irrita, adhæsit que est revulsum ex osse, palpitat: et as-pergit positas mensas sanguine. Tum verò vulgus ardesseit indo-mitas in iras, confici-untque tela: et sunt qui dicant Cephea cum genero debere mo-ri: Sed Cepheus exierat limine tecti, testatus jusque fidemque, deosque hospitii, ea moveri, se prohibente. Bellica Pallas adest, nettiea Pállas adest, et protegit fratrem æ-gide, datque animos. Athis erat Indus guem Limnate, calta fiumi-ne Gange, peperisse, sub vitreis antris, e-gregius forma. quam limbus aureus obibut: monilia aurata ornabat collum, et curvum crinale capillus madidos myrrhâ. Ille quidem erat doctus figere quamvis distuntia jaculo misso; sed doctior tendere ar-

sea action tendere arcus. Perseus perculit stipite, qui positus fumabat in medià arô, eum tum quoque fiectentem tenta cornua manu creditur ;

TRANSLATION.

from the couch, would have plunged the retorted weapon in his enemy's breast, had not Phineus fied behind the altar; and, O shocking! the altar afforded shelter to the miscreant. The spear, however, not thrown in vain, stuck in the forehead of Rhætus, who, after he had fallen, and that the lance was extracted from his scull, he spurned, and with his blood besmeared the tables that stood near. But then the wild rabble, inflamed with ungovernable rage, jointly hurl their weapons; and there are some who ery out, that Cepheus, with his son-in-law, ought to perish. But Cepheus was gone out from the entrance of the palace, calling Right and Faith, and the gods of hospitality to witness, that this tumult was raised in spite of all his endeavours to suppress it. The warlike Pallas interposes, and with her shield protects her brother, and inspires him with fortitude. There was an Indian, one Athis, (whom Limnate, sprung from the river Ganges, is supposed to have brought forth beneath these transparent streams) eminent for his beauty, which he set off by the richness of his habit, and as yet but sixteen years of age; dressed in a purple tunic bordered with a golden fringe; a golden collar graced his neck, and a curved bodkin his hair. imbued with myrrh. He had, indeed, been instructed to throw the lance, and hit things though very distant; but he was yet more expert in drawing the bow. Perseus, just as he was bending with his hand

et confudit ora in frac-tis ossibus. Uti Assy-rius Lycabas vidit hunc jactantem lau-datos valtus in sanguine, et comes junc-tissimus illi, et non dissimulator veri amoris: postquam deplo-ravit Athin exhalantem vitam sub acerbo vulnere; arripit ar-cus quos ille tetenderat; et dixit: Certu-mina sint tibi mecum; nec lataberc longum fato pueri, quo habes plus invidiæ quam lau-dis. Nondum dixerat omnia hæc, cum telum penetrabile cmicuit nervo; vitatumque, ta-men pependit sinuosa veste. Acrisioniades vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusa, adigitque in pec-tus. At ille jam mo-riens, conspexit Athin oculis natantibus sub atra nocte; acclina-vitque se in illum; et tulit ad manes solatia junctæ mortis. Ecce Phorbas Syenites, ge-nitus Methione, ct Li-Ecce bys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam, conciderant lapsi sanguine quo tellus late madefacta tepebat : en-

Perculit; et fractis confudit in ossibus ora. Hunc ubi laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus Assyrius vidit Lycabas; junctissimus illi Et comes, et veri non dissimulator amoris; Postquam exhalantem sub acerbo vulnere vitam Deploravit Athin; quos ille tetenderat, arcus Arripit: Et, Mecum tibi sint certamina, dixit: Nec longum pueri fato lætabere; quo plus Invidiæ, quam laudis, habes. Hæc omnia nondum Dixerat: emicuit nervo penetrabile telum: Vitatumque, tamen sinuosâ veste pependit. Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus: at ille Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atrâ, Circumspexit Athin: seque acclinavit in illum: Et tulit ad manes junctæ solatia mortis. Ecce Syënites genitus Methione Phorbas, Et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pug-75 nam,

Sanguine, quo tellus latè madefacta tepebat, Conciderant lapsi: surgentibus obstitit ensis, Alterius costis, jugulo Phorbantis adactus. At non Actoriden Erithon, cui lata bipennis Telum erat, admoto Perseus petit ense: sed altis

made factor control of the strength of the str

TRANSLATION.

the pliant extremities of the yielding horn, struck him with a brand which he had taken from the midst of the altar, and crushed his face against the splintered bones. When Assyrian Lycabas saw him tossing his shattered face in blood, being united to him in the strictest friendship, his companion, and no dissembler of the real affection he bore him; after bemoaning Athis breathing out his life under a cruel wound, he snatches the bow which he had bent, and said: Let the contest be now with me; you shall not long rejoice in the youth's untimely fate, whence more envy than honour accrues. Scarce had he ended, when the piercing arrow sprang whizzing from the string, and, though avoided, yet hung in the plaits of his robe. The grandson of Acrisius turns against him his falchion, already proved in the slaughter of Medusa, and plunged it in his breast; but he now expiring, with eyes swimming in darkness, looked round for Athis, and sinking upon him, carried to the shades below the consolation of dying with his friend. When lo, Phorbas of Syene, the son of Methion, and Lybian Amphimedon, eager for the fight, are tripped by the pavement made slippery with warm gore; the sword of Perseus prevents their rise, thrust between the ribs of the one, and into the throat of Phorbas. But the hero did not attack with his sword Erythus, the son of Actor, whose weapon was a large

Exstantem signis, multæque in pondere massæ, Ingentem manibus tollit cratera duabus; Infligitque viro. Rutilùm vomit ille cruorem: Et resupinus humum moribundo vertice pulsat. Inde Semiramio Polydæmona sanguine cretum, Caucasiumque Abarin, Sperchionidemq; Lycetum,

Intonsumque comas Elycen, Phlegyanque, Cly-

Sternit: et exstructos morientum calcat acervos.
Nec Phineus ausus concurrere cominus hosti,
Intorquet jaculum: quod detulit error in Idan, 90
Expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum.
Ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, [Phineu,
Quandoquidem in partes, ait, abstrahor, accipe,
Quem fecisti hostem; pensaq; hoc vulnere vulnus.
Jamque remissurus tractum de corpore telum 95
Sanguine defectos cecidit collapsus in artus.
Hic quoque Cephenum post regem primus Odites
Ense jacet Clymeni: Protenora perculit Hypseus:
Hypsea Lyncides. Fuit et grandævus in illis
Emathion, æqui cultor, timidusque Deorum: 100
Quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo
Pugnat; et incessit, scelerataque devovet arma.

tollit duabus manibus ingentem cratera, exstantem altis signis. multaque massa in pondere, infligitque vi-ro. Ille vomit rutilum cruorem, et resupinus, pulsat humum mori-bundo vertice. Inde sternit Polydamona cretum Semiramiosanguine, Caucasiumque Abarim, Spherchioni-demque Lycetum, Ely-cenque intonsum co-mas, Phlegiamque, Clytumque, et calcut ex-structos acervos mo-rientum. Nee Phineus ausus concurrere cominus hosti, intorquet jaculum, quod error detulit in Idan, frus-tra expertem belli, et secutum neutra arma.
Ille tuens immitem
Phinea torvis oculis,
ait: Quandoquidem, Phineu, attrahor in partes, accipe hostem quemfecisti; pensaque vulnus hoc vulnere. Jamque remissurus telum tractum de cortum tractum de cor-pore, collapsus eccidit in artus defectos sau-guine. Hic quoque odi-tes, primus Cephenum pust regem, jacet ense Clymeni; Hypseus per-culit Protenora, Lyn-cides Hypsea. Gran-n aumian anui prahi-

dævus Emathion fuit et in illis, cultor æqui, timidusque dcorum: quem, quoniam anni prohibent beltare, pugnat loquendo, et incessit devovet que scelerata arma.

TRANSLATION.

battle-axe, but seizes with both his hands a huge cup, high embossed, and tosses the massy goblet at his head; he vomits up red blood, and falling backward beats the ground with his dying head. He then slew Polymedon sprung from the blood of Semiramis, and Abaris from near mount Caucasus, and Lycetus the son of Spherchius, and Elyces with unshorn locks, and Phlegias, and Clytus, and treads upon the heaps of dying men he had piled up. Nor durst Phineus venture to engage hand to hand with his enemy, but darts his javelin, which, missing its aim, hit Idas, who had in vain declined the war, and joined with either party: he beholding Phineus with a stern look, Since, says he, I am forced to declare, take now the enemy you have drawn upon yourself, and requite the wound that you have given me by the wound that now threatens you; and now was he just going to return the dart drawn from his side, when he fell, sinking upon his limbs unable to support him through want of blood. Here too Odytes, next in rank to the king in the court of Cepheus, fell by the sword of Clymenus: Hypseus killed Protenor, and Lyncides Hypseus. Among them was also aged Emathion, an observer of equity, and one who respected the gods; who, because his years permitted him not to engage in the war, fights only with his tongue, and walking to and fro among the troops, endeavours to ap-

Chromis demetit caput ense huic, amplexo al-taria tremulis palmis: quot protinus incidit aræ; atque ibi edidit execrantia verba semianimi lingua; et exspi-ravit animam in me-dios ignes. Hinc ge-mini fratres, Broteasque et Ammon, invicti que et Ammon, nuveti castibus, si enses pos-sent vinci castibus, cecidere Phinea ma-nu; Ampyeusque sa-cerdos Cereris, velatus quod ad tempora al-benti vitta. Tu quo-que Japetide, non ad-hibendus in hos usus, sed mi mueres eith sed qui moveres cithasca qui moveres citais ram cum vocc, opur pacis eras jussus celebrare dapes, festumque, conendo. Cui adstanti procul, tenentique imbelle plectrum, Petalus ridens dixit, I, cane catera Stygiis manilus: et fici pur manilus: et fici pur nanibus; et figit mu-cronem lævo tempore. Ille concidit, et reten-tat fila lyra morienti-bus digitis, casuque canit miserabile carmen.

Huic Chromis, amplexo tremulis altaria palmis. Demetit ense caput; quod protinus incidit aræ: Atque ibi semianimi verba execrantia linguâ 105 Edidit, et medios animam exspiravit in ignes. Hinc gemini fratres, Broteasque et cæstibus Am-Invicti, vinci si possent cæstibus enses, Phinea cecidere manu: Cererisque sacerdos Ampycus, albenti velatus tempora vittà. Tu quoque, Japetide, non hos adhibendus in usus; Sed qui pacis opus citharam cum voce moveres; Jussus eras celebrare dapes, festumque canendo. Cui procul astanti, plectrumque imbelle tenenti, Petalus, I, ridens, Stygiis cane cætera, dixit, 115 Manibus: et lævo mucronem tempore figit. Concidit et digitis morientibus ille retentat Fila lyræ: casuque canit miserabile carmen. Non sinithuncimpune ferox cecidisse Lycormas: Raptaque de dextro robusta repagula posti 120 Ossibus illidit mediæ cervicis. At ille Procubuit terræ, mactati more juvenci.

Perox Lycornas non sinit hunc cecidisse impunè; repagulaque robusta rapta de dextro posti illidit ossibus mediæ cervicis; at ille procubuit terræ more mactati juvenci.

TRANSLATION. pease the impious tumult; him Chromis pursues, and as with trembling hands he embraced the altar, cuts off his head, which falling immediately upon the altar, seemed there with faltering tongue to utter words condemning their wicked broils, and breathed out his soul amid the sacred fires. Upon this two brothers, Broteas and Ammon, invincible in combats of the cestus, (if the cestus was a match for swords) fell by the hand of Phineus, and Ampyons the priest of Ceres having his temples bound with a white fillet. You too, Japetides, not fit for services like these, but who tuned your voice in concert with the peaceful lyre, and had been commanded to crown the entertainment and nuptial feast with music; to whom, standing at a distance, and holding in his hand the unwarlike plectrum, Petalus scoffing said, Go, sing the rest to the Stygian ghosts, and with a mortal blow pierced his left temple: he falls, and touches again the strings of his lyre with his dying fingers, and as chance directed, played a mournful air. Fierce Lycormas suffers him not to fall unrevenged, but tearing a massy bar from the door, dashes it against the middle bones of his neck: but he, stunned by the blow, falls to the ground after the manner of a slaughtered bullock. Pelates the NOTES.

103. Amplexo tremulis altaria palmis.] In cases of great danger it was usual to fly to some temple, and there take refuge behind the altarorstatue of the god.

108. Vinci si possent cæstibus enses.] The cestus were either a sort of leathern guards for the hands, composed of thongs, and commonly filled with lead or iron, to add force and weight to: c.

blow; or, according to others, a kind of whirlbats, or bludgeons of wood, with lead at one end. This exercise is most admirably described by Virgil, in the combat of Dares and Entellus. See the translation of Virgil, Æn. V.
114. Plectrum.] The instrument

wherewith they struck the harp in playing.

Cinyphius Pelates ten-tabat quoque demere roboratavi postis. Dex-

tera est fixa tentanti cuspide Marmaridæ

Corythi, cohæsit que lig-no. Abas huusit latus

hærenti, nec ille cor-ruit, sed moriens pe-pendit è poste retinente

manum. Melaneus et

sternitur, secutus castra Perseiu, et Dory-las ditissimus Nasa-

moniaci agri; Dorylas dives agri; quo atiter non possederat latius, aut tollebat totidem accrvos farris. Fer-

rum missum stetit in obliquo inguine hujus.

Hle locus est letifer. Quem postquam Bac-trius Halcyoneus auc-

tor vulneris vidit singultuntem animam, et

versantem lumina, inquit : habeto hoc ter-

ræ quod premis de tot agris ; reliquitque cor-

pus exsungue. Aban-tiades ultor, torquet in hunc hastum rap-

tam de calido vulnere, qua recepta media na-re, est exacta cervice, eminetque in ambas partes. Dumque For-

tuna juvat manum, fu-dit Clytium que Cla-

Demere tentabat lævi quoque robora postis Cinyphius Pelates, tentanti dextera fixa est Cuspide Marmaridæ Corythi; lignoque cohæsit. Hærenti latus hausit Abas: nec corruit ille; Sed retinente manum moriens è poste pependit. Sternitur et Melaneus Perseïa castra secutus, Et Nasamoniaci Dorylas ditissimus agri; Dives agri Dorylas: quo non possederat alter 130 Latiùs, aut totidem tollebat farris acervos. Hujus in obliquo missum stetit inguine ferrum: Letifer ille locus, quem postquam vulneris auctor Singultantem animam, et versantem lumina vidit Bactrius Halcyoneus. Hoc quod premis, inquit, habeto

De tot agris terræ: corpusque exsangue reliquit. Torquet in hunc hastam calido de vulnere raptam Ultor Abantiades: mediâ quæ nare recepta Cervice exacta est, in partesque eminet ambas. Dumque manum fortuna juvat; Clytiumque, Cla-

ninque, Matre satos una, diverso vulnere fudit. Nam Clytii per utrumque, gravi librata lacerto, Fraxinus acta femur: jaculum Clanis ore momor-

ninque satos una ma-tre, diverso vulnere. Nam fraximus librata gravi lacerto, est acta per utrumque femur Clytii. TRANSLATION. African endeavours too to snatch a bar from the left side of the door, but Coryphus the son of Marmarus pierced his right hand in the attempt, and rivetted it to the wood. Abas, with his spear transfixed his side, nor did he fall, but hung dying by the door-post to which his hand was wedged. Melaneus is also slain, who had followed the camp of Persens, and Dorylas, rich in Nasamoniae land. Dorylas, rich in land, than whom none possessed fields of greater extent, or gathered from them so many heaps of grain. The missive steel stood fixed obliquely in his groin, a mortal part; whom, when Bactrian Haleyoneus, the author of the wound, saw breathing out in sobs his soul, and rolling his convulsive eyes, he tannting said, Take this only spot of so many acres formerly thine, and The great grandson of Abas, impatient to left his bloodless careass. avenge his friend, whirls against him the spear drawn from the warm wound, which, entering by the ridge of his nose, pierced his neek, and struck out from either side; and, fortune directing his hand, he killed Clytins and Clanis, born of the same mother, but falling by different wounds: for an ashen spear, poised by a strong arm, transfixes both the

thighs of Clytius: Clanis bites a dart in his mouth. Celadon also the NOTES.

124. Cinyphius Pelates.] So called from Cinyphus, a river of Africa.

129. Nasamoniaci.] The Nasamones were a people of Libya, near the two Syrtes.

135. Bactrius Hulcyoneus.] From Bactria, a region of Asia, bordering upon India. 138. Alantiades.] Persens the greatgrandson of Abas, for Acrisins, the father of Danae, was the son of Abas.

Clanis momordil jacu-lum ore. Celadon Men-desius et pecidit: As-treus occidit, creatus Palestina matre, sed dubio genitore: Æthi-onque, sagax videre quondam ventura, sed quontam ventura, sca ave: Thoactesq; ar-miger regis, et Agyr-tes infamis caso ge-nitore. Tamen plus exhausto superest: Namque animus est omnihus overvimere opprimere omnibus unum. Conjurata ag-mina pugnant un-dique pro causa impugnante meritum fi-demque. Pro hûc par-te socer frustra pius, et nova conjux, eum genetrice, favent com-plentque atria ulula-tu, sed sonus armorun, gemitusque cadentûm superat. Bellonaque perfundit Pemates semel pollutos,
multo sanguine, miscetque renovota prælia. Phineus, et mille secuti Phinea, cir-cumeunt unum. Tela, plura hiberna gran-dine, volant præter utrumque latus, præ-terque et lumen et aures. Hac adplicat humeros ad saxa magnæ

Occidit et Celadon Mendesius: occidit Astreus, Matre Palæstina, dubio genitore creatus. Æthionque sagax quondam ventura videre; Nunc ave deceptus falsa: regisque Thoactes Armiger, et cæso genitore infamis Agyrtes. Plus tamen exhausto superest: namque omnibus unum

Opprimere est animus. Conjurata undique pugnant Agmina pro causâ meritum impugnante fidemque. Hac pro parte socer frustrà pius, et nova conjux, Cum genetrice, favent: ululatuque atria complent. Sed sonus armorum superat, gemitusque cadentum: Pollutosque semel multo Bellona Penates Sanguine perfundit; renovataque prælia miscet. Circumeunt unum Phineus, et mille secuti Phinea. Tela volant hybernâ grandine plura Præter utrumque latus, præterque et lumen et aures. Applicat hinc humeros ad magnæ saxa columnæ: Tutaque terga gerens, adversaque in agmina versus, Sustinet instantes. Instabant parte sinistrâ Chaonius Molpeus dextrâ Nabathæus Ethemon: Tigris ut, auditis diversâ valle duorum Extimulata fame, mugitibus armentorum:

Nescit utrò potiùs ruat; et ruere ardet utroque:

columna, gerensque terga Inta, versusque in adversa agmina, sustinet instantes. Chaonius Molycus, et Nabatheus Ethemon instabant, primus sinistra parte, alter dextra: Ut tigris extimulata fame, mugitibus duorum armentorum auditis diversa valle, nescit utro potius ruat, et ardet ruere utroque:

TRANSLATION.

Mendesian fell, Astræus fell, born of a Palestine mother, but of an uncertain father. And Æthion sagacious at foreseeing things to come, but now deceived by a false prognostic; and Thoactes the king's squire, and

Agyrtes infamous for killing his father.

Great havoc was now made, and yet more still remained to be done, for all join in an endeavour to oppress one. The conspiring troops fight on every side in a cause that attacked merit and faith. The father-inlaw pious in vain, the new bride, and her mother favour our hero, and fill the halls with doleful shricks. But the rattling of armour, and the groans of those who fell in fight prevail. Bellona too stains the polluted household gods with much blood, and kindles renewed fights. Phineus, and a thousand the followers of Phineus, surround one. Darts fly thicker than winter hail, by both his sides, before his eyes, and round his ears. leans with his shoulders upon a great pillar, and having thus secured his back, faces the adverse troops, and withstands their charge. Chaonian Molpeus urges him on the left side, and Nabatheon Ethemon on the right. As a tiger pushed on by hunger, when she hears the lowings of two herds NOTES.

144. Mendesius Celadon.] So called because he was a native of Mendes in the Lower Ægypt, or rather of the city of Myndes in Syria.

163. Chaonius Molpeus.] Molpeus has here the epithet of Chaonius, because he

derived his original from the Chaonians, a neighbouring people to Arabia, according to Pliny.

Ibid. Ethemon Nabathans.] Because come from Nabathæa, a region of Arabia Felix.

Sic dubius Perseus, dextrâ lævâne feratur, Molpea trajecti submovit vulnere cruris; Contentusque fugâ est. Neque enim dat tempus

Ethemon; Sed furit: et, cupiens alto dare vulnera collo, 170 Non circumspectis exactum viribus ensem Fregit: et extremâ percussæ parte columnæ Lamina dissiluit; dominique in gutture fixa est. Non tamen ad letum causas satis illa valentes Plaga dedit. Trepidum Perseus, et inermia frustra Brachia tendentem Cyllenide confodit harpe. 176 Verum ubi virtutem turbæ succumbere vidit, Auxilium, Perseus, quoniam sic cogitis ipsi, Dixit, ab hoste petam: vultus avertite vestros, Si quis amicus adest: et Gorgonis extulit ora. 180 Quære alium, tua quem moveant miracula, dixit Thescelus: utque manu jaculum fatale parabat Mittere, in hoc hæsit signum de marmore gestu. Proximus huic Ampyx animi plenissima magni Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit: inque petendo 185 quanda mittere futule Dextera diriguit, nec citrà mota nec ultra. At Nileus, qui se genitum septemplice Nilo Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque flumina septem Argento partim, partim cælaverat auro,

Sie Perseus dubius an feratur dextrà lævane, nere trajecti cruris, atque contentus fuga: Neque enim Ethemon dat tempus, sed furit; et cupiens dare vulnera alto collo, fregit ensem exactum viribus non circumspectis; et lamina dissibuit tremâ parte percussæ columnæ, estque fixa in gutture domini. Tamen illa plaga non dedit causas sutis valentes ad letum. Perseus confodit Cyllenide harpe, eum trepidum, et frus-tra tendentem iner-mia bruchia. Verum ubi Perseus vidit, vir-tutem succumbere turbæ; dixit: Quoniam sic eogitis, petam aux-ilium ab hoste, aver-tite vestros vultus, si quis amicus adest; et extulit ora Gorgonis. Thescelus dixit, quare alium quem tua mirajaculum manu, hasit in hoc gestu signum de marmore. Provimus huic Ampyx petit glo-dio pectora Lyncidæ plenissima mugni animi; inque petendo, dextera diriguit, mota

nec citra, nec ultra. At Nileus, qui erat ementitus se genitum seplemplice Nilo, et celaverat quo-que Clypeo septem flumina, partim auro, partim argento, ait:

TRANSLATION.

in different valleys, knows not on which side to rush out, and is eager to prey on both; so Perseus, doubtful whether to charge on the right or left, repulses Molpeus by a wound in the leg, and is satisfied with his flight: for Ethemon gives him no time to pursue, but attacks him fiercely, and aiming a blow full at his neck, broke his sword, wielded with incautious strength, against the pillar, which immediately flew in splinters, and the point rebounding, stuck in its master's throat. But, as that wound was too slight to effect his death, Perseus stabs him with his Cyllenian falchion, trembling, and in vain extending his feeble arms for mercy. But the hero, when he saw his valour like to be overpowered by the multitude of his enemies, Since you yourselves, says he, force me to it, I will seek assistance even from an enemy; avert your sight whatever friends are present; and he produced the Gorgon's head. Seek another, said Thescelus, whom thy prodigies may move, and as he prepared to dart the fatal weapon, stuck in that posture a marble statue. Ampyx, who stood next him, heaves his sword at the breast of Lyncidas full of a daring spirit, but as he thus presses on, his right hand became stiff, nor could be moved to one side or another. But Nileus, who falsely boasted that he was the son of seven-mouthed Nile, and who had inlaid in his shield its seven streams, partly in silver, and partly in gold; Behold, says he, Perseus, the origin of my race, and carry to the silent shades of death this mighty NOTES.

from Mercury, born on Cyllene, a moun-176. Cyllenide confodit harpe.] That is, with his falchion, which he had received tain of Arcadia. N 2

adspice Perseu primordia nostra gentis, feres magna solatia mortis ad tacitas umbras, cecidisse tanto viro. Ultima pars vocis est suppressa in medio sono : Credasque adaperta ora velle loqui, nec ea sunt pervia verbis. Eryx increpat hos, inquitque; torpe-tis vitio animi, non cri-nibus Gorgoneis; incurrite mecum, et pros-ternite humi juvenem moventem magica ar-ma. Erat incursurus, tellus tenuit vestigia; mansitque immotus sithat step the manufacture of the control of the con conspecta, concrevit oborto saxo: Quem Astyages ratus etiamnum vivere, ferit longo en-se. Enses sonuit tinnitibus acutis. Dum Astyages stupet, traxit eandem naturam: Vultusque mirantis mirantis in marmoreo manet in marmoreo ore. Mora est longa dicere nomina de me-dià plebe virorum. Bis

Aspice, ait, Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis: 190 Magna feres tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras, A tanto cecidisse viro. Pars ultima vocis In medio suppressa sono est: adapertaque velle Ora loqui credas; nec sunt ea pervia verbis. Increpat hos, vitioque animi, non crinibus, inquit, Gorgoneis torpetis, Eryx, incurrite mecum Et prosternite humi juvenem magica arma mo-

Incursurus erat; tenuit vestigia tellus: Immotusque silex armataque mansit imago. Hi tamen ex merito pœnas subiere. Sed unus 200Miles erat Persei, pro quo dum pugnat, Aconteus, Gorgone conspectâ saxo concrevit oborto. Quem ratus Astyages etiamnum vivere, longo Ense ferit: sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis. Dum stupet Astyages; naturam traxit eandem: 205 Marmoreoque manet vultus mirantis in ore. Nomina longa mora est medià de plebe virorum Dicere. Bis centum restabant corpora pugnæ: Gorgone bis centum riguerunt corpora visâ. Pœnitet injusti nunc denique Phinea belli: Sed quid agat? simulacra videt diversa figuris; da piece virorum. Bis centum corpora resta. Sed quid agat! simulacra videt diversa figuris, bant pugna. Bis centum corpora riguerunt Gorgone visa. Panitet Poscit opem: credensque parum, sibi proxima tangit nunc denique Phinea injusti belli, Sed quid agat? Videt simulachra diversa figuris, agnoscit que suos; et poscit quemque opem vocatos nomine; credensque parum, tangit corpora proxima sibi:

TRANSLATION.

consolation, that you fell by the hands of so great a man. The last part of his speech was suppressed in the middle of the sound, and you would imagine that his open mouth aimed to speak, but that it is not passable Eryx chides them in an insulting tone: You are benumbed, says he, by the cowardice of your minds, not by any power of the Gorgon; rush on with me, and level with the ground a youth who deals in magic arms. He was going to rush on, when his feet stuck to the earth, and he These all underwent the stood an immovable rock and armed statue. fate they deserved; but there was one Aconteus, a soldier of Perseus, in whose cause, while he fights, looking by chance at the Gorgon's head, he was suddenly converted into a stone. Astyages, thinking him still alive, strikes him with his long sword: the sword rung with a shrill tinkling. While Astyages wonders, he took on the same nature, and the look of one admiring continues in his marble face.

It were tedious to rehearse the names of men from among the vulgar. Two hundred bodies yet remained for the fight; two hundred bodies be-

came stiff upon seeing the Gorgon.

Phineus at last repents of the unjust war: but what can he do? He sees statues of different forms, and knows them to be his own men, and demands help, calling each of them by name; nor yet persuaded of the truth, touches the bodies that stood next him: they were all marble. He turns away his eyes, and with suppliant hands and arms extended, in

Corpora: marmor erant, avertitur; atque ita supplex, Confessasque manus, obliquaque brachia tendens, Vincis, ait, Perseu: remove fera monstra; tuæque Saxificos vultus, quæcunque ea, tolle Medusæ. Tolle, precor, non nos odium regnive cupido Compulit ad bellum: pro conjuge movimus arma. Causa fuit meritas melior tua, tempore nostra. 220 Non cessisse piget, nihil, ô fortissime, præter Hanc animam concede mihi: tua cætera sunto. Talia dicenti, neque eum, quem voce rogabat, Respicere audenti, Quod ait, timidissime Phineu, Et possum tribuisse, et magnum munus inerti est, (Pone metum) tribuam: nullo violabere ferro. 226 Quin etiam mansura dabo monumenta per ævum: Inque domo soceri semper spectabere nostri: Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux. Dixit: et in partem Phorcynida transtulit illam, Ad quam se trepido Phineus obverterat ore. Tum quoque conanti sua flectere lumina cervix. Diriguit, saxoque oculorum induruit humor.

Sed tamen os timidum, vultusque in marmore tabere in domo nostri soceri, ut mea conjux soletur se imagine soposi. Dixit: et supplex, Submissæque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit. 235

Erant marmor; aver-titur, atque supplex, tendensque confessas manus, obliquaque brachia, ait ita, Perseu, vincis: Remove feru monstra, tolleque saxificos vultus tuæ Medusæ quæcunque ea est. Precor, tolle, non odium, cupidove reg-ni, compulit nos ad bel-lum: Movimus arma proconjuge. Tua causa fuit melior meritis, jati mettor meritis, nostrà tempore. Piget non cessisse. O fortis-sine, concede nihit mihi prater hanc ani-man: Cetera sunto tua. Persens ait illi dicenti talia dicenti talia, neque audenti respicere eum quem rogabat voce; timidissime Phineu, tribuam et quod possum tribuisse, et quod pos-sum tribuisse, et quod est magnum munus inerti; pone metum, violabere nullo ferro. Quin etiam dabo monumenta mansura per avum; semperque spectranstulit Phorcynida in illam partem, ad quam Phineus obver-terat se trepido ore. Cervix diriguit conanti

11. Victor Abantiades patrios cum conjuge muros tum quoque flectere sua tumina, humorque oculorum induruit saxo. Sed tumen, os timidum, vultusque supplex, manusque submissa, faciesque obnoxia mansit in marmore. 11. Victor

TRANSLATION.

acknowledgment of his fault: You have conquered Perseus, remove the cruel monster: and hence with that stone-making face of Medusa whatever she be; hence with it, I entreat you. Not hatred, nor the desire of a kingdom urged me to war: I took up arms for my wife. You had the juster claim to her in point of merit. I in point of time. I am not however sorry to yield. Grant me, greatest of heroes, only my life, all else I resign to you. As he thus spoke, for he durst not turn his looks toward him whom in suppliant words he addressed. What is in my power to grant cowardly Phineus (returned Perseus), and what indeed is a great gift to an abject wretch like thee, fear not, I will grant it; no vengeful sword shall hurt you. Nay, I will even give a monument to continue through ages, you shall be ever beheld in the house of my fatherin-law, that my wife may solace herself with the image of her betrothed spouse. He said, and transferred the daughter of Phorcys to that side, toward which Phineus had turned himself with a trembling countenance.

Then too, as he was endeavouring to turn away his eyes, his neck grew stiff, and the moisture of his eyes hardened into stone; but his timorous look, suppliant posture, extended arms and guilty countenance, appeared

still in the statue.

Abantiades

II. Perseus, thus victorious, enters with his wife the walls of his native

intrat cum conjuge patrios muros; et vindex ultorque immerite parcutis, aggreditu Pratum. Nam fratre jugatoper arma, Pratus possederat Acrisioneas arces. Sed superavit torra lumina colubriferi monstri, nec ope armorum, nec arce, quam male ceperat.

III. Tamen, O Polydecta, rector parve Seriphi, nee virtus juvenis spectata per tot labores, nee mala mollierant te, sed durus exerces inexorabile odium, nee finis est in iniqua ira. Detrectas etiam laudes ejus; arguisque necem Medusae esse fictam. Perseus alt, dabimus pignora veri tibi, parcite luminibus, fecitque ora regis silicem sine sanguine ore Medusao. IV. Hactenus Tri-

Intrat: et immeritæ vindex ultorque parentis Aggreditur Prætum. Nam fratre per arma fugato Acrisioneas Prætus possederat arces. 239 Sed nec ope armorum, nec, quam malè ceperat, arce Torva colubriferi superavit lumina monstri.

III. Te tamen, ô parvæ rector Polydecta Seriphi,
Nec juvenis virtus per tot spectata labores,
Nec mala mollierant: sed inexorabile durus
Exerces odium: nec iniquâ finis in irâ est. 245
Detrectas etiam laudes: fictamque Medusæ
Arguis esse necem. Dabimus tibi pignora veri;
Parcite luminibus, Perseus ait: oraque regis
Ore Medusæo silicem sine sanguine fecit. 249

IV. Hactenus aurigenæ comitem Tritonia fratri Se dedit. Indè cavâ circumdata nube, Seriphon Deserit; à dextrâ Cythno Gyaroque relictis. Quâque super pontum via visa brevissima, Thebas, Virgineumque Helicona petit; quo monte posita

tonia dedit se comitem Aurigenæ fratri. Inde eircumdata cava nubc, deserit Scriphon, Cythno Gyaroque relictis à dertera. Quaque via est visa brevissima super pontum, pctit Thebas, virgineumque Helicoua, posita

TRANSLATION.

city; and as the avenger and protector of his innocent mother attacks Prætus. For Prætus, having expelled his brother by force of arms, had taken possession of the citadel of Argos. But neither by the help of arms, nor the citadel which he had unjustly seized, was he able to pre-

vail against the stern eyes of the snake-bearing monster.

III. But as for you, O Polydectes, governor of the little island of Scriphus, neither the bravery of the youth signalized in so many gallant enterprises, nor the dangers to which he had been exposed, could soften you; but you obstinately exercise an invincible hatred, nor set any bounds to your unjust resentment. You also detract from his praise, and pretend that the death of Medusa is a mere fiction. We will give you an undoubted proof of the truth, says Perseus; turn away, my friends, your eyes: then exposing the head of Medusa to the king, he changed his face into a bloodless stone.

IV. Hitherto Tritonia had given herself as a companion to her brother Perseus, begotten in a shower of gold. But now hid in a hollow cloud, she abandons Seriphus, leaving Cynthus and Gyarus on her right, and when the way seemed shortest over the sea, makes for Thebes, and Helicon frequented by the muses; which mountain when she had reached, she stood, and thus addressed the learned sisters: The fame of a new foun-

NOTES.

250. Tritonia.] Pallas so called from Triton, the name of a lake and river in Africa, where she first appeared, and was educated.

252. Cythno Gyaroque relictis.] Islands of the number of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea: they were to the right of

Scriphus in respect of Minerva, who was directing her course westward toward Bαotia.

254. Virgineumque Helicona petit.] Helicon was a mountain of Bootia; the epithet Virgineus is here given it, because it was sacred to the Virgin Muses.

Constitit; et doctas sic est affata sorores. Fama novi fontis nostras pervenit ad aures; Dura Medusæi quem præpetis ungula rupit. Is mihi causa viæ. Volui mirabile monstrum Cernere: vidi ipsum materno sanguine nasci. Excipit Uranie: quæcunque est causa videndi 260 Has tibi, Diva, domos, animo gratissima nostro es Vera tamen fama est: et Pegasus hujus origo Fontis, et ad latices deducit Pallada sacros; Quæ mirata diu factas pedis ictibus undas, Antraque, et innumeris distinctas floribus herbas: lada ad sacros tatices. Felicesque vocat pariter studiique locique Mnemonidas, quam sic affata est una sororum: O, nisi te virtus opera ad majora tulisset, In partem ventura chori Tritonia nostri,

255 quo monte constitit; et sic est affata doctas sorores. Fama novi fontis quem dura ungula Medusæi præpetis rupit, pervenit ad nostras aures. Is est causa viæ mihi, volui cernere mirabile mon-strum. strum; vidi ipsum nusci materno sanguine. Uranie excipit: quecunque causa cst tibi, diva, videndi has domos, et gratissima nostro animo. Tamen fama est vera, et Pefactas ictibus pedis, circumspicit lucos an. tiquarum silvarum, antraque, et herbas antraque, et herbas distinctas innumeris floribus. Mncmonidas Vocatque felices

pariter studiique locique : quam una sororum adfata est sic, O Tritonia, ventura in partem nostri chori, nisi virtus tulisset te ad majora opera,

tain, which the piercing hoof of the winged horse sprung from the head of Medusa first broke open, has reached my ears: this is the cause of my journey. I wanted to see the amazing prodigy; I saw himself spring from the blood of his mother. Urania replies: whatever goddess, is the cause of your visiting these our mansions, we account ourselves happy in so bright a guest. But the fame is true, and we owe this our spring to Pegasus; and then she leads Pallas to the sacred stream; who admiring long the waters produced by the stroke of a horse's hoof, looks round upon the groves of the ancient wood, and the caves, and the grass distinguished by innumerable flowers, and praises the happiness of the muses, both in their studies and retreats: upon which one of the sisters thus replies,

O Tritonia, who, had not your valour and native greatness inclined you to nobler deeds, would undoubtedly have made one of our company; you

255. Doctas sic est affata sorores.] There is no part of mythology more controverted than what regards the muses. Some pre-tend that they were nine in number, others confine them to three; but the most commonly received notion is, that they were nine in number, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. This is the tradition that Ovid follows, whom we afterward find in v. 268, calling them Mnemonidas. As ancient authors and monuments confound often the names of the muses, and the symbols by which they are represented, it is worth while to observe here the most common manner of describing them. Clio, the first of the muses, who derives her name from glory or renown, holds in one hand a guitar, and in the other a plectrum. She was supposed to have invented the guitar. Eu-

terpe so called because she delights, has a mask in her left hand, and a club in her right. She was the inventress of tragedy, which is implied in the mask she bears. She holds commonly Hercules' club, probably because tragedy is a representation of the manners of heroes, among whom Hercules was the most illustrious. Thalia, or the flourishing, who invented comedy, Medals represent her leaning upon a pillar. Melpomenc, or the alluring, is distinguished by the Barbiton, or harp. Terpsichore, or the diverting, is represent with a fluctuary of the diverting and the control of the diverting and the did sented with a flute in her hand, both on medals and other monuments. Crato, or the amiable, is not easily distinguished. Polyhymnia, so called from singing many hymns, and not from the strength of her memory, as some authors pretend, is

refers vera; probasque merito locumque ar-tesque, et habemus gratam sortem, modo simus tuta. Scd (adeo nihil est vetitum see-leri) omnia terrent rirgineus mentes; dirusque Pyreneus vertitur ante ora, et nondum recepi me tota mente. Ille ferox ce-perat Daulia Phoceame ruru Threicio mi. lite,tenchatque injusta regna. Petebamus templu Parnassia ; vidit euntes, veneratusau eintes, veneraus, oue nostra aumina fal-laci cultu, dixit: Mne-monides (enim cogno-verat;) consistite, nec dubitate precor vitare grave sidus et imbrem (erat imber) meo tecto : Superi sape subiere minores casas. Motæ dictis et tempore annuimusque viro, intravimusque primos ædes. Imbres desierant, austroque victo aquiloni-bus, fusca nubila fu-gicbant repurgato calo. Impetus fuit ire. Pyreneus claudit sua tecta, paratque vim, quam nos effugi-mus sumptis alis. Ipse similis secuturo, stetit arduus arce, dixitque ; qua via est vobis erit el mihi eadem, vecorsque jacit se è culmine summa tur-ris, et cadit in vultus, moriensque tundit humum tinetam scelerato sanguine ossibus discussi oris.

Vera refers; meritòque probas artesque locumque : Et gratam sortem, tutæ modò simus, habemus. Sed (vetitum est adeò sceleri nihil) omnia terrent Virgineas mentes: dirusque ante ora Pyreneus Vertitur : et nondum me totà mente recepi. Daulia Threïcio Phoceaque milite rura Ceperat ille ferox, injustaque regna tenebat. Templa petebamus Parnassia, vidit euntes: Nostrague fallaci veneratus numina cultu; Mnemonides, (cognôrat enim) consistite, dixit: 280 Nec dubitate, precor, tecto grave sidus, et imbrem (Imber erat) vitare meo: subiêre minores Sæpe casas Superi. Dictis et tempore motæ, Annuimusque viro, primasque intravimus ædes. Desiêrant imbres; victoque Aquilonibus Austro, Fusca repurgato fugiebant nubila cœlo. Impetus ire fuit, claudit sua tecta Pyreneus, Vimque parat: quam nos sumptis effugimus alis. Ipse secuturo similis stetit arduus arce: Quàque via est vobis, erit et mihi, dixit, eâdem. 290 Seque jacit vecors è summæ culmine turris: Et cadit in vultus, discussique ossibus oris Tundit humum moriens scelerato sanguine tinctam.

TRANSLATION.

say right, and justly approve our profession and retreats; and, if we are but safe, our lot is happy. But (so daring is villany) every thing alarms virgin minds, and fierce Pyreneus is still before our eyes; nor am I yet wholly recovered from the fright. That bold usurper had seized, with Thracian arms, Daulis and Phocis, where he unjustly held the govern-We were making for the temple of Parnassus; he saw us on our way, and adoring us by a fallacious worship, Muses, said he, (for he knew us) stop; nor scruple to shun, under my roof, the scorching sun, and heavy rain, (for it rained apace), the gods have often before now entered an humble cottage. Moved by his kind invitation, and the pouring rains, we accept of his offer, and enter his hall. The rain was over, and the south wind being now mastered by the north, the black clouds were dispersed, and had left the heavens serene: we then wanted to be gone. But Pyreneus shuts his palace, and prepares to offer violence, which we avoided by assuming wings. He stood upon the highest tower of the palace, as if designing to follow us, and said: Wherever there is a way for you, the same is open to me: and madly throws himself from the summit of the palace; and falling upon his face, his bones are dashed in pieces, and dying, he beats the ground stained with his guilty blood.

NOTES.

painted with a harp, as the inventress of harmony. Urania, the heavenly, invented astronomy, and has in her hand a globe. Calliope, so called from the sweetness of

her voice, holds a volume in her hand, as the inventress of the heroic poem. See the translation of Horace, vol. 1., page 2.

V. Musa loquebatur. Pennæ sonuere per auras: Voxque salutantum ramis veniebat ab altis. 295 Suspicit; et linguæ quærit tam certa loquentes Unde sonent: hominemque putat Jove nata locutum.

Ales erant; numeroque novem sua fata querentes Institerant ramis imitantes omnia picæ. Miranti sic orsa deæ dea: Nuper et istæ 300 Auxerunt volucrem victæ certamine turbam. Piëros has genuit Pellæis dives in arvis. Pæonis Evippe mater fuit. Illa potentem Lucinam novies, novies paritura, vocavit. Intumuit numero stolidarum turba sororum: 305° Perque tot Hæmonias, et per tot Achaïdas urbes Huc venit et tali committunt prælia voce: Desinite indoctum vanâ dulcedine vulgus Fallere. Nobiscum, si qua est fiducia vobis, Thespiades certate deæ, nec voce, nec arte 310 Vincemur; totidemque sumus. Vel cedite victæ Fonte Medusæo, et Hyanteâ Aganippe: Vel nos Emathiis ad Pæonas usque nivosos Cedamus campis. Dirimant certamina Nymphæ. Turpe quidem contendere erat; sed cedere vi-315

V. Musa loquebatur pennæ sonnere per auras, voxque salutan-tum veniebat ab altis ramis: nata Jove sus-picit, et quærit unde linguæ loquentes tam certa, sonent: putat-que hominem locutum. Erant ales, piexque numero novem, imitantes omnia, institerant ramis querentes sua fata. Dea sic est orsa deæ miranti. Nuper et istæ, victæ certa-mine, auxerunt volu-erem turbam. Pieros dives in Peltais arvis genuit has. Paonis Evippe fuit mater illis. Itta novies paritura, Ittu novies vocavit poten-tem Lucinam. Turba stolidarum sororum intumuit numero, venitque hue, per tot Ha-monias, et per tot Achaidas urbes; et committunt prælia tali voce. Desinite fallere indoctum vulgus vand that the state of the state of the spiades dee nobiscum, si est qua fiducia rocis vobis, vincemur nec voce, nee arte, sumusque totidem. Vel victa cedite fonte Mediare de Hunted Art. dusao, et Hyantea Aganippe; vet nos ceda-mus Emathiis campis,

mus Ematuus campus, usque ad nivosos Pæonas. Nymphæ dirimant certamina. Turpe quidem erat contendere, sed est visum turpius cedere.

TRANSLATION.

V. The muse yet spoke, when a noise of wings was heard in the air, and a voice seemed to salute them from the high boughs. The daughter of Jove looks up, and demands whence tongues that spoke so distinctly were heard, for it seemed to her to be a human voice. Yet it was only a bird's, and magpies nine in number, skilful to repeat whatever they hear, were perched upon the boughs, bemoaning their fate. When the Muse Urania thus addressed the wondering goddess. It is but of late that these, overcome in a dispute with us, have increased the number of the birds. Pierus, rich in lands of Pelle, begot them, Evippe of Pæonia was their She, completing nine labours, nine times invoked powerful Lucina. The foolish sisters, proud of their number, traversed all Æmonia, and a great part of Greece, to come hither, and challenge us in such words as these. Cease imposing upon the ignorant vulgar by a vain pretence to harmony: but if indeed you have any confidence of your art, contend with us, ye Thespian goddesses. We are alike in number, and will not be out-done in voice or skill. Do you, if overcome, yield to us Medusa's well, NOTES.

302. Pellæis dives in arvis.] Pella was a city of Macedonia, in the region of Emathia, famous for the birth of Philip and Alexander the Great.

303. Pæonis Evippe.] Evippe the wife of Pierus, and mother of the Pierides. Pæonia was a mountainons region of Macedonia.

310. The spiades.] The muses, so called from Thespiae, a city of Baeotia near Helicon, sacred to them.

312. Hyantea Aganippe.] Becotian Aganippe, so called from the Becotians, who anciently were known by the name of Hyantes.

Nymphæ electæ jurant per flumina, pressere-que sedilia facta de vivo cespite. Tunc sine sorte, quæ prior pro-fessa est se certare, canit bella superum, ponitque gigantas in falso honore, et exte-nuat fucta magnorum deorum; Typhæaque emissum decimû sede terræ, fecisse metum calitibus; cunctosque dedisse terga fugæ, do-nec Ægyptia tellus, et Nilus diseretus in Nilus discretus in septem ostiu, ceperit fessos. Narrat terrigenam Typhæa venisse hue quoque; et superos celdisse se mentilis figuris. Dixilque, Jupiter fit dux gregis, unde Libys Ammon nunc quoq; est formatus cum recurvis cornibus. Delius latuit in corro, Delius latuit in corro. Delius latuit in corro, proles Semeleia in eapro, soror Phabi fele, Saturnia nived vacca, Venus pisce, Cyllenius alis Ibidis. Hactenus moverat oravocalia ad citharam. Aonides poscimur. Sed forsitan otia non sint, nee vacet tibi prabere aurem nostris cantibus. Ne dubita, Pallas ait, reTurpius. Electæ jurant per flumina Nymphæ; Factaque de vivo pressêre sedilia saxo. Tunc, sinè sorte prior quæ se certare professa est, Bella canit Superûm: falsoque in honore gigantas

Ponit, et extenuat magnorum facta deorum:
Emissumque imâ de sede Typhoëa terræ
Cœlitibus fecisse metum; cunctosque dedisse
Terga fugæ: donec fessos Ægyptia tellus
Ceperit, et septem discretus in ostia Nilus.
Huc quoque terrigenam venisse Typhoëa narrat,
Et se mentitis Superos celâsse figuris:
326
Duxque gregis, dixit, sit Jupiter; unde recurvis
Nunc quoque formatus Libys est cum cornibus

Ammon.
Delius in corvo, proles Semeleïa capro,
Fele soror Phœbi, niveâ Saturnia vaccâ,
Pisce Venus latuit, Cyllenius Ibidis alis.

Hactenus ad citharam vocalia moverat ora:
Poscimur Aonides. Sed forsitan otia non sint;
Nec nostris præbere vacet tibi cantibus aurem.
Ne dubita, vestrumque mihi refer ordine carmen,
Pallas ait: nemorisque levi consedit in umbrå. 336

f ϵ rque vestrum carmen mihi ordine, consedit que in levi umbra nemoris.

TRANSLATION.

and Bostian Aganippe; or we, if vanquished, will resign the Æmathian plains, as far as the snowy Pæonians: let the nymphs decide the contest. It was indeed shameful to engage, but it appeared yet more shameful to The nymphs chosen to decide swear by the rivers, and sit upon seats cut out of the living stone. Then, without casting lots, she of the daughters of Pierus, who had first declared for the contest, sings the wars of the gods, and places the giants in a false point of honour, and extemuates the actions of the great gods. She tells how Typhœus sent from the deep womb of the earth, struck terror into his heavenly foes; and how they all sought safety in flight, till they arrived in Ægypt, and upon the borders of the Nile that divides itself into seven channels. how earth-born Typhœus came hither also, and that the gods concealed themselves by changing their shapes. Jupiter, she said, became a ram; whence Lybian Ammon is now figured with crooked horns. god took on the appearance of a crow; Bacchus, the son of Semele, that of a he-goat. The sister of Phœbus appears a cat, Saturnian Juno a snow-white cow, and Venus a fish: Mercury assumes the wings of an Ibis. Thus far she had joined her noisy voice in concert with the harp, and then demanded our song. But perhaps you are not at leisure, nor have time to attend to our song. Doubt not, (said Pallas,) but recite to me in order

331. *Ibidis.*] The Ibis is an Ægyptian bird, not unlike a stork. It is high, has stiff legs and a long bill, and eats up the serpents that infest the country.

NOTES.
ian 333. Aonides.] The muses, so called gh, from Aonia, a mountainous region of up Becotia.

Musa refert: Dedimus summam certaminis uni. Surgit, et immissos hederâ collecta capillos Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas:

Atque hæc percussis subjungit carmina nervis. 340 VI. Prima Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro: Prima dedit fuges, alimentaque mitia terris: Prima dedit leges. Cereris sumus omnia munus. Illa canenda mihi est. Utinam modò dicere possem Carmina digna deæ! certè dea carmine digna est. Vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris Trinacris; et magnis subjectum molibus urget Æthereas ausum sperare Typhoëa sedes. Nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere sæpe: Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro. 350

Læva. Pachyne, tibi: Lilybæo crura premuntur:
Degravat Ætna caput: sub quâ resupinus arenas

que sæpe resurgere: sed dextra manus est subjecta Ausonio Peloro, læva tibi, Pachyne, crura premuntur Libybæo.

Musa refert. mus summam certaminis uni. Calliope surzit, et collecta capillos immissos hedera, præ-tentat querulas chor-das pollice: atque subjungit hac carmina percussis nervis.

VI. Ceres prima dimovit glebam unco aratro: prima dedit fru-ges, mitiaque alimenta terris: prima dedit leges. Omnia sunt mu-nus Cereris. Illa est canenda mihi. Utinam modò possem carmina digna dea, certe dea est digna carmine. Vasta insula Trinacris est ingesta

TRANSLATION.

your song; and then seats herself under a chequered shade. The muse relates, we gave the management of the dispute to one. Calliope rises, and having her hair tied with a sprig of ivy, tunes with her thumb the sounding strings; and then sings these lines in concert with the harmonious lyre.

VI. Ceres first taught to tear up the earth with crooked plough-shares; she first provided corn, and wholesome food for men; she first enacted laws. All good things are the gifts of Ceres, she is to be the subject of my song: Oh! that my verse were only worthy of the goddess, for certainly the goddess is worthy of verse. The vast island of Trinacria was hurled on the gigantic limbs of Typhœus, and bears down under its unwieldy mass one who dared to aspire at the empire of heaven. He indeed struggles, and attempts often to rise; but his right hand is borne down by Pelorus, fronting Italy, his left by Cape Pachynus, and Lilybæum presses down his legs. Ætna weighs down his head; under which, ex-

341. Prima Ceres unco.] Natural history is very often conveyed to us under the veil of fiction. Ætna is seen often to vomit up flames. Instead of searching for the source of this phænomenon, in the sulphur and bitumen wherewith the caverns of this mountain are filled, we are told that the giant Typhœns, or Enceladus, vanquished by the gods, was buried under it, and that his struggles to throw off the load are the cause of the eruptions and earthquakes. One fable leads to another. It is feigned, that Pluto fearing lest these violent shocks might lay open the foundations of the earth, and pour in light upon his realms, came into Sicily to examine the condition of the isle. They add, that after finding all in good order, he was seen by Venus; who, piqued that the god was insensible to love, and desirous to have the lord of an empire, which made a third part of the universe, subject to her, engaged her son Canid to

pierce him with a chosen arrow; upon which the god, falling in love with his niece Proserpine, carried her off. Most mythologists look upon this rape to be only an allegory, which has an obvious re-lation to agriculture. Thus, according to them, the division which Jupiter makes of the time that this goddess was to stay with her husband and her mother, means no more, but that the grain, after having lodged six months in the earth, appears upon its surface, grows up, and ripens.
And as Sanchoniathon informs us that Proserpine, Saturn's daughter, died very young, so the fable may be allegorized by saying, she was ravished by Pluto, only because the name of that god among the Phoenicians is Muth, which signifies death.

347. Trinacris.] Sicily, so called by a Greek derivation, from its three promontories which are named immediately af-

terward by the poet.

Ætna degravat caput; sub qua resupinus ejectat arenas, vomit-que flammam fero ore. Sape luctatur remo-liri pondera terræ, evolvereque oppida, et magnos montes corpore. Inde tellus tre-mit, et ipse Rex silentum pavet, ne solum pateat, retegaturque lato hiatu, diesque immissus terreat trepi-dantes umbras. Tyrannus metuens hanc cladem exierat tenebrosa sede, vectusque eurru atrorum equorum, ambibat cautus fundamina siculæ ter-Postquam satis exploratum est nulla loca labare, metusque sunt depositi, Erycina residens suo monte vidit hunc vagantem, amplexaque volucrem natum, dixit: nate, arma, manusque mca, mea potentia, cape Cu-pido illa tela quibus superas omnes, molireque celeres sagittas in pectus Dei cui novissi-ma fortuna triplicis regni cessit. Tu domas superos ipsumque Jovem, tu domas victa numina ponti, ipsum-que qui regit numina ponti. Quid Tartara

Ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhœus. Sæpe remoliri luctatur pondera terræ; Oppidaque, et magnos evolvere corpore montes. Indè tremit tellus: et Rex pavet ipse silentûm, Ne pateat, latoque solum retegatur hiatu; Immissusque dies trepidantes terreat umbras. Hanc metuens cladem tenebrosâ sede tyrannus Exierat: curruque atrorum vectus equorum Ambibat Siculæ cautus fundamina terræ. Postquam exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare: Depositique metus: videt hunc Erycina vagantem Monte suo residens, natumque amplexa volucrem; Arma, manusque meæ, mea, nate, potentia, dixit, Illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido, Inque dei pectus celeres molire sagittas, Cui triplicis cessit fortuna novissima regni. Tu Superos, ipsumque Jovem, tu numina ponti 369 Victa domas, ipsumque, regit qui numina ponti. Tartara quid cessant? cur non matrisque tuumque Imperium profers? agitur pars tertia mundi. Et tamen in cœlo, (quæ jam patientia nostra est!) Spernimur: ac mecum vires minuuntur Amoris. Pallada nonne vides, jaculatricemque Dianam 375 Abscessisse mihi? Cereris quoque filia virgo,

cessant? cur non profers tuum imperium matrisque; tertia pars mundi agitur. Et tamen (qua jam est nostra patientia!) spernimur in ealo: ac vires amoris minuuntur mecum. Nonne vides Pallada, Dianamque jaculatricem abscessisse mihi? filia quoque

TRANSLATION.

tended on his broad back, he vomits clouds of ashes, and flames issue from his dreadful mouth. Oft he strives to throw off the ponderous mass of earth, and overturn the cities and mighty mountains that bear down his Hence the earth shakes, and the king of the silent ghosts dreads lest it should open, and the ground be parted by a wide chasm, and light pouring in fright his trembling ghosts. To prevent this disaster, the Stygian tyrant had quitted his dreary abode, and riding in a chariot drawn by black horses, went round, viewing with attention, the foundations of the But when, after a careful search, he found all places firm, and that there was no ground of fear; Venus, as she sate on her flowery hill, chanced to see him thus wandering; and embracing her winged son; My Cupid, (said she,) my arms, my hands, and my power, take those darts with which you conquer all, and wedge thy swift arrows in the breast of the god, to whom the last division of the triple kingdom fell. You hold in bondage the gods above, nay even Jove himself: the baffled deities of the sea, and he too who rules the deities of the sea, confess thy power. Why are the realms of Tartarus exempted? Why do not you extend the limits of your mother's empire and your own? A third part of the universe is now at stake, and yet how great is our patience: we are slighted in our native skies, and the empire of love is greatly weakened. Do not you see how Pallas and the far-darting goddess defy my power? the daughter of Ceres too will

NOTES. 363. Erycina.] Venus, so called from Eryx a mountain of Sicily, where she had a temple.

Si patiemur, erit: nam spes affectat easdem. At tu, pro socio si qua est mea gratia regno,
Junge Deam patruo. Dixit Venus. Ille pharetram
Solvit: et arbitrio matris de mille sagittis
Ünam seposuit. Sed qua nec acutior ulla,
Nec minus incerta est, nec que magis audiat arcum.

Cinacitacue cenu curvavit flexile cornu;

easdem spes. At tu, pro
socioregno, si meu grasocioregno, si meu gr At tu, pro socio si qua est mea gratia regno, Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu; Inque cor hamatâ percussit arundine Ditem. Haud procul Hennæis lacus est à mœnibus altæ, Nomine Pergus, aquæ. Non illo plura Caystros Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis. Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne; suisque Frondibus, ut velo, Phæbeos submovet ignes, Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores. Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco 391 Ludit, et aut violas, aut candida lilia carpit; Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque Implet, et æquales certat superare legendo; Penè simul visa est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti 395 Usque adeò properatur amor. Dea territa, mœsto Et matrem, et comites, sed matrem sæpius, ore puellari studio, et certat superarc æquales legendo, simul pene est visa, dilectaque, raptaque Diti. Amor usque adeo properatur. Dea territa clamat mæsto ore et matrem et comites, sed sæpius matrem:

Cereris egit virgo? si patiemur nam affectat minus incerta, nec quæ magis audiat arcum; curvavitque flexile cornu opposito genu, per-cussitque Ditem in cor, hamata arundine. Haud procul à mani-bus Hennæis, est lacus altæ aquæ, Pergus no-mine, Caystros in undis labentibus, non audit plura carmina cygnorum illo. Silva cingens omne latus, coronat aquas, submovet-que Phæbeosignes suis frondibus ut velo. Ramidant frigora, humus humida flores. Ver perpetuum est ibi. Quo loco dum Proserpina ludit, et carpit aut violas aut candida lilia, dumque implet ca-

TRANSLATION.

be a virgin unless we prevent it, for she affects the same hopes. If, therefore, I have any interest with you for the promoting of our joint kingdom, join the goddess to her uncle. Venus ended. He opens his quiver; and singles out one of a thousand arrows by the direction of his mother, but than which there was not another of keener point, or surer aim, or more Then bending against his knee with full force the obedient to the bow. yielding horn, he pierced the heart of the god with a bearded arrow.

There is a lake of deep water, by name Pergus, not far from the walls of Henna: not Cayster, in his gliding waves, hears more or sweeter songs of swans. A wood crowns the lake, surrounding it on every side, and bears off with its tufted fences, as with a veil, the scorching rays of Phæbus. The boughs yield a refreshing shade, and the moist ground is enamelled with flowers. The whole year is here a perpetual spring. In which grove, while Proserpine amuses herself in plucking the violets and white lilies, and while with the fondness of a girl, she fills her baskets and bosom, and strives to out-do her companions of the same age in gathering flowers; she is, almost in the same instant, seen and loved, and seized by the infernal god; so violent and sudden was his flame. The goddess frighted calls with a mournful voice upon her mother and

NOTES.

379. Junge deam patruo.] Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter, Pluto's bro-

386. Pergus.] A lake in the neighbourhood of Henna, on whose borders Proserpine was gathering flowers when she

was carried off by Pluto. Cayster was a river of Ionia, famous for the great quautity of swans that frequented it banks.

395. Diti.] Ditis was a name given to Pluto, because he was esteemed the god of the earth, whence riches are dug up.

et ut luniarat vestem summa ab orâ, collecti flores cecidere tunicis remissis. Tantaque remissis. Tantaque simplicitas adfuit pu-erilibus annis, hæc jac-tura quoque, movit virgineum dolorem. Rap-tor agit currus, et exhortatur equos vocatos quemque nomine ; per colla jubasa; quorum excutit habenas tinctas obscura ferrugine. Ferturque per altos lacus, et stagna Palicorum olentia phure, ferventia rupta terra; et qua Bacchi-adæ gens orta bimari Corintho, posuerunt mania interinaquales Portus. Est aquor medium Cyanes et Pisaæ Arethusæ, quod coit, inclusum augustis cornibus. Hîc Cyane, à cujus nomine stagnum quoque est dictum, fuit ccleberrima inter Sicelides nymphas; quæ extitit medio gurgite tenus summa alvo; agnovitque Deum, et inquit, nec ibitis longius. Non potes esse gener Cereris invitæ. Fuit

Clamat: et, ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora. Collecti flores tunicis cecidere remissis. Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis: 400 Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem. Raptor agit currus: et nomine quemque vocatos Exhortatur equos. Quorum per colla jubasque Excutit obscurà tinctas ferrugine habenas. Perque lacus altos, et olentia sulphure fertur 405 Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ: Et quà Bacchiada bimari gens orta Corintho Inter inæquales posuerunt mænia portus. Est medium Cyanes, et Pisææ Arethusæ. Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus æquor. 410 Hic fuit, à cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est, Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima Nymphas; Gurgite quæ medio summâ tenus exstitit alvo, Agnovitque Deum: nec longiùs ibitis, inquit. Non potes invitæ Cereris gener esse. Roganda,415 Non rapienda fuit. Quod si componere magnis Parva mihi fas est; et me dilexit Anapis. Exorata tamen, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupsi. Dixit et, in partes diversas brachia tendens, Cerets status. Put Dixit et, in partes diversas brachia tendens, quod si fas est mihi componere parva magnis, Anapis et dilexit me; tamen nupsi exorata, nec exterrita, ut hac. Dixit: et tendens brachia in diversas partes,

TRANSLATION.

her companions, but oftener upon her mother; and as she had torn her garment from the upper edge, the flowers she had gathered fell from the loosened robe, and so much had she of childish innocence and simplicity, that this loss also raised the virgin's grief. The ravisher drives his chariot, and calling each of the horses by name, encourages their speed, and over their necks and manes shakes the reins discoloured with dark rust. He urges his way through deep lakes, and the Palici, whose boiling waters exhale sulphurous fumes; and where the Bacchiadæ, a race sprung from renowned Corinth, built a city between unequal havens. middle, between Cyane and Arethusa, is a sea confined to a narrow space Cyane, the brightest of the Sicilian nymphs, dwelt by crooked rocks. here in a lake, to which she gave her name; who, raising her beauteous head from the waves as far as the navel, knew the god, and said, Thou shalt go no farther, nor canst thou be the son-in-law of Ceres against her will: the virgin should have been asked of her mother, not seized by violence: for, if I may be allowed to compare small things with great, Anapis also loved me: yet was I courted, not frighted into marriage. She said, and stretching out her arms on both sides, opposed his way. The son of Saturn no longer smothered his rage, but encouraging his

NOTES.

407. Bacchiadæ.] A people of Corinth, in which number was Bacchias, who being expelled thence came into Sicily, and there built Syracuse. Corinth, situated on the isthmus, has the Ionian sea on one side, and the Ægean on the other.

408. Inæquales Portus.] Syracuse has two harbours, a greater and a less.

Obstitit. Haud ultrà tenuit Saturnius iram: Terribilesque hortatus equos, in gurgitis imâ Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto Condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit, Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit. At Cyane, raptamque Deam, contemptaque fontis Jura sui mœrens, inconsolabile vulnus Mente gerit tacità; lacrymisque absumitur omnis: Et, quarum fuerat magnum modò numen, in illas Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres: Ossa pati flexus: ungues posuisse rigorem, Primaque de totà tenuissima quæque liquescunt; Cærulei crines, digitique, et crura, pedesque: Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas Transitus est. Post hæc tergumque, humerique, latusque,

Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos. 435 Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas. Lympha subit: restatque nihil, quod prêndere possis.

VII. Înterea pavidæ nequicquam filia matri Omnibus est terris, omni quæsita profundo. Illam non rutulis venieps Aurora capillis 44 Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus. Illa duabus Flammiferâ pinus manibus succendit ab Ætnâ; Perque pruinosas tulit irrequieta tenebras. Rursus ubi alma dies hebetârat sidera, natam

420 obstitit. Saturnius haud ultra tenuit iram, hortatusque terribiles equos, condidit sceptrum regale con-tortum valido lacerto, inima gurgitis. Tellus icta fecit viam in Tartara, et recepit pronos eurrus medio erutere. At Cyune marens raptamque Deum, juraque sui fontis contempta, gerit inconsolabile vulnus tacità mente; absumiturque omnis laerymis; ct extenuatur in illus aquas, quarum fuerat modo magnum numen. Videres mem-bra molliri, ossa pati flexus, ungues posuisse rigorem: tenuissimaque quaque de totà prima liquescant, crines carulei digitique, et crura pedesque; namtransitus est brevis exilibus membris in gelidas undas. Post hæe, tergumque, hu-merique,lutusque, pectoraque abeunt eva-nida in tenucs rivos. Denique lympha subit vitiatas venas pro vivo sanguine; nihilque restat quod possis pren-440 dere. VII. Intercafiliu est

VII. Intereafilia est nequirquam quasita pavida matri omibus terris, omni profundo. Non Aurora veniens rutilis comis, non Hesperas vidit, cessantem. Illa succendit pinus ab

Hasuccinat pinus ab Ætnå flammifera duabus manibus, irrequictaque tulit per pruinosas tenebras. Rursus ut alma dies hebetårat sideru, quærebat natum

TRANSLATION.

tremendous steeds, drives his royal sceptre, whirled with a strong arm, to the bottom of the lake: the earth struck, opened a passage into hell, and received the descending chariot in the widening gap. But Cyane lamenting the ravished goddess, and the slighted privileges of her injured spring, bears about in her silent mind an inconsolable wound, and is wholly wasted away in tears, dissolving into those waters of which she had so late been the great guardian goddess. You might have seen her members melt to a fluid; her pliant bones bend into various meanders, and her nails lay aside their hardness. The more slender parts first dissolve away: her sea-green locks, her fingers, legs and feet; for the change of these smaller members is easy to a cold stream. After these her back, shoulders and sides, and her swelling breasts glide away in flowing currents. In fine, instead of life-giving blood, water now circulates in her varied veins; and nothing now remains that can fill your grasp.

VII. Mean time Proserpine is sought by her frighted mother, in every land and every sea. Neither Aurora rising with her ruddy hair, nor the bright evening star saw her take any repose. She with both her hands lights pines at flaming Ætna, and restless bears them through the frosty

ab orth solis ad occasus solis. Fessa labore
collegrat sitim, nuttique jontes colluerant
ora,cum forte vidit casam tectam stramine,
pulsavitque parvas fores, at anns prodit
inde, videtque Divam,
pham, dulce quod ante
coverat tosta polenta.
Dum illa bibit datum,
pur radurioris et audax,
constitit ante deam;
risitque, wocavitque
avidam. Diva est offensa, parteque me adhuc epotda, perfudit loquentem potentà mixtà cum tiquido. Os
combibit maculas, et
qua modo gessit brachia, gerit crura: cunda est addita mutatis
membris, contrahiturque in breven formam,
ne vis noccudi sit magna, mensuraque est
minor parva lacerta.
Fugit anun mirantem,
flentemque, et parantem tangere monstratem tangere monstraten tangere motraten tangere
tangeretang

VIII. Mora est longa dicere per quas terras, et quas undas Dea erraverit, orbis defuit quærenti. Repetit Sicaniam, dumque lustr

Solis ad occasus, Solis quærebat ab ortu. 445 Fessa labore sitim collegerat; oraque nulli Colluerant fontes: cum tectam stramine vidit Fortè casam, parvasque fores pulsavit: at indè Prodit anus, Divamque videt; lymphamque roganti,

Dulce dedit, tostà quod coxerat antè polentà 450 Dum bibit illa datum; duri puer oris et audax Constitit ante Deam; risitque, avidamque vocavit. Offensa est: neque adhuc epotà parte loquentem Cum liquido mistà perfudit Diva polentà 454 Combibit os maculas; et, quà modò brachia gessit, Crura gerit: cauda est mutatis addita membris: Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi, Contrahitur: parvâque minor mensura lacertà est. Mirantem, flentemque, et tangere monstra parantem Fugit anum; latebramque petit: aptumque colori Nomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis. 461

VIII. Quas Dea per terras, et quas erraverit undas, Dicere longa mora est: quærenti defuit orbis.

Sicaniam repetit. Dumque omnia lustrat eundo; Venit et ad Cyanen: ea, nimutata fuisset, 465 Omnia narrâsset. Sed et os et lingua volenti

quarente. Interest. Caniam, dumque lustrat omnia eundo, venit et ad Cyanen: ea, ni fuisset mutata, narrasset omnia. Sed et os et lingua non aderant volenti

TRANSLATION.

Again, when the approach of day had extinguished the stars, she ran in quest of her daughter from the rising to the setting sun. Spent with toil she had contracted a thirst, nor had any springs washed her mouth; when, by chance, she perceived a cottage covered with straw, and knocked at the little door; an old woman came out and saw the goddess, and gave her, as she was asking some water, a pleasant drink drawn from parched barley. While she drinks, a youth of a hardened look and daring impudence stood before the goddess, and laughed, and called her greedy. She was offended, and part being not yet drank, the goddess, as he spoke, flung the liquor mixed with barley in his face. His countenance is speckled by the drops, his arms are shaped into legs, a long tail is moreover added to this change of form, and that his power of doing mischief may be the less, he is contracted into a diminutive frame, nor does his size equal that of a small lizard. He flies from the old woman, wondering and weeping, and wanting to touch him, and seeks a crevice, and has a name suited to his colour, his body being painted with various spots.

VIII. It were tedious to relate through what lands and seas the goddess wandered: the world was too little for her in the search. She returns to Sicily, and as in her progress she views all places with care, she came also to Cyane: she, but for her change of form, would have discovered

Dicere non aderant: nec, quo loqueretur, habebat. Signa tamen manifesta dedit: notamque parenti Illo fortè loco delapsam gurgite sacro Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis. 470 Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tum denique raptam Scîsset, inornatos laniavit Diva capillos: Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis. Nec scit adhuc ubi sit: terras tamen increpat omnes; Ingratasque vocat, nec frugum munere dignas; 475 Trinacriam ante alias, in quâ vestigia damni Reperit. Ergo illic sævå vertentia glebas Fregit aratra manu: parilique irata colonos Ruricolasque boves leto dedit: arvaque jussit 480 Fallere depositum; vitiataque semina fecit. Fertilitas terræ latum vulgata per orbem Cassa jacet: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis: Et modò sol nimius, nimius modò corripit imber. Sideraque, ventique nocent : avidæque volucres Semina jacta legunt: lolium, tribulique fatigant 485 Triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen. Cum caput Eleis Alpheïas extulit undis: Rorantesque comas à fronte removit ad aures: Atque ait: O toto quæsitæ virginis orbe, Et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores: 490

dicere. Nec habebat quo loqueretur. Tamen dedit manifesta signa ; ostenditque in summ!s undis zonam Persephones notam parenti, et forte delapsam illo loco sacro gurgite : Quam simul Divu agnovit, tanquam tum denique scisset natam raptam, laniavit inornatos capillos, et per-cussit pectora repetita-suis palmis. Nec scit adhuc ubi sit, tamen increpat omnes terras. vocatque ingratus, nec dignas munere fru-gum; Trinacriam ante alias, in qua reperit vestigia damni. Ergo illic fregit sæva manu arutra vertentia gle-bas, irataque deait parili letho colonos ruricolusque boves, jussitque arva fallere de-positum, fecitque se-mina vitiata. Fertilitas terræ vulgata per latum orbem, jacet cassa; segetes mori-unturin primis herbis, et modo nimius sol, modo nimius imber corripit; sideraque ventique nocent: avi-daque colucres legunt jacta semina, lotium-que tribulique et inexpugnabile gramen

fatigant triticeas messes. Cum Alphcias extulit caput Eleis undis, removitque rorantes comas a fronte ad aures, atque ait: O genitrix virginis quasita toto orbe, et frugum siste immensos labores,

TRANSLATION.

all; but she had neither mouth nor tongue to second her desires, nor was speech at her command. Yet she gave manifest signs, and discovered on the surface of her waters Persephone's girdle well known to her mother, which had by chance dropt from her in that place, as she passed through the sacred lake: which when the goddess beheld, as if then only her daughter had been ravished from her, she tore her neglected hair, and beat her breast with repeated strokes. Nor as yet knows she where she is, but exclaims against all lands alike; and calls them ungrateful, and unworthy of her gifts: Trinacria above the rest, in which she found the tokens of her loss. For this the goddess, with vengeful hand, broke the ploughs wherewith they turned up the earth; in her rage the ox and labourer were doomed to the same death. She commands the ground to deny a return of what was thrown into it, and corrupts the seed as soon as it is sown. The fertility of the soil, famed over all the world, is now no more: the corn, as it springs, shrivels in the blade: sometimes it is burnt up by excessive heats, sometimes drowned by inundations of rain. Inauspicious stars or noxious winds destroy the fields, and greedy birds devour the seed as soon as sown. Darnel, thistles and unconquerable weeds choak the rising crops. Then Arethusa raised her head from the Elean waves, and flings back her dropping hairs from her forehead toward her ears, and says: O mother of the virgin, sought in all parts of the world, and of corn; cease at length your immense toils, nor be thus

neve violenta irascere terræ fidæ tibi. Terra meruit nihil, patuit-queinvita rapinæ. Nec sum supplex pro pa-trià, veni huc hospita. Pisa est patria mihi, et ducimus ortum ab Elide. Colo Sicaniam peregrina, sed hac terra est gratior mihi omni solo. Ego Arethusa habeo nunc hos penates, hanc sedem, quam tu mitissima serva. Hora tempestiva veniet meis narratibus, cur sim mota loco, adveharque Ortygiam per un-das tanti æquoris, cum tu eris levata curis et vultûs melioris. Tel-lus pervia prabet iter mihi, ablataque subter imas cavernas attollo tmas eutermas actorio caput hic, cernoque desucta sidera. Ergo dum labor sub terris Stygiogurgite,illictua Proserpina est visa nostris oculis. Illa quidem est tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu, maxima opaci mundi, sed tamen regina, sed tamen pollens matrona inferni tyranni. Mater ad auditas voces stupuit ceu saxea, fuitque diu similis at-tonita: utque gravis amentia est pulsa amentia est pulsa gravi dolore, exit cur-ribus in athereas au-ras. Ibi nubila toto illius sit

Neve tibi fidæ violenta irascere terræ. Terra nihil meruit: patuitque invita rapinæ. Nec sum pro patria supplex: høc hospita veni. Pisa mihi patria est: et ab Elide ducimus ortum. Sicaniam peregrina colo: sed gratior omni Hæc mihi terra solo est. Hos nunc Arethusa penates, Hanc habeo sedem; quam tu, mitissima, serva. Mota loco cur sim, tantique per æquoris undas Advehar Ortygiam, veniet narratibus hora Tempestiva meis, cum tu curisque levata, 500 Et vultûs melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus Præbet iter: subterque imas ablata cavernas Hic caput attollo: desuetaque sidera cerno. Ergo, dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor, Visa tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris. 505Illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu; Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi; Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni. Mater ad auditas stupuit, ceu saxea, voces: 510 Attonitæque diu similis fuit: utque dolore Pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras Exit in athereas: ibi toto nubila vultu Ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis. Proque meo veni supplex tibi, Jupiter, inquit, 514 Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris, Nata patrem moveat: neu sit tibi cura precamur vultu, stetit invidiosa ante Jovem passis capillis. Inquitque, veni tibi Jupiter supplex pro meo sanguine, proque tuo. Si gralia matris est nulla, nata moveut patrem: neu cura precamur

TRANSLATION.

violently offended with a land faithful to you. Sicily has deserved nothing, and opened against its will to the ravisher: nor am I now a suppliant for my native country; I am but a stranger here; Pisa is my country, and Elis gave me birth. I inhabit Sicily as a foreigner, yet is this isle to me far more grateful than any other clime. I, Arethusa, possess now these springs; this is my seat, which do you, most gentle goddess, Why I am removed from my native seats, and have crossed such spacious seas to reach Ortygia, I will relate at a more seasonable time, when you shall be eased of your present cares, and wear an aspect The pervious earth affords me a passage, and conveyed of more content. under its lowest caverns, I here lift up my head, and behold new constellations of stars. As therefore I lightly glided under the earth, along the Stygian waves, I there beheld your Proserpine: she looked dejected, nor was fear yet banished her countenance. She is however a queen, revered in the gloomy realms, and the powerful wife of the infernal tyrant. Upon hearing these words, the goddess, stupid with grief, stood motionless like a statue, and had long the air of one lost in amazement. But after that her cruel distraction had vented itself in a flood of sorrow, she mounts the æthereal air in her chariot: there with dishevelled hair, and her countenance hid in clouds, she stands before the throne of Jove. Jupiter, says she, I come a suppliant to you in behalf of my blood and

Vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu. En quæsita diu tandem mihi nata reperta est: Si reperire vocas, amittere certius: aut si Scire ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quòd rapta, feremus, Dummodo reddat eam. Neque enim prædone marito Filia digna tua est, si jam mea filia digna est. Jupiter excepit: commune est pignus, onusque Nata mihi tecum: sed, si modò nomina rebus Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum, Verum amor est: neque erit nobis gener ille pudori. Tumodò, Diva, velis. Ut desint cætera, Quantum est Esse Jovis fratrem! quid quod nec cætera desunt, Nec cedit nisi sorte mihi? sed tanta cupido Si tibi dissidii; repetat Proserpina cœlum: 530 Lege tamen certà; si nullos contigit illic Ore cibos. Nam sic Parcarum fædere cautum est. Dixerat. At Cereri certum est educere natam. Non ita fata sinunt. Quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat, et cultis dum simplex errat in hortis, 535 Puniceum curvâ decerpserat arbore pomum: Sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana Presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud Viderat Ascalaphus; quem quondam dicitur Orphne, Inter Avernales haud ignotissima Nymphas, 540 Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris.

vilior tibi, quod est edita nostro partu. En nuta diu quasita, est tandem reperta mihi, si vocas amittere certius reperire, aut si vocas scire ubi sit reperire. Feremus quod erat rapta, dummodo reddat eam. Neque enim tua filia est digna pradone ma-rito, si mea filia est jam digna. Jupiter excepit: nata est commune pignus onusque mihi tecum. Sed si modo placet addere vera nomina rebus, hoc factum non est in-juria verum amor; neque ille gener erit pudori nobis, modo tu dva velis. Ut vatera desint; quantum est esse fratrem Jovis? quid, quod nec cætera desunt, nec cedit mihi nisi sorte: sed si est tanta cupido tibi dis-sidii, Proserpina repetat calum tamen lege certa, si contigit nullos cibos illic ore; nam est sic cautum fædere Parcarum. Dixerat: at est certum Cereri educerc natam. Fata non ita sinunt, quoniam virgo solverat jejunia, et dum simplex errat in cultis hortis, decerpserat puniccum po-mum curva arbore,

presseratque suo ore septem grana sumpta de pallenti cortice. Ascalaphisque solus ex omnibus viderat itlud, quem Orphne haud ignotissima inter avernales nymphas, dicitur quondam peperisse ex suo Acheronte sub jurvis antris.

TRANSLATION.

thine. If you have no regard for the mother, at least let the daughter move the heart of her father: nor value her the less, I pray you, that she is born of me. At length I have found my daughter so long sought after in vain, if it can be called finding her to lose her more certainly; or if you call it finding her to learn where she is. I forgive that he carried her away by force, let him only restore her; for whatever it may be thought my daughter deserves, the daughter of Jupiter ought not to have a ravisher for her husband. Jupiter replies: Your daughter is a common pledge and care to both; but if we will distinguish things by proper names, this rape is not an injury but love; nor need we be ashamed of our son-in-law, let but Ceres give her consent. Were other things wanting, yet is it not enough that he is the brother of Jove? But why do I suppose that any thing is wanting, nor does he yield to me in worth; it was by lot that hell fell to his share? but if so great is your desire to separate them, let Proserpine return to heaven, yet on this unalterable condition, if as yet she hath touched no food; for so it is provided by the irrevocable decree of fate.

He said: but Ceres persists in her resolution to bring away her daughter; not so the Fates: for the virgin had broke her fast, and as she wandered about in a finely-cultivated garden, had plucked a pomegranate from a bending tree, and chewed seven seeds, taken from the pellucid rind. Ascalaphus alone had seen this, whom formerly Orphnè, famed

Vidit: et crudelis ademit reditum indicio. Hegha Frebi ingemuit, feetque testem projamam avem; verilique caput sparsum Phiege-thontide lympha in rostrum, et plumas, et graudia lunina. Ille obbatus sibi, amieitur ab alis fidvis, creseiturque longos ungues, vixque movet pennas nutas per hiertia brachia; fitque foda valueris, nuncia venturi luctus, ignavus bubo, dirum omen unortalibus.

rum onen mortatibus.

IX. Hictamen potest videri commeruisse yenum indicio, linguaque. Sed unde pluma pedesque aviun sunt vobis Acheloides, cum gernetts oru Firginis. An quia, cum Proserpina legeret vernos flores, vos Sirenes eratis mixta in numero comitum f quan, postquam frustra quarsistis in toto orbe, protinus, ut aquora sentirent vestram curam, optastis posse insistere super fluctus remis alarum; thabuistisque deos fue; et vidistis vestros artus flavescre subitis penuis. Tamen, ne tile canor natus ad mulcendus aures, tantaque dos oris perderet vul hum tingan, virginei vultus, et vos hum tingan, virginei vultus, et vos hum

Vidit: et indicio reditum crudelis ademit. Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam Fecit avem: sparsumq; caput Phlegethontide lym-

In rostrum, et plumas, et grandia lumina vertit.
Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis; 546
Inque caput crescit; longosque reflectitur ungues;
Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas:
Fædaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctûs,
Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen. 550

IX. Hic tamen indicio pænam linguâque videri Commeruisse potest. Vobis, Acheloïdes, unde Pluma, pedesque avium, cum virginis ora geratis? An quia cum legeret vernos Proserpina flores, In comitum numero mistæ, Sirenes, eratis? 555 Quam postquam toto frustra quæsistis in orbe; Protinus ut vestram sentirent æquora curam, Posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis Optâstis: facilesque Deos habuistis, et artus Vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis. 560 Ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures, Tantaque dos oris linguæ deperderet usum: Virginei vultus et vox humana remansit.

X. At medius fratrisque sui, mæstæque sororis Jupiter ex æquo volventem dividit annum. 565 Nunc dea regnorum numen commune duorum

ginei vultus, et vox humana remansit. X. At Jupiter medius fratrisque sui mæstæque sororts, dividit volventem annum ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen eommune duorum regnorum,

TRANSLATION.

among avernal maids, brought forth to Acheron within a shady cave : he

saw her: and by a eruel discovery prevented her return.

The queen of gloomy Erebus groaned, and changed the base informer to a bird; and sprinkling his head with the waters of black Phlegethon, formed it anew with feathers, a crooked beak, and large eyes. Thus no longer himself, he is clad in yellow pinions: his head becomes larger, his nails bending inward are turned to claws, and scarce can he move the wings that spring from his sluggish arms. In fine, he becomes a hateful bird; the messenger of approaching grief, the screeching owl, a direful omen to mortals.

IX. But he, by his discovery and indiscreet tongue, may seem to have suffered deserved punishment. But whence, daughters of Achelous, have you the feathers and feet of birds, when you retain still the faces of virgins? Is it because while Proserpine was gathering vernal flowers, you Sirens were of the number of her attendants? And that, after having in vain searched for her in all parts of the earth, to give the waters also a proof of your friendly care, you wished to hover over the waves supported by wings; and found the gods propitious, and saw your limbs cladin golden pinions? But lest the sweetness of your voice formed to captivate the ear, and such harmony of sound should no more enjoy the use of a tongue, your virgin beauty and human voice still remain.

X. But Jupiter, alike favouring his brother and disconsolate sister, di-

Cum matre est totidem, toti dem cum conjuge est totidem menses cum menses.

Vertitur extemplò facies et mentis et oris:

Nam, modò quæ poterat Diti quoque mæsta videri,
Læta Deæ frons est: ut Sol, qui tectus aquosis
Nubibus ante fuit, victys ubi nubibus exit.

Exigit alma Ceres, natâ secura receptâ,
Quæ tibi causa viæ: cur sis, Arethusa, sacer fons? Quæ tibi causa viæ: cur sis, Arethusa, sacer fons? Conticuere undæ; quarum Dea sustulit alto Fonte caput: viridesque manu siccata capillos, 575 Fluminis Elei veteres narravit amores. Pars ego Nympharum, quæ sunt in Achaïde, dixit, Una fui: nec me studiosiùs altera saltus Legit, nec posuit studiosiùs altera casses. Sed quamvis formæ nunquam mihi fama petita est: Quamvis fortis eram, formosæ nomen habebam: Nec mea me facies nimiùm laudata juvabat. Quâque aliæ gaudere solent, ego rustica dote Corporis erubui; crimenque placere putavi. Lassa revertebar (memini) Stymphalide silvå: 585 Æstus erat: magnumque labor geminaverat æstum. Invenio sine vortice aquas, sine murmure euntes, Perspicuas imo; per quas numerabilis altè Calculus omnis erat: quas tu vix ire putares.

que erat causa vier tibi Arethusa, cur sis sacer fons? unda con-ticuere: quarum dea sustuiti caput alto fonte, siccutaque vi-rides capillos manu, narravit veteres amores Elei fluminis. Ego fui, dixit, una pars nympharum quæ sunt in Achaide : nec altera legit saltus studiosius me, nec altera posuit casses studiosiùs. Sed quamvis fama forma nunquam est petita mihi,quamvis cramfortis, habeham nomen formosæ. Nec mea facies nimium laudata juvabat me; egoque rustica erubui dote corporis, qua aliæ solent gau-dere, putavique crimen placere. Memini, re-vertebar lassa silva Stymphalide, Erat æstus: laborque gemina-

verat magnum æstum. Invenio aquas euntes sine vortice, et sine murmure: per quas omnis cal-culus erat numerabilis alte, quas tu vix putares ire.

TRANSLATION.

vides the revolving year equally between them. For the goddess, a divinity now common to both kingdoms, passes the same number of months with her mother as with her husband. Upon this both the mind and aspect of the goddess are changed; for her countenance, which before appeared mournful even to Pluto himself, has now an air of joy, like the sun; who, after being hid awhile in watery clouds, disperses the vapours, and shines in full splendour. Ceres, now easy because she had recovered her daughter, inquires of Arethusa the cause of her wandering, and how she became a sacred spring. The waters were silent, when the goddess raised her head from the smooth surface; and, with her hand wiping off the drops from her green tresses, thus began to relate the loves of Alpheus.

I was, said she, formerly an Achaian nymph; nor was any one more studious to explore the forest, or pitch the toils. But although I never affected the reputation of beauty, although I was rather of a masculine habit, I yet was accounted fair. But I little regarded the praises given my face, I was even simple enough to blush at those personal charms which others are so fond of, and thought it a crime to please. Once, I remember, as tired with the chase, I was returning from the forest of Stymphalus, the weather was hot, and through the violent exercise appeared now doubly so. Walking on, I found a silent current gliding in gentle murmurs, and clear as crystal to the very ground. Every pebble might

NOTES.

526 Floring Floi 1 Alphons who watered Elis, a province of Pelopoppesus.

Cana salicta populus-que nutrita unda, dubant umbras, natas suā sponte declivibus ripis. Accessi, primum-quetinxi vestigia pedis, deinde tenus poplite. Neque contenta eo, recingor,imponoque, mollia velamina curvæsalici; nudaque mergor aquis: quas dum ferio-que, trahoque, labens mille modis, jactoque excussa brachia, sensi nescio, quod murmur sub medio gurgite, ter-ritaque insisto mar-gine propioris ripæ. Quo properas Arcthu-sa, dixerat Alpheus suis ab undis? quo properas iterum dixerat mihi rauco ore? fugio sicut eram, sine restibus. Altera ripa habuit meas vestes. Instat tanto magis, et ardet : et quia fui nuda, sum visa paratior illi. Ego sic currebam, ille ferus sic premebat me, ut columbæ solent fugere accipitrem trepidante pennà, ut accipiter so-let agitare trepidas co-lumbas. Sustinui currere usque sub Orcho-menon, Psophidaque, menon, Psophdaque, Cyllenenque, sinusque Mænalios, gelidumque Erimanthon, et Elin; nec ille erat velocior me. Sed ego impar viribus, non poterum diu tos arbore, saxa quoque, et rupes, et qua erat nulla via.

Cana salicta dabant, nutritaque populus undâ 590 Sponte suâ natas ripis declivibus umbras. Accessi, primumque pedis vestigia tinxi: Poplite deinde tenus. Neque eo contenta, recingor; Molliaque impono salici velamina curvæ: Nudaque mergor aquis. Quas dum ferioque trahoque 595 Mille modis labens, excussaque brachia jacto; Nescio quod medio sensi sub gurgite murmur: Territaque insisto propioris margine ripæ. Quo properas, Arethusa? suis Alpheus ab undis, Quo properas! iterum rauco mihi dixerat ore. 600 Sicut eram; fugio sine vestibus. Altera vestes Ripa meas habuit. Tanto magis instat, et ardet: Et quia nuda fui, sum visa paratior illi. Sic ego currebam; sic me ferus ille premebat: Ut fugere accipitrem pennâ trepidante columbæ, Ut solet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas. Usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cylle-

nenque, Mænaliosque sinus, gelidumque Erimanthon, et Elin Currere sustinui. Nec me velocior ille, Sed tolerare diu cursus ego viribus impar 610 Non poteram: longi patiens erat ille laboris. Per tamen et campos, per opertos arbore montes, Saxa quoque et rupes, et quà via nulla, cucurri. tolerare cursus; ille erat putiens longi laboris. Tamen cucurri per campos, et per montes oper-

TRANSLATION.

be distinguished by the eye, and its motion so gentle as scarce to be per-The hoary willows and poplars, nourished by the stream, furnished a spontaneous shade along the shelving banks. I advanced, and first dipt my feet, then waded to the ham; nor content with that, I stript and threw my thin garment upon a bending osier, and plunged naked into the waters; which, while I strike and draw in, winding my body a thousand ways, and tossing out my springy arms, I heard I don't know what murmur under the mid-stream, and frighted get to the margin of the nearer bank. Whither dost thou hasten, Arethusa, cried Alpheus, from the bottom of his brook? Whither dost thou hasten, said he again, in a hollow tone? I run naked as I was, for my clothes were upon the other bank; he pushes harder, and is but the more inflamed; and, as he saw me naked, I appeared the readier for his embraces. So I ran, so he fiercely pursued; as doves are wont with trembling wings to fly from the hawk, or as the hawk is wont to drive through the clouds the trembling doves. I sustained his chase as far as Orchomenos, and Psophis, and Cyllene, and the valleys of Mænalaus, and cold Erymanthus, and Elis. Nor was he swifter; but, unequal in strength, I was not able to sustain a longer flight, he was able to undergo greater toil. Yet I run through the plains, and over mountains covered with woods, rocks also and cliffs, and where there was no path to direct me. The sun shone behind me, I saw

Sol erat à tergo: vidi præcedere longam
Ante pedes umbram: nisi si timor illa videbat. 615
Sed certè sonituque pedum terrebar; et ingens
Crinales vittas afflabat anhelitus oris.
Fessalabore fugæ; Fer opem, deprêndimur, inquam,
Armigeræ, Dictynna, tuæ; cui sæpe dedisti
Ferre tuos arcus, inclusaque tela pharetrâ. 620
Mota Dea est; spissisque ferens è nubibus unam
Me super injecit. Lustrat caligine tectam
Amnis; et ignarus circum cava nubila quærit.
Bisque locum, quo me dea texerat, inscius ambit:
Et bis, Io Arethusa, Io Arethusa, vocavit. 625
Quid mihi tunc animi miseræ fuit? anne quod agnæ est,

Sol erat à tergo. Vidi longum umbram precedere ante pedes, nisi si timor viacbut illa. Sci decret terelar sonituque pedum, et ingens anhelitus oris afflabat crivales vitlas. Fissa labore fugæ, inquem Dictynna de prendimir, fer open dedisti ferre tuos arcus, telaque inclusa pharetra. Beaestmota, fivensque unam e spissis nubilous, injecti sustroi metectam cali siine, et ignarus quarit circum cara nubila. Bisque inscius ambit locum quo Dea texerat gine; et ignarus quarit circum cara nubila. Bisque inscius ambit locum quo Dea texerat gine; et ignarus quarit circum cara nubila.

Si qua lupos audit circum stabula alta frementes? Aut lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit Ora canum, nullosque audet dare corpore motus? Non tamen abscedit: neque enim vestigia cernit 630 Longiùs ulla pedum. Servat nubemque, locumque. Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus: Cæruleæque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ. Quàque pedem movi, manat lacus: èque capillis Ros cadit: et citiùs, quam nunc tibi fata renarro, In laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas 636 Amnis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore, Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas. Delia rumpit humum. Cæcis ego mersa cavernis

Sol erut à tergo. Vidi longum umbram precedere ante pedes, nisi si timor viacbut illa. Scd certe terrebur soprendimur, fer open tuæ armigera, cui sæpe dedisti ferre tuos ar-cus, telaque inclusa phuretra. Deaest mota, ferensque unam e spissis nubibus, injecit eam super mc. Annis lustrut me tectam caligine, et ignarus quarit circum cava nubila. Bi que inscius ambit locum quo Dea texerat me; et bis, vocuvit Io Arethusa. Quid animi tune fuit mihi miseræ? anne quod est agnæ, si qua audit lupos fre-mentes circum alta stabula? aut lepori, qui latens vepre cernit hostilia ora canum, audetque dure nullos motus corpore? tamen uon abscedit, neque enim cernit vestigia pedum ire longiùs. Sertat nubemque, locumque. Sudor frigidus oc-cupat artus obsessos mihi, carulaque gutta cadunt de toto corpore. Quàque movi pedem,lacus manat, rosque ca-dit e capillis; ct mutor in laticem citiùs quam nunc renarro facta ti-

bi. Sed enim, amnis cognoscit amatas aquas, oreque viri quod sumpserat posito, vertitur in proprias undas, ut misceat se mihi. Delia rumpit humum, ego mersa cæcis cavernis

TRANSLATION.

a long shadow advance before my feet, if it was not perhaps my fear that saw it; but I certainly heard the sound of his steps close behind me, and

his shorter breath fanned my parting hair. Spent with the labour of my flight, Help, I cried, O Diana, or I am caught; help a forlorn nymph, who has often carried your bow, and quiver stocked with arrows. goddess was moved, and taking a thick cloud, threw it round me. river looks about for me now hid in darkness, and not knowing where I was, searches round the hollow cloud; and twice unable to find me, he came to the place where the goddess had concealed me, and twice called out, O Arethusa. What do you think was then the condition of my mind? The same as is that of the lamb, when she hears the wolves howling round the high folds; or the hare, when hid in a bush she sees the hostile mouths of the dogs, and dares not stir from her place. Yet does he not depart, for he saw not the prints of my feet to reach any farther: he therefore watches the cloud and the place. A chilly sweat spreads upon my limbs thus besieged, and blue drops distil from my whole body, and wherever I move my feet a lake flows; drops of dew fall from my hair. In fine, in less time than I now acquaint you with my fate, I was changed

the human shape, resumes his fluid form, that he might mix his streams with mine: but the Delian goddess cleaves the ground. I, sinking, run

But Alpheus knew the beloved waters; and putting off

advehor Ortygiam: quæ grata mihi cogno-mine divæ, prima edux-it me sub superas au-

XI. Hactenus Are-thusa, dea fertilis ad-movit geminos angues curribus; coercuitque oru frænis, et recta est per aera medium cæli-que terræque; atque misit levem currum in arcem Tritonida Trip-tolemo, jussitque spar-gere data semina humo partim rudi, partim recultæ post longo tempora. Jam juvenis erat vectus sublimis super terras Europen et Asida; advertiturque Scy-thicus orus. Lyncus thicas oras. Lyncus erat rex ibi. Ille subit penates regis. Rogatusque qua veniat, cuusamque lia, nomenque, et patrium; divit: clare Athenæ est pu-tria mihi, nomen Trip-tolemus. Veni nec puppe per undas, nec pede per terras; pervius æther patnit mihi. Fero dona Cereris, quæ spar-sa per letos agros, red-dant frugiferas messes, mitiaque alimenta.

Advehor Ortygiam: quæ me cognomine Divæ 640 Grata meæ superas eduxit prima sub auras.

XI. Hàc Arethusa tenus. Geminos Dea fertilis

angues

Curribus admovit; frænisque coërcuit ora: Et medium cœli, terræque per aëra vecta est: Atque levem currum Tritonida misit in arcem Triptolemo; partimque rudi data semina jussit Spargere humo, partim post tempora longa recultæ. Jam super Europen sublimis et Asida terras Vectus erat juvenis: Scythicas advertitur oras, Rexibi Lyncus erat. Regis subit ille penates Quà veniat, causamque viæ, nomenque rogatus, Et patriam: Patria est claræ mihi, dixit, Athenæ, Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas, Nec pede per terras: patuit mihi pervius æther. Dona fero Cereris: latos quæ sparsa per agros Frugiferas messes, alimentaque mitia reddant. Barbarus invidit: tantique ut muneris auctor Ipse sit, hospitio recipit: somnoque gravatum Aggreditur ferro. Conantem figere pectus Lynca Ceres fecit: rursusque per aera misit mittague admenta. By fice octors techt i trastasque per acta miste que per acta miste que ipse sit auctor tan. Mopsopium juvenem sacros agitare jugales. It maneris, recipit hospitio, aggrediturque eum gravatum sonno, ferro. Ceres fecit regem conantem figere pectus, lynca, mistique Mopsopium juvenem, rursus agitare sacros jugales per acra.

TRANSLATION.

through dark caverns till I arrive at Ortygia, which, dear to me from the surname of the goddess, first granted me to review the welcome day.

XI. Thus far Arethusa. The fertile goddess yokes two snakes to her golden car, and guiding them with a just rein, is carried along midheaven, and cuts the yielding skies; then descending, halts at Athens, and resigns her chariot to Triptolemus, and teaches him to sow the seed, as well in fallow fields, as in those which, after a long intermission, have

been cultivated with care.

The youth driving the chariot over Europe and Asia, turns at last toward the coasts of Scythia, where Lyncus was king, and enters the royal palace. Being asked whence he came, the cause of his journey, his name and country; Athens, says he, is my native city, and Triptolemus my name: I came neither in a ship through the waves, nor travelled over land, but cut my way through the yielding sky. I bring with me the gifts of Ceres, which, scattered over the wide fields, will give rich harvests, and pleasant food. The barbarian envied him; and that he himself might be esteemed the author of so great a good, receives him hospitably, and, when sleep had sealed his eyes, attempts his breast with his sword; but just as he aimed the piercing stroke, Ceres transformed him to a lynx, and ordered the Athenian youth again to drive her dragons through the air.

642. Geminos Dea fertilis angues.] As the famous Triptolemus, the son of Ce-leus and Nura, was one of those who gave Ceres the best entertainment when she arrived in Attica, hence they fabled

that this goddess had taught him the art of agriculture, and sent him in her chariot, drawn by winged dragons, to propagate through all the world an art so necessary to mankind.

XII. Finierat dictos è nobis maxima cantus. At nymphæ vicisse Deas Helicona colentes Concordi dixêre sono. Convicia victæ Cùm jacerent; quoniam, dixit, certamine vobis 665 Supplicium meruisse parum est, maledictaque culpæ Additis, et non est patientia libera nobis; Ibimus in pœnas; et, quà vocat ira, sequemur. Rident Emathides, spernuntque minacia verba; Conatæque loqui, et magno clamore protervas 670 Intentare manus, pennas exire per ungues Aspexêre suos, operiri brachia plumis, Alteraque alterius rigido concrescere rostro Ora vident, volucresque novas accedere silvis. Dumque volunt plangi, per brachia mota levatæ, Aëre pendebant, nemorum convicia, picæ. Nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit, Raucaque garrulitas, studiumque immane loquendi.

XII. Maxima è nobis finierat dictos cantus. At nymphædixere concordi sono deas co-lentes Helicona ricisse. Cum victæ jacerent convicia ; quoniam dixit, parum est vobis meruisse supplicium cer-tamine, additisque maledicta culpa, et pu-tientia non est libera nobis; ibimusin pænas: et sequemur quo ira vocat. Emathides rident, spernuntque mi-nacia verba; conate-que loqui, et intenture protervus manus magno clamore, aspexêre pennas exire per suos ungues, ct bruchia operiri plumis, alteraque vident ora alterius concrescere rigido rostro, novasque volucres accedere silvis. Dumque volunt plangi ; levatæ per mota bruchia, pendebant acre pica,

convicia nemorum. Nunc quoque prisca facundia remansit in alitibus, garrulitasque rauca, studiumque immane loquendi.

TRANSLATION.

XII. The chosen muse had here ended her learned song. The nymphs When the unanimous decree the victory to the Heliconian goddesses. vanquished had begun to rail: because, (resumed Calliope,) you think it not enough to have rendered yourselves obnoxious by a presumptuous contest, but add also outrages to your crime, and by fresh insults provoke our indignation, we will proceed to vengeance, and take the course which our resentment dictates, the Emathian sisters smile, and despise our threats: but as they attempt to speak, and with a scolding noise shake their threatening hands, they saw feathers spring from under their nails, and pinions spread upon their arms. They see each other's mouths shoot out in horny beaks, and a new race of birds added to the woods. And when they thought to beat their breasts, raised by the motion of their arms, they hang in the air a sisterhood of magpies, the scandal of the groves. Yet still, though changed to birds they retain their prattling humour, full of noisy clamour and incessant chattering.

NOTES.

661. Mopsopium juvenem.] That is, the Athenian youth, for Mopsopia was a Mopsopus, one of its kings.

LIBER SEXTUS.

ORDO. I. Tritonia prabue-rut aurem talibus dictis: probaveratque varmina Aonidum, justamque iram : tum ait secum, parum est landare; et ipsæ laude-mur nec finamus nos-tra numina sperni sine pand; intenditque ani-mum fatis Maonia Arachnes, quam audi-crat non cedere sibi laudibus lanifica artis. Mla non fuit clara loco, nec origine gen-tis, sed arte: Colophonius Idmon pater huic, tingebat bibulas lanas Phocaico murice:

DRÆBUERAT dictis Tritonia talibus aurem; Carminaque Aönidum, justamque probaverat iram.

Tum secum, laudare parum est; laudemur et ipsæ: Numina nec sperni sine pœnâ nostra sinamus. Mæoniæque animum Fatis intendit Arachnes: Quam sibi lanificæ non cedere laudibus artis Audiêrat. Non illa loco, nec origine gentis Clara, sed arte, fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Id-

Phocaïco bibulas tingebat murice lanas.

TRANSLATION.

/ INERVA had all this while attended to these recitals, and approved the song of the Muses, and their just resentment. Then thus reflects: "It is not enough that we commend, let us also be commended, nor suffer our divinity to be insulted with impunity." Then bends her mind on the fate of Moeonian Arachne, whom she had heard refused to yield to her in the praises of the wool-working art. She was renowned neither for her family nor place of birth, but for her art alone. of Colophon, who tinged the spungy wool with Phocæan purple, was her father: her mother was dead: but she too was from among the vulgar, and of the same rank with her husband. Yet she, though but meanly born,

This book begins with the fable of Minerva and Arachne, which the poet has connected in a very easy natural manner with relation to the Muses. That goddess, from hearing the story of their revenge, is led to reflect on her own wrongs, and the boasts of Arachne, who pretended to rival her in the wool-working art. This Arachne was of Lydia, the daughter of Idmon, a dyer: her mother too was of mean birth, and had trained her up to working in wool, in which she acquired the fame of excelling all her cotemporaries. But, not satisfied with that, she would pretend to equal even Minerva herself. The goddess, provoked at this insolence, comes to her in the disguise of an old woman to dissuade her from giving way to so ridiculous a vanity, but finding her still persist, she accepts the challenge, and each prepares

for the trial. All this is no more than an ingenious fiction to describe the great expertness of Arachne at working in wool and silk. Pliny tells us, that she was the first who found out the art of spinning, and weaving cloths, an invention which is attributed also to Minerva.

1. Tritonia.] Pallas, so called from Triton, a river of Bœotia.

5. Mæoniæ.] Lydia: either from the river Mæon, or a king of the same name.

8. Colophonius Idmon.] Colophon was a city of Lydia, famous for an oracle of

Apollo.

9. Murice.] Murex: properly a fish, whose blood served for making the finest purple. Hence the word is often used by the poets for the colour itself. Phocaa was a city of Æolia, famous for producing the best purples.

Occiderat mater: sed et hæc de plebe, suoque 10 Æqua viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes Quæsiêrat studio nomen memorabile; quamvis Orta domo parvâ, parvis habitabat Hypæpis. Hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, sæpe Deseruêre sui Nymphæ vineta Tymoli: Deseruêre suas Nymphæ Pactolides undas. Nec factas solum vestes spectare juvabat; Sive rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes: Seu digitis subigebat opus, repetitaque longo Vellera mollibat nebulas æquantia tractu? Sive levi teretem versabat pollice fusum; Seu pingebat acu; scires à Pallade doctam. Quod tamen ipsa negat: tantâque offensa magistrá: Certet, ait, mecum, nihil est quod victa recusem. 25 Pallas anum simulat: falsosque in tempora canos Addit, et infirmos baculo quoque sustinet artus. Tum sic orsa loqui: Non omnia grandior ætas, Quæ fugiamus, habet. Seris venit usus ab annis: Consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur 30 Inter mortales faciendæ maxima lanæ.

Mater occiderat; sed et hac fuerat de plebe, aquaque suo viro; illa tamen studio quasie-rat memorabile nomen per Lydus urbes; quamvis orta parvà domo, habitabat par-tis Hypapis. Nymphæ ut aspicerent opus admirabile hujus, sape descruere vineta sni Tymoli : NymphæPacfactus, sed juvabat tum quoque cum sierent, tantus decor affuit arti. Sive glomerabat rudem lanam in primos orbes, seu subige-bat opus digitis, mollibatque vellera repetita aquantia nebulas longo tractu, sive versa-bat teretem fusum levi pollice, seu pingebat acu; scires illam fuisse doctam à Pallade. Quod tamen ipsa negat; offensaque tanta magistra, air, certat mecum; est nihit quod recusem victa (si sim victa.) Pallus simulat anum additque falsos canos in tempora, et

nos artus baenlo. Tum orsa est loqui sic. Grandior ætas non habet omnia quæ fugiamus. Usus venit ab seris annis. Ne sperne meum consilium : maxima fama factendæ lanæ inter mortales petatur tibi. TRANSLATION.

and inhabiting the little village of Hypæpæ, had by her ingenuity acquired a memorable name through all the cities of Lydia. Oft did the nymphs quit the vineyards of Tymolus, to admire the niceness of her art, and the Naïads of Pactolus forsook their streams. Nor were they delighted only to view her work when finished; but then too when she wrought, so much grace there was in her manner. For whether she rolled up the shapeless wool into its first balls, or unravelled it with her fingers, and by repeated endeavours softened the fleeces equalling the clouds in variously stretching tracts, or turned the smooth spindle with her nimble thumb, or flowered with her needle, you might perceive that she had been instructed by Pallas: which yet she denies, and disdaining so great a mistress: Let her, (says she,) come to a trial with me; there is nothing I will not submit to if overcome. Pallas puts on the appearance of an old woman, and adds false grey hairs to her temples, and supports her tottering limbs with a staff. Then thus began to speak: "Old age "is not in every thing to be shunned: experience comes from riper years: "despise not therefore my advice. Aspire to the highest fame among mor-"tals, for the arts of working in wool, but yield to the goddess, and "with humble voice, ask pardon for your rash presumption, the goddess NOTES.

13. Hypæpis.] Hypæpæ was an inconsiderable town of Lydia, upon the descent of mount Tymolus, near the banks of the Cayster.

16 Pactolides undas.] Pactolus was the name of a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

Cede dea; temerariaque, roga veniam sup-plice voce, tuis dictis: illa dabit veniam libi roganti. Arachne aspicit torvis oculis, re-linquitque inceptafilu; vixque retinens num, confessaque iram vultibus, resecuta est obscuram Pallada talibus dictis. Venis, inops mentis, confectaque longa senecta, et nocct vixisse nimium diu: si qua nurus est tibi, si qua filia est tibi, andiat istas roces. Satis consilii est mihi in me; neve putes profecisse monendo, eadem sententia est nobis. Cur ipsa non ve-nit? cur vitat hac certamina? tum dea ait, venit: removitque for-mam anilem, exhibuitque Pallada: Nym-phæ nurusque Mygdonides, venerantur nu-mina. Sola virgo non est territa: sed tamen erubuit; subitusque rubor notavit invita ora; evanuitque rur-sus. Ut aer solet fieri purpureus, cum aurora primum movetur, et post breve tempus, candescere ab ictu solis. enim nata Jove recusat :

Cede Deæ: veniamque tuis temeraria dictis
Supplice voce roga. Veniam dabit illa roganti.
Aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque fila relinquit;
Vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus
iram, 35

Talibus obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis:
Mentis inops, longâque venis confecta senectâ:
Et nimiùm vixisse diu nocet. Audiat istas,
Si quà tibi nurus est, si quà est tibi filia, voces.
Consilii satìs est in me mihi: Neve monendo 40
Profecisse putes; eadem sententia nobis.
Cur non ipsa venit; cur hæc certamina vitat?
Tum Dea, Venit ait; formamque removit anilem;
Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur numina Nymphæ,

Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo. Sed tamen erubuit, subitusque invita notavit Ora rubor, rursusque evanuit. Ut solet aër Purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurora movetur; Et breve post tempus candescere Solis ab ictu. Perstat in incepto, stolidæque cupidine palmæ 50 In sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat:

Perstat in incepto, ruitque in sua fata cupidine stolidæ palmæ: neque

TRANSLATION.

"will forgive at your submission." The nymph beholds her with stern eyes, and leaves the threads she had begun; when scarce restraining her hand, and with a countenance that spoke her indignation, she in these words replied to Pallas in disguise: "You come here void of understand-"ing, and doting under the weight of age, and it is your misfortune to " have lived so long. If you have any daughter, or daughter-in-law, re-" serve for them these sage reproofs. I am sufficient for my own conduct, " nor stand in need of advice, and to make you sensible how little your " admonitions prevail, know that I am still of the same mind; why does " not the goddess come herself, why does she decline the contest?" Then the goddess: "Lo! she comes;" and casting off the disguise of age, exhibited Pallas. The nymphs and Mygdonian matrons adore the goddess. The virgin alone is not daunted; yet she blushed, and a sudden redness marked her reluctant cheeks; but in a moment vanished again. As the air seems streaked with purple when Aurora first approaches and soon after brightens by the silver rays of the sun. She still persists in her design, and blinded by a vain desire of conquest, rushes upon her own fate: nor indeed does the daugh-

NOTES.

45. Mygdonidesque nurus.] Mygdonia was a region of Phrygia, a country bordering upon Lydia. As Arachne was famous in her way, and her works exquisite, many came from thence, and all the neighbouring regions, to view them and admire their beauty. Many of these,

the poet tells us, were present when the goddess discovered herself; and all profess their respect and veneration. Arachne alone remains unmoved. It is thus Ovid heightens the guilt of her obstinacy, and makes her appear the more deserving of her fate.

Nec monet ulteriùs: nec jam certamina differt. Haud mora; constituent diversis partibus ambæ, Et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas. Tela jugo vincta est: stamen secernit arundo: Inscritur medium radiis subtemen acutis; Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes. Utraque festinant: cinctæque ad pectora vestes Brachia docta movent, studio fallente laborem 60 Illic et Tyrium quæ purpura sensit ahenum Texitur, et tenues parvi discriminis umbræ: Qualis ab imbre solet percussis solibus arcus Inficere ingenti longum curvamine cœlum: 65 In quo diversi niteant cum mille colores, Transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit: Usque adeò quod tangit idem est; tamen ultima distant.

Illic et lentum filis immittitur aurum, Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum.

II. Cecropià Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce Pingit, et antiquam de terræ nomine litem. 71

nee monet ulterius: nec jam differt certamina. Haud est mora : ambæ constituunt diversis partibus, et intendunt geminas telas gracili stamine. Tela est vineta jugo ; arundo cecernit stamen. Sabtemen medium inscritur acutis radits; quod digiti expediunt, atque dentes insecti percusso pec-tine, feriunt ductum inter stamina. Utra-que festinant; vestesque sunt cincta ad pecque sunt cincta ad pec-tora, et movent docta brachia, studio fat-tente laboren. Illic et purpura quæ sensit Tyrium ahenum texi-tur, et umbræ tenues parvi discriminis, qua-lis arcus solet inficere langum combum inventi longum calum ingenti curvamine, solibus percussis abimbre; in quo cum mille diversi co-lores niteant, tamen ipse transitus fallit spectantia quod tangit est usque adeo idem : tamen ultima distont. Illie et lentum aurum immit-

titur filis, et vetus argumentum deducitur in tela. II. Pallas pingit scopulum Mavortis in arce Cecropia, et antiquam litem de nomine terra.

TRANSLATION.

ter of Jupiter refuse, or admonish her any further, or think now of waving the challenge. Straight they repair both to their different posts, and stretch out two webs of the finest threads. The web is tied round the beam; the slay separates the threads. The wool is inserted between by sliding shuttles, which their fingers drive along; and when thus drawn within the warp, the teeth, cut in the moving slay, strike. Both hasten on the work; and with mantles buttoned to their breasts, move their pliant arms; their keenness preventing all sense of fatigue. The purple dyed in Tyrian kettles is there woven, and fine shades of small difference; just as the rainbow is wont to display a mighty arch along the heavens, when the rays of the sun are reflected by the small drops of rain, where, though a thousand different colours shine, yet the transition from one to another eludes the most prying eye; so insensibly do the touching colours blend, and yet the extreme parts differ. Here too the pliant gold is interwoven with their threads, and ancient fables are represented on their webs.

II. Pallas describes the rock of Mars in the citadel of Athens, and the old dispute concerning the name of the country. Twice six-celestials, Jove

NOTES.

70. Cecropia Pallas, &c.] This history of the contest between Pallas and Arachne gives Ovid room to introduce several other fables, which he feigns were represented in their pieces of tapestry. The most considerable is that of the quarrel between Neptunc and Minerva, about giving a name to the city Athens. The twelve great gods were chosen umpires of the difference; and agreed, that which-

ever produced a thing of most use to the city, should have the naming of it. Neptune, by a stroke of his trident, made a horse spring from the earth; Minerva produced an olive-tree, which procured her the victory.

Ibid. Cecropia arcc.] The citadel of Athens, from Cecrops, king of the Athenians, who is said to have first built their

city.

Bis sex calestes sedent altis sedibus augusta gravitate, Jove medio. Sua facies inscribit quemque deorum: imaquemque acorum: ma-go Jovis est regalis. Facit deum pelagi stare, ferireque aspera saxa longo tridente, ferumque exsiluisse e medio vulnere saxi, quo pignore vindicet urbem. At dat Cly-peum sibi; dat hastam acutæ euspidis; dat galeam capiti; pectus defenditur ægide. Simulatque terram per-cussam de sua cuspide, prodere fatum cancu-tis olivæ cum baccis, deosque mirari. Vicdeosque mirari. Victoria est finis operi. Uct tamen anuta laudis intelligat exemplis quod pretium speret pro ausis' tam furialibus, addit quatuor eertamina in quatuor partes, clura suo colore, et distincta brevibus sigillis. Unus angulus habet Threitam Rhodopen. et Haciam Rhodopen. et Haciam Rhodopen. ciam Rhodopen, et IIamon, quondam mor-talia corpora; nunc gelidos montes : qui tri-

Bis sex cœlestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis Augustâ gravitate sedent. Sua quemque Deorum Inscribit facies: Jovis est regalis imago. Stare Deum pelagi, longoque ferire tridente 75 Aspera saxa facit, medioque è vulnere saxi Exsiluisse ferum; quo pignore vindicet urbem. At sibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuspidis hastam: Dat galeam capiti: defenditur ægide pectus. Percussamque suâ simulat de cuspide terram, 80 Prodere cum baccis fœtum canentis olivæ: Mirarique Deos. Operi victoria finis. Ut tamen exemplis intelligat æmula laudis, Quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis, Quatuor in partes certamina quatuor addit 85 Clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis. ThreïciamRhodopen habet angulus unus, et Hæmon; Nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam; Nomina summorum sibi qui tribuêre Deorum. Altera Pygmææ fatum miserabile matris

Pars habet. Hanc Juno victam certamine jussit Esse gruem: populisque suis indicere bellum.

buere sibi nomina summorum deorum.

Altera pars havet miseruone jamen; indicereque bellum suis populis.

TRANSLATION. Altera pars habet miserabile fatum Pigmaa matris. Juno jussit hanc victam certamine, esse

in the midst, sit with august gravity on lofty thrones. Each god is distinguished by his proper likeness. An air of majesty proclaims Jupiter the monarch of the universe. She makes the god of the sea too to stand there, and strike the rugged rock with his long trident, and a horse to leap forth from the opening in the middle of the rock; by which pledge of his favour, he claims giving the name to the city. But to herself she gives a shield, and a sharp-pointed spear; a helmet adorns her head, and her breast is defended by the Ægis. She also represents the earth, when struck by her spear, producing a pale olive-shoot loaded with berries, and the gods wondering at the prodigy. Victory crowns her labour. But that the rival of her praise may learn from examples what reward she may expect for her daring challenge, she adds at the four corners four contests, lively in the colouring, and distinctly marked by little images. One corner has Thracian Rhodope and Hæmus; once human bodies, but now transformed to mountains; who assumed to themselves the titles of the sovereign gods. Another part represents the mournful fate of the Pygmæan mother. Juno victorious in a dispute with her, commanded her to become a crane, and make war on her own people. She described also Antigone, NOTES.

90. Altera Pygmææ.] The next story is that of the transformation of the Pygmæan queen. According to Ælian her name was Gerane; others call her Pygas. She was worshipped by her people as a goddess; which raised her to that height of pride, that she contemned the other deities, especially Juno and Diana, whose indignation she provoked so far, that they changed her to a crane; the implacable

enemy of the Pygmies. As to the Pygmies themselves, they were, according to fabulous tradition, a species of dwarfs inhabiting the mountainous parts of India, not exceeding a cubit in height. The bare name of Gerane, the Greek word for a crane, which she bore, according to Ælian, gave rise to the fable of her being transformed into that fowl.

Pingit et Antigonen ausam contendere quondam Cum magni consorte Jovis; quam regia Juno In volucrem vertit; nec profuit Ilion illi, 95 Laomedonve pater, sumptis quin candida pennis Ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro.

Qui superest solus Cinyran habet angulus orbam: Isque gradus templi natarum membra suarum Amplectens, saxoque jacens, lacrymare videtur. Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras. 101 Is modus est, operique suâ facit arbore finem.

XX. Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri : Europen: verum taurum, freta vera putares.

citque finem operi sud arbore. XX. Maonis designat Europen elusam imagine tauri; putares taurum verum, et freta vera. TRANSLATION.

magni Jovis, quam regia Juno vertit in vocucrem; nec Ilion, Paterre Laomedon profui tili, quin sumplis pennis, ipsa candida: ciconia plaudat sibi, crepitante rostro.
Angulus solus qui superest, habet Cinyrau orbum filiabus; isque amplectens gradus templi, et membra sua-

Pingit ct Antigonem ausam quondam contendere cum consorte

superest, habet Cinyran orbom filiabus; isque amplectens gradus templi, et membra suarum natarum, jacensque saxo, videtur lacrymare. Circuit extremas oras paculibus oleis. Is est modus, fa-

who dared to vie for beauty with the consort of mighty Jove. Nor did Ilium or her sire Laomedon avail her, but, transformed to a noisy stork, she cuts the air with her whitened pinions. The corner, which now alone remains, represents childless Cinyras; he clasping the steps of the temple, the bodies of his own daughters; and, stretched upon the stone, seems to weep. She edges round the work with wreaths of peaceful olive; this was the border of the piece, which she finished with her own tree.

The Mæonian nymph delineates Europa seduced by Jupiter under the figure of a bull: you would have taken the bull and the waves to be real.

NOTES.

93. Pingit et Antigonen.] Antigone was the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and remarkable for her fine flowing hair, which she was so vain of, as to boast that she resembled Juno. The goddess offended at her presumption, changed her hair into snakes. The gods afterward in compassion transformed her to a stork.

98. Cinyran orban.] Cinyras was a king of the Assyrians, who had several daughters remarkable for their beauty. They growing insolent upon it, and pretending to surpass even Juno herself, provoked the goddess so far, that she transformed them into the steps of a temple, and changed the father too to a stone, as he was embracing these steps; all that now remained of his daughters.

103. Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen.] Arachne, on her side, traced on her web the amours and metamorphoses of the gods. As there is nothing new or particular in them, we shall satisfy ourselves with explaining them by one general remark; which may serve also to unravel a thousand other fictions of the like nature.

In the first ages, men, and even kings themselves, were very rude and unpolished. The want of education; and still more of a consistent system of moral principles, rendered them equally gross in their manners, and savage in their dispositions. If they demanded a princess in marriage, and were refused; the custom was, to raise an army, and carry her off by force. The military engines, or ships, were distinguished by some figures, according to the fancy of the master: these were either animals or birds, or some monster of fantastic form. This observation is from hence rendered credible, that we still meet with these representations upon ancient monuments, medals, and coins. The poets, who described these expeditions, instead of saying that such a prince carried off by force a princess whom he had fallen in love with, feigned that he transformed himself to a bull, a lion, or an eagle. If to this we add, that these kings often hore the name of Japiter, Apollo, or Neptune, and that the priests of these gods succeeded frequently in their love adventures, by asthey served; we shall be at no loss to understand what the poets mean by these metamorphoses of the gods, and ascribing to them so many different children. There is another conjecture too offered to unravel these changes. They tell us that the figures of different animals were graved upon ancient coins, and the money thus stamped being used by lovers to seduce their mistresses, gave rise to the fictions of their assuming their different figures.

Ipsa videbatur specture terras relictas, et clamare suas comites, vererique tuctum aquæ assilientis, reducere-que timidas plantas. Fecit et (etiam) Astereen et (etam) Astr-riem teneri luctante aquilà: fecit Ledam recubare sub atis olo-rinis. Addidit ut Ju-piter celatus imagine satyri, implerit put-chram Nycteida ge-mino fætu: ut fuerit Amphitryon cum cepit te Tirynthia, ut aurcus Inserit Danaen, ut igneus Asopida; ut pas-tor Mnemosynen: ut varius serpens Decida. Posuit te quoque Nep-tune, mutatum torvo juvenco in virgine Ao-lia: tu visus Enifeus gignis Aloidas: tu uries fallis Bisaltida. Et mater mitissima fru-gum, flava quod ad co-mas, sensit te cquum: mater volucris equi crinata colubris sen-

Ipsa videbatur terras spectare relictas, Et comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri Assilientis aquæ; timidasque reducere plantas. Fecit et Asterien aquilâ luctante teneri: Fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis: Addidit, ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram Jupiter implêrit gemino Nycteïdâ fœtu: Amphitryon fuerit, cum te Tyrinthia cepit; Aureus ut Danaen, Asopida luserit igneus, Mnemosynen pastor, varius Deoida serpens. Te quoque mutatum torvo, Neptune, juvenco 115 Virgine in Æoliâ posuit: Tu visus Enipeus, Gignis Aloïdas; aries Bisaltida fallis. Et te, flava comas, frugum mitissima mater, Sensit equum; te sensit avem crinita colubris Mater equi volucris: sensit Delphina Melantho. 120 Omnibus his faciemque suam faciemque locorum Est illic agrestis imagine Phæbus; Utque modò accipitris pennas, modò terga leonis erinata colubris sensit te aven: Melantha. Gesserit: ut pastor Macareïda luserit Issen.

Recdidit his omnibus

suamque factem, faciemque locorum. Phabus imagine agresti. Ut Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creârit.

est illic; utque modo gesserit pennas accipitris, modò terga leonis: ut pastor luserit Issen Macareida. Ut Liber (Bacchus) deceperit Erigonen falsà uvà: ut Saturnus mutatus equo creárit
geminum Chirona.

TRANSLATION.

She seemed to look back to the land she had just left, and call out to her companions; and to draw up her trembling feet, as if afraid to touch the rising waves. She drew also Asterie struggling with an eagle that had seized her, and Leda laid supine under the snowy pinions of a swan. She added too, how Jupiter, disguised under the form of a satyr, filled the fair Antiope with a twin offspring: how, as Amphitryon, he enjoyed Alcmena; how, changed to a shower of gold, Danaë; and how the daughter of Asopus felt him in a lambent flame. To Mnemosyne he appeared a shepherd, and to Deois a speckled snake. She represented also Neptune, transformed to a bull, in his adventure with the daughter of Æolus: how, in the form of Enipeus, he begot the Aloidæ, and, appearing a ram, deceived Theophane. Ceres, the bountiful mother of corn, conspicuous for her golden locks, tried your vigour in a steed; and the snake-haired mother of the winged horse, in a bird; and Melantho, in the form of a dolphin.

To all these she gave their true feathers and likeness, and added too the real appearance of the places where they happened. Phæbus roves like a country swain; one while he appears with the wings of a hawk, again with a lion's skin: and, as a shepherd, deceives Isse, the daughter of Macareus. There too you might see how Bacchus, imaged 'like the clustering grape, deceived Erigone: and how Saturn, in the form of a horse, begot double-shaped Chiron. The extreme parts

NOTES. 108. Asterien.] The daughter of Caus, whom Jupiter enjoyed under the form of

an eagle; she was the wife of Perses, and mother of Hecate.

109. Ledam.] The story of Jupiter changed into a swan, and having by

Leda, Castor, Pollux and Helen, is well known.

111. Gemino Nycteida fatu.] Antiope, the daughter of Nyctæus, seduced by Jupiter in the shape of a satyr, bore him two sons : Amphion and Zethus,

Ultima pars telæ, tenui circumdata limbo. Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

III. Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor Possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago: Et rupit pictas cœlestia crimina vestes. Utque Cytoriaco radium de monte tenebat; Ter quater Idmoniæ frontem percussit Arachnes. Non tulit infelix! laqueoque animosa ligavit Guttura. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit: 135 Atque ita, Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba, dixit:

Lexque eadem pænæ, ne sis secura futuri, Dicta tuo generi, serisque nepotibus esto. Post ea discedens succis Hecateïdos herbæ Spargit. Et extemplò tristi medicamine tactæ 140 Defluxêre comæ: cumque his et naris et auris: Fitque caput minimum toto quoque corpore parvæ: In latere exiles digiti pro cruribus hærent. acamine defluxere; cumque his et naris, auris. Caputque fit minimum illi parvæ quoque tolo corpore. Exiles digiti hærent in latere pro cruribus.

TRANSLATION. of the web, edged round with a fine border, are composed of flowers in-

terwoven with twists of ivy.

III. Not Pallas nor Envy itself could blame that work; the yellow haired goddess grieved at her success, and as she held in her hand a shuttle from mount Cytorum, she three or four times struck the forehead of Idmonian Arachne. The unhappy maid could not bear it; but being of a high spirit, tied up her throat in a halter. Pallas pitying her, bore her up as she hung, and thus said: "Live, vile wretch, yet still hang; " and, that you may ever live in suspense, I doom the same law of pu-" nishment to all your race, and latest posterity." Then going off, she sprinkles her with the juice of an Hecateian herb; and immediately her hair, touched by the poisonous drug, fell off; and with them her nose and The head too becomes very little to her greatly lessened in her

129. Non illud Pallas.] Ovid, after this elegant description of their several pieces of workmanship, proceeds to inform us of the hard fate of Arachne. Pallas appears in no very advantageous light. The work is faultless: even Envy itself can find nothing to blame; and the goddess acts not so much from a principle of equity and justice, as an impatience to see herself rivalled. The truth is, emulation and revenge often prevail among our poet's gods, which is not so much the fault of Ovid as of the times: for all the poets, both Greek and Latin without exception, agree in representing the gods with a mixture of human frailties.

132. Cytoriaco radium de monte.] A shuttle made of box-wood, which grew in great abundance in Cytorus, a mountain of Paphlagonia.

139. Hecateidos herbæ.] Aconite or wolfsbane, from Hecate: the same who, according to Diodorus, was the mother of Medea. She is said to be the first who sought after, and taught the use of poisonous herbs.

cumdata tenui limbo, hubet flores intertex-tos nexilibus hederis. 11I. Non Pallas, non

Pars ultima telæ, cir-

Livor possit carpere illud opus. Flava virago doluit successu, et rupit pictus vestes exhibentes celestia cri-mina. Utque tenebat rudium de monte Cytoriaco, percussit ter quater frontem Idmo-nia Arachnes. Infelix Virzo non tulit, ani-mosaque ligavit gut-tura laqueo. Pallas miserata, levavit pen-dentem, atque dixit ita: vive quidem improba, tamen pende, eademque lex pænæ, ne sis secura futuri, esto dicta tuo generi, seris-que nepotibus. Post ea discedens, spargit eam succis herbæ He-cateidos, et extemplo comæ tactæ tristi me-dicamine defluxère;

136. Vive quidem, pende tamen.] Pliny tells us, in the history which he gives of Arachne, that she hanged herself; but mentions not the reason of her despair. It is evident by that, however, that she had some secret cause of discontent.

The conformity of her name and profession with that of the spider, and above all, the resemblance of the Hebrew word

Arach, which signifies to spin, and which the Scripture sometimes uses in speaking

of spiders and their webs, gave rise to this table.

Venter habet cætera; de quo illa tamen remittit stamen; et aranca tti stamen; et aranca exercet antiquas telas. V. Tota Lydia fre-mit, rumorque facti it per oppida Phrygia, et occupat magnum orbem sermonibus. Niobe cognoverat illum thalamos, unte suos tum cum virgo colebat Maoniam, Sipylum-que. Tamen nec est Sipylumadmonita pana Arach-nes popularis, cedere calitibus, utique verbis minoribus. Multa dabant animos; sed enim nec artes conjugis, nec genus amborum, potentiuque mugni regni, sic placuere illi, quamvis cuncia ea qu'accbant, ut progenies sua: et Niobe foret dicta
felicissima matrum, si
non visa fuisset sibi.
Num Manto sata Tiresia, præscia venturi
et conita divino motu,
fuerat vaticinata per nec artes conjugis, nec fuerat vaticinata per medias vias: Ismenides ite frequentes; et date Lutonæ, duobusque La-tonigenis thura cum pia prece; innectite-que crinem lauro, La-

Cætera venter habet. De quo tamen illa remittit Stamen; et antiquas exercet aranea telas.

IV. Lydia tota fremit. Phrygiæque per oppida

facti Rumor it, et magnum sermonibus occupat orbem. Ante suos Niobe thalamos, cognoverat illam, Tum cum Mæoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat. Nec tamen admonita est pænâ popularis Arachnes Cedere cœlitibus, verbisque minoribus uti: Multa dabant animos. Sed enim nec conjugis artes, Nec genus amborum, magnique potentia regni, Sic placuere illi, quamvis ea cuncta placebant, Ut sua progenies: et felicissima matrum 155Dicta foret Niobe, si non sibi visa fuisset. Nam sata Tiresiâ, venturi præscia Manto, Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu, Vaticinata vias: Ismenides, ite frequentes, Et date Latonæ, Latonigenisque duobus, 160Cum prece thura pia; lauroque innectite crinem: Ore meo Latona jubet. Paretur: et omnes Thebaïdes jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant: Thuraque dant sanctis, et verba precantia, flammis. tona jubet hoc meo ore. Paretur: et omnes Thebaides ornant sua tempora jussis frondibus: dantque thura et precantia verba sanctis flammis.

TRANSLATION.

whole body. Her slender fingers cleave to her sides for legs. rest of her seems nothing but belly, from which she yet gives a thread;

and now converted into a spider, works at the web as formerly.

IV. All Lydia is in an uproar: the noise of the fact spreads through the towns of Phrygia, and fills the wide world with discourse. had known her, before her marriage, when yet a virgin she inhabited Mæonia and Sipyus; yet was she not warned by the punishment of her country-woman Arachne, to yield to the heavenly gods, and use less presumptuous words. Many things conspired to augment her pride. But indeed neither her husband's fame, their descent, nor the sovereignty of a mighty kingdom pleased her so much (although all these too had their weight) as her own progeny; and Niobe might have been called the happiest of mothers, if she had not seemed so to herself. For Manto, the daughter of Tiresias a prophetess, urged by a divine impulse, had proclaimed through the streets: "Haste, all ye Theban dames, and offer " pious incense with prayers to Latona, and the two children of Latona, "and bind your hair with laurel; the goddess commands it by my

146. Lydia tota fremit.] The poet, after the story of Arachne, introduces by a natural and easy connexion that of Niobe. This Niobe was the daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia; and before she left her father's kingdom, was intimately acquainted with Arachne, and a great admirer of her ingenuity. Although she was now passed into another country, and lived at Thehes;

NOTES. yet Arachne's fate, which was soon spread abroad every where, would sink deeper in her mind, as it recalled the image of a former companion. It was therefore natural to think, that it would more particularly serve as a warning to her, to avoid any competition that might draw upon her a like vengeance. This is the foundation for bringing in her story.

Ecce venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turbâ, 165 Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro: Et, quantum ira sinit, formosa: movensque decoro Cum capite immissos humerum per utrumque ca-

Constitit: utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos: Quis furor auditos, inquit, præponere visis, Cœlestes? aut cur colitur Latona per aras? Numen adhuc sine thure meum est! mihi Tantalus auctor;

Cui licuit soli Superorum tangere mensas: Pleïadum soror est genitrix mihi: maximus Atlas Est avus, æthereum qui fert cervicibus axem: 175 Socero quoque glorior illo. Jupiter alter avus. Me gentes metuunt Phrygiæ: me regia Cadmi Sub dominâ est; fidibusque mei commissa mariti Mœnia cum populis à meque viroque reguntur. In quamcunque domûs adverto lumina partem, 180 Immensæ spectantur opes. Accedit eodem Digna Deâ facies. Huc natas adjice septem, Et totidem juvenes; et mox generosque nurusque. Quærite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam:

Nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Cæo 185Exiguam sedem paritura terra negavit.

superbia habeat; audeteque praferre mihi Latonam Titanida satam nescio quo Cao; cui quondam paritura, maxima terra negavit exiguam sedem.

Ecce Niobe venit, ce-leberrima turba comileberrima turbà comi-tum, spectabilis auro intexto Phyrgilis vesti-bus; et formosa quan-tum tra sinti; movens-que capillos imnissos per ulrunque hume-rum cum decoro ca-pite, constitit: ulque alta circumtulti su-verbes ceutos inunitperbos oeulos, inquit; Quis furor praponere auditos calestes visis? aut cur Latona colitur per aras, dum meum numen est adhuc sine thure? Tantalus cui soli licuit tangere mensas superorum auctor (pater) mihi. Soror Pleiadum est genitrix mihi. Maximus Atlas, qui fert athereum axem cervi-cibus est meus avus. Jupiter est alter avus. Glorior quoque illo so-cero. Gentes Phrygia metuunt me: regia Cadmi est sub me do-mina: Maniaque com-mica filibre prei ma missa fidibus mei mariti cum populis, reg-nuntur a meque viroque. In quamcunque partem domûs adverto lumina immensæ opes spectantur: facies digna Ded accedit eodem: adjice huc septem natas, et totidem juvenes,

TRANSLATION. Obedience is paid; and all the Theban matrons adorn their temples with leaves of laurel as commanded, and offer incense, accompanied with humble prayers in the sacred flames. When, lo, Niobe comes, surrounded with a crowd of attendants, shining with gold embroidered in her Phrygian robes, and beautiful as far as anger would allow; when tossing her hair that flowed down from her graceful head on either shoulder, she stood still; and with a haughty air casting around her proud eyes, "What madness! says she, to prefer celestial deities, " known only by report, to those whom you have seen! Or why is La-" tona worshipped at the altars, and no incense burnt in honour of my " godhead? Tantalus is my sire; to whom alone it was granted to sit " at the table of the gods: I have for my mother a sister of the Pleïads: "the mighty Atlas is my grandfather; whose shoulders bear up the " axletree of heaven: Jupiter is my other grandfather; I boast of him

" too for my father-in-law. The Phrygian nations tremble at my " power; the palace of Cadmus owns me for its sovereign; and the walls " raised by my husband's lyre, with the people inhabiting within them, " are subject to me and my spouse. To whatever part of the place I " turn my eyes, immense treasures are seen: to this is joined a face not " unworthy of a goddess. Add morever seven daughters and as many

" sons, and by-and-by sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. Inquire now " what ground I have for my pride; and dare to prefer to me Latona,

Dea vestra est recepta nec cælo, nec humo, nec aquis, erat exul mundi; donec insula Detos miscrata vagantem, dixit: tu crras hospita in terris, ego in undis, deditque tocum instabilem. Illa est facta parens duo-bus, hac est tantum septima pars nostri uteri. Sum felix; quis enim neget hoc? maneboque felix; quis du-bitet hoc quoque; co-pia fecit me tutam. Sum major quam cui fortunu possit nocere: utque cripiat multa, tamen relinquit milia multo plura. Mea bona jam excessere me-tum. Fingite aliquid posse demi huic populo meorem natorum, ta-men spoliata non redigar ad numerum duorum Latonæ; quo quantum distat ab or-ba turba. Ite sacris, properate sacris, poniteque laurum capillis. Deponunt, relinquantque sacra infecta: quodque licet, vene-rantur numen tacito murmure, Dea est in-dignata: locutaque est

Nec cœlo, nec humo, nec aquis Dea vestra recepta est.

Exul erat mundi; donec miserata vagantem, Hospita tu terris, erras, ego, dixit in undis, Instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duobus Facta parens: uteri pars est hæc septima nostri. Sum felix. Quis enim neget hoc? felixque manebo. Hoc quoque quis dubitet? tutam me copia fecit. Major sum, quàm cui possit fortuna nocere. Multaque ut eripiat; multò mihi plura relinquet. Excessêre metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi Huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum; Non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum Latonæ: Turba quo quantum distat ab orba! 220 Ite sacris, properate sacris, laurumque capillis Ponite. Deponunt; infectaque sacra relinquunt: Quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen. Indignata Dea est: summoque in vertice Cynthi Talibus est dictis geminâ cum prole locuta: 205 En ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, Et nisi Junoni, nulli cessura dearum, An dea sim, dubitor: perque omnia sæcula cultis Arceor, ô nati, nisi vos succuritis, aris.

auginaus vocateque es. Mecot, o thate, most confirma prote ta-cium genina prote ta-libus dietis, in summo vertice Cynthi. En ego vestra perens, animosa vobis creatis, et cessura nulli dearum nisi Junoni, dubitor an sim dea, arceorque aris cultis per omnia sacula, nisi vos b

TRANSLATION.

the Titaness, born of, I know not what, Cæus; to whom, formerly when in travel, the spacious earth refused a small retreat, neither " earth, nor seas, nor heaven would receive your goddess: she was ba-" nished the universe, till Delos pitying the wanderer, said: You roam " about a stranger on land, I float in the waves; and gave her an un-" stable place of rest. She became a mother to two; this is but the se-" venth part of my issue. I am happy; for who can deny this? And I " shall continue happy: for who can doubt of this either? Plenty hath " made me secure. I am greater than to be within the reach of For-"tune's strokes; for should she take many things from me, she will still " leave me much more behind. My many blessings have now raised me " above fear. Suppose I should be deprived of some part of this nu-" merous progeny; yet, thus stript, I shall not be reduced to two, the " number of Latona; by which, how far is she removed from one that is " quite childless. Go from the solemnity, hasten from the solemnity, " and put off your wreaths of laurel." They put them off, and leave the sacred rites unfinished; and what alone they durst venture to do, adore the goddess in gentle murmurs. Latona, highly enraged at this abuse, thus addressed her twin

offspring on the top of mount Cynthus. "Behold I your mother, "proud of having given you birth, who yield to Juno alone of all " the heavenly goddesses, have now my deity called in question; and, " without your aid, am, for all ages to come, driven from altars, "that have been ever sacred to my worship. Nor is this my only

Nec dolor hic solus. Diro convicia facto Tantalis adjecit: vosque est postponere natis Ausa suis: et me (quod in ipsam recidat) orbam Dixit; et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam. Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis: Desine, Phœbus ait (pœnæ mora longa) querelas. Dixit idem Phæbe. Celerique per aëra lapsu, Contigerant tecti Cadmeida nubibus arcem. Planus erat latèque patens prope mœnia campus, Assiduis pulsatus equis; ubi turba rotarum, Duraque mollierant subjectas ungula glebas. Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes Conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia fuco Terga premunt; auroque graves moderantur habenas. E quibu's Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam Prima suæ fuerat, dum certum flectit in orbem 225 Quadrupedum cursus, spumantiaque ora coërcet; Hei mihi! conclamat; medioque in pectore fixus, Tela gerit; frænisque manu moriente remissis In latus à dextro paulatim defluit armo. In latus à dextro paulatim defluit armo.

sarcina sum matri, dum fectit cursus quadrupedum in certum orbem, coercet que ora spumantia, conclamat hei mihi! fixusque in medio

Nec hic solds dolor. Tantalis adjecil con-vicia diro facto, ausaque est postponere vos suis natis: et (quod recidat in ipsam) dixit recidat in ipsam) dixit me esse orbam; et scelerata exhibuit linguam paternam. Latona erat adjectura preces his relatis, Phæbus ait; desime querelas (mora panæ est longa). Phæbu dixit idem: tectique nubibus continerant accem bus, contigerant arcem ous contigerant arcem Cadmeida celeri lapsu per aëra. Campus erat prope mænia planus, patensque late, pul-satus assiduis equis; ubi turba roturum, duraque ungula mol-lierant subjectas gle-bas. Ibi pars de septem genitis Amphione conscendent in fortes equos, premuntque ter-ga rubentia Tyrio fuco, moderanturque habe nas graves auro. E quibus Ismenos qui fuerat quondam prima

pectore, gerit tela, frenisque remissis manu moviente, defluit paulatim in latus à dextro armo.

TRANSLATION.

"grief: the daughter of Tantalus has added slighting reproaches to "the horrid fact, and dared to postpone you to her own breed, and (a "curse which may it fall upon herself) called me childless; discovering " a tongue, sacrilegious as was that of her father." Latona was going to second this her relation with entreaties: Cease, returned Phœbus, your complaints; every moment is lost that defers our vengeance. Diana said the same; and both hid in clouds, by a swift descent through the air, reach the citadel of Cadmus.

Near the walls of the town was a plain widely extended, levelled by the daily trampling of horses; where crowds of chariot-wheels, and the hoofs of the hardy steed had softened the earth below them. There part of the seven sons of Amphion mount their mettled coursers, and sit upon bright trappings of Tyrian dye; wielding the reins heavy with solid gold. Of whom Ismenus, who formerly had been the first grateful load to his pregnant mother, while he guides his horse's steps in a winding ring, and curbs his foaming mouth, cries out, alas! and piercing through the middle of his breast, bears therein the dart; and dropping the reins from his dying hand, sinks by degrees on one side over his horse's right shoulder.

224. E quibus Ismenos.] Here Latona engages Apollo and Diana to destroy all the children of Niobe. A fiction, that has its foundation in truth, hands down to us, though obscured with fable, a very tragical piece of ancient history. In the time of Amphion and Niobe, a heavy pestilence afflicted Thebes; and spread its desolation so far, as to leave not one of the children of Niobe remaining; and because contagions distempers used to be attributed to the immoderate heat of the sun, hence they give out that Apollo and Diana had slain them with their darts: for Enstathius upon Homer observes, that the poets, who ascribe to those divinities suck den deaths, and such as were owing to the pestilence, always imputed those of the men to Apollo, and those of the women to Diana.

Sipylus proximus, so-nitu pharetræ audito per inane, dabat fræ-na: veluti cum rector præscius imbris, nube visa, fugit, deducitque carbasa pendentia undique, ne qua aura levis effluat: dabat fræna. Telum non evitabile consequitur sagittaque dantem: tremens hasit summa cervice, et ferrum nu-dum extabat de gut-ture. Ille ut erat pronus, volvitur per colla admissa jubusque, et fædat tellurem callido sanguine. Infelix Phæ-dinus, et Tantalus hæres aviti nominis, ut imposuere finem solito labori, transierant ad juvenile opus nitidæ palæstræ. Et jam con-tulerant pectora luetantia areto nexu, pectoribus; cum sagitta concita tento cornu trajecit utrumque si-cut erant juncti. Ingcmuere simul; posucre simul solo membra incurvata dolore : jacentes simul versarunt suprema lumina; cx-haldrunt simul ani-mam. Alphenor aspi-cit plangensque la-niata pectoru advolat, ut allevet gelidos artus complexibus: caditaue complexibus: caditque in pio officio: nam De-

Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ, 230 Fræna dabat Sipylus; veluti cum præscius imbris Nube fugit visâ, pendentiaque undique rector Carbasa deducit, ne quà levis effluat aura. Fræna dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum Consequitur; summâque tremens cervice sagittà Hæsit; et exstabat nudum de gutture ferrum. Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jubasque Volvitur: et calido tellurem sanguine fædat. Phædimus infelix, et aviti nominis hæres Tantalus ut solito, finem imposuêre labori, Transierant ad opus nitidæ juvenile palæstræ: Et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus: cum tento concita cornu, Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagittà. Ingemuêré simul; simul incurvata dolore Membra solo posuêre; simul suprema jacentes Lumina versârunt; animam simul exhalârunt. Aspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus: 250 Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro. Quod simul eductum, pars est pulmonis in hamis Eruta: cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras. At non intonsum simplex Damasichthona vulnus

ru quo apaco: nam Delius ferro futifero rumpit intima præcordia illi. Quod simul ac erat eductum, pars pulmonis est eruta in hamis; cruorque est effusus in auras cum anima. At non simplex vulnus afficit intonsum Damasichthona:

TRANSLATION.

Sipylus, the next, hearing the sound of a quiver in the air, gave his horse the reins: as a skilful pilot, when from blackening clouds he descries a gathering storm, flies; and lets down on every side the hanging sails, that not a single blast of wind may escape. He gave, I say, the reins; but the unerring dart overtook him, and stuck quivering in his neck behind; and the bare point stood out from his throat: he, as his posture was prone tumbled over his horse's neek and mane; and stained the ground with his warm blood. Unhappy Phædimus, and Tantalus, the heir of his grandfather's name, having ended the wanted exercise of riding, were gone to try the youthful sport of wrestling. And now had they joined breast to breast, struggling in a close grapple, when an arrow starting from a full-stretched bow, went through both as they were thus joined together. They groaned together; together laid upon the ground their limbs, writhed with pain; together as they lay, rolled for the last time their languid eye-balls; and together breathed away their soul. Alphenor beholds this, and, beating his torn breast, flies to bear up their cold limbs in his embraces, but falls in the pious office; for the Delian god pierced his midriff with a fatal arrow, which, when drawn out, tore away part of the lungs with its jagged points; and his soul and blood issue through the wound. But not a single wound only prostrates beardless Damasichthon: he was struck where the leg begins, and where the

Afficit. Ictus erat, quà crus esse incipit, et quà Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples. Dumque manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum, Altera per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est. Expulit hanc sanguis: seque ejaculatus in altum Emicat, et longè terebratà prosilit aurà. Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando Brachia sustulerat; Dîque ô communiter omnes, Dixerat, (ignarus non omnes esse rogandos) Parcite. Motus erat, cum jam revocabile telum Non fuit, Arcitenens. Minimo tamen occidit ille Vulnere; non altà percusso corde sagittà. Fama mali, populique dolor, lacrymæque suorum Tam subitæ matrem certam fecêre ruinæ, Mirantem potuisse; irascentemque quod ausi Hoc essent Superi, quòd tantum juris haberent. Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto, Finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem. Heu quantum hæc Niobe, Niobe distabat ab illâ, Quæ modò Latoïs populum submoverat aris: Et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, 275 Invidiosa suis: at nunc miseranda vel hosti! Corporibus gelidis incumbit; et ordine nullo Oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes. A quibus ad cœlum liventia brachia tendens, Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore; Pascere, ait; satiaque meo tua pectora luctu:

erat ictus qua erus incipit esse, et qua ner-vosus poples facit mollia internodia. Dum-que tentat trahere manu telum exitiabile, mana teum extraoue, altera sagitta est acta perjugulum tenus pennis. Sanguis expulit hanc; ejaculatusque se, emicat in altum, et prosilit longè aurà terebratà. Ilioneus ultimus sustulerat brachia non profectura precando; dixerat-que; d dii omnes com-muniter; (ignarus omnes non esse rogandos) parcite. Arcitenens erat motus, cum telum fuit jam non revoca-bile: tamen ille occi-dit minimo vulnere; corde percusso sagittà non altà. Fama mali, dolorq; populi, lacry-maq; suorum fecere matrem certam ruine tam subita, mirantem potuisse; irascentemq; potuisse; trascentemą; quod superi ausi essent hoc, quod haberent tantum juris. Nam pater Amplion ferro adaeto per pectas, moriens finierat dolorem pariter cum luce. Heu quantum hac Niobe distabat ub illd Niobe, www.modo submuseret que modo submoverat populum Latonis aris, 280 gressus per mediam urbem, invidiosa suis; ae nunc miscranda vel hosti. Incumbit gelidis

corporibus, et dispensat suprema oscula per omnes natos nullo ordine, a quibus tendens brachia liventu ad cælum ait : crudelis Latona pascere nostro dolore ; pascere ; satiaque tua pectora meo luctu :

TRANSLATION.

nervous ham makes a yielding joint: and while with his hand he endeavours to draw out the fatal weapon, another arrow pierced his throat up to the wing. The blood forced it out; and, darting on high, springs up, and spouted along, piercing the air to a great distance. Ilioneus, the last, had lifted up his unavailing arms in prayer, and begged for protection of all the gods in common (not knowing that all in common were not to be addressed) the god of the silver bow was moved when it was now too late, and the arrow could not be recalled; yet he fell by a gentle wound, nor was his heart deep struck by the dart.

The rumour of this misfortune, the grief of the people, and the tears of her relations, soon made the mother acquainted with this sudden destruction, wondering that it could happen; and provoked at the daring boldness of the gods, and that they had such an extent of power; for their father Amphion sheathing a dagger in his breast, had put an end at once to his life and griefs. Alas! how much did this Niobe differ from that Niobe, who had so lately driven away the people from the altars of Latona; and, with an air of majesty walked through the middle of the city, envied by her own people, but now to be pitied even by an enemy! she falls upon the cold bodics, and dispenses undistinguished her last kisses among

(dixitque, satia cor fe-rum per septem fu-nera) efferor: exulta, nimicag; victrix tri-nmpha. Cur autem victrix? plura super-sunt mihimisera, quan tibi felici; vinco qua-que post tot funera. Dixerat; nervus in-sonuit ab arcu conten-to, aui conterruit omto, qui conterruit omnes præter Nioben unam. Illa est andax malo. Sorores stabant cum atris vestibus et demisso crine ante toactions trace anter an across fratram; una equibus trahens tela harentia viscere, moribunda relanguit ore imposito fratri. Altera conata solari minima del scram parentem subito conticuit, estque duplicata caco vulnere (nonque pressit ora, (nonque pressi ora, nisi postquam spiritus exit.) Hæc frustra fugiens, collabitur; illa immoritur sorori: hæc latet; videres illam trepidare. Sexque da

[Corque ferum satia, dixit: per funera septem] Efferor: exulta; victrixque inimica triumpha. Cur autem victrix? miseræ mihi plura supersunt, Quàm tibi felici. Post tot quoque funera vinco. Dixerat: insonuit contento nervus ab arcu; Qui, præter Nioben unam, conterruit omnes. Illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris Ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores. E quibus una, trahens hærentia viscere tella, Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore. Altera, solari miseram conata parentem, Conticuit subitò; duplicataque vulnere cæco est. [Oraque non pressit, nisi postquam spiritus exit.] Hæc frustra fugiens collabitur; illa sorori Immoritur: latet hæc; illam trepidare videres. Sexque datis leto, diversaque vulnera passis, Ultima restabat: quam toto corpore mater, Totà veste tegens, unam, minimamque, relinque, De multis minimam posco, clamavit, et unam. 300 tis, leto, passisque diversa vulnera, ultima restabat : quam mater tegens toto corpore, clamavit relinque unam minimamque, posco minimam de multis et unam.

TRANSLATION.

all her sons: then raising her pale arms to heaven; "Feed yourself, she "cries, feed yourself, cruel Latona, with my sorrow; and satiate your "heart with my anguish: satiate, said she, your vengeful soul by seven "funerals. I sink under the weight of my misfortunes: exult and "triumph, my victorious enemy. But why victorious? I have still more "left in all my misery than you can boast of, who think yourself so happy: "even after so many funerals I am superior." She said; when the twanging of the string, from a bow violently strained, was heard, which dealt terror to all but Niobe alone: she was become bold by her misfortunes.

The sisters stood round the biers of their brothers, in habits of mourning, and with their hair dishevelled; one of whom drawing out the arrow, sticking in her bowels, fell dying upon the pale corpse of her brother. Another endeavouring to comfort her dejected mother, was silent of a sudden, and doubled together by an invisible wound; nor shut her mouth until she had breathed her last. One attempting in vain to fly, sinks down; another dies upon her sister; one seeks by hiding herself to avoid the fatal stroke: another you might see stand trembling. Six now were dead of different wounds, and only the last remained; whom the mother guarding with her body and spreading robe, Grant me, she cries, this one and the youngest; it is but one of many, and the youngest

NOTES.

300. De multis minimam posco clamavit.] It were an injury to the poet, not to observe here the great judgment and art he has shewn in this whole description. He begins by the character of Niobe, as naturally haughty and proud. This is heightened by an honourable marriage, the dominion over a mighty kingdom, and a nu-

merous offspring. She addresses the Thebans in high strains of vanity, and boasts of her advantages over Latona. All these are on purpose contrived to make her fall appear the greater; nor does the poet hunself suffer us to overlook a circumstance of so great weight.

Dumque rogat, filia pro quâ rogat, occidit. Orba resedit inter exa-

nimes natos, natasque, virumque, diriguitque

malis. Aura movet nul-

los capillos. Color sine

sanguine est in vultu: lumina stant immota mæstis genis: nihil vivi est imagine: ipsa quoque lingua congetat interius cum duro

paluto, et venæ desist-

unt posse moveri. Nec cervix potest flecti,nec brachia reddere gestus, nec pes ira. Vis-

cera quoque intus est saxum. Tamen flet,

et circumdata turbine

validi venti, est rapta in patriam: ibi fixa cu-

cumine montis tiquitur, et marmora etiamnum manant lacry-

mas. V. Tam vero cuncti, vir fæminaque timent

munifestum iram nu-

Dumque rogat; pro quâ rogat, occidit. Orbaresedit Examimes inter natos, natasque, virumque: Diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos. In vultu color est sine sanguine; lumina mœstis Stant immota genis: nihil est in imagine vivi. 305 Ipsa quoque interiùs cum duro lingua palato Congelat; et venæ desistunt posse moveri. Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere gestus, Nec pes ire potest. Intra quoque viscera saxum est. Flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti 310 In patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa cacumine montis Liquitur, et lacrymas etiamnum marmora manant.

V. Tum verò cuncti manifestam numinis iram Fæmina virque timent: cultuque impensiùs omnes Magna gemelliparæ venerantur numina Divæ. 315 Utque fit à facto propiore priora renarrant. E quibus unus ait: Lyciæ quoque fertilis agris Haud impunè Deam veteres sprevêre coloni.

Haud impune Deam veteres sprevere coloni.

minis: omnesque impensius venerantur cultu magna numina gemellipara diva. Utque sepe sit, a facto propiere, renarrant facta priora, unus e quibus ait: veteres quoque coloni agris fertilis Lycia sprevere deam hand impune.

TRANSLATION.

too that I demand. But while she begs, the virgin, for whom she begs, expires. Childless now, she sat down among her dead sons and daughters and husband, hardened into a statue by her woes. Her hair is not moved by the wind; a mortal paleness is seen in her countenance; her eyes languid and without motion; nor is there any appearance of life in the image: her tongue also stands congealed within her mouth, and hardens to her palate; and the blood stagnates in her veins. Her neck can no more be bent; her arms and feet refuse their usual offices; her bowels within her turn to solid stone. Yet still she weeps; and enclosed by a hurricane of impetnous wind, is borne through the air to her native country. There, fixed on a mountain's top, she melts away; and the marble even yet distils in tears.

V. Then indeed all, both men and women, dread the manifest anger of the deity, and with more zeal than ever adore the majesty of the twinbearing goddess; and, as commonly happens, run back from this late accident, to what passed of old. Of whom one thus began his tale: Some swains of old too, in the lands of fertile Lycia, despised the goddess; not with impunity. The thing indeed is but little known, because of the ob-

NOTES.

Heu quantum hæc Niobe, Niobe distabat ab illa Quæ modo Latois populum submoverat aris: El mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, Invidiosa suis: at nunc miseranda vel hosti!

This is Ovid's reflection after the death of her sons. But he still goes on to heighten the description. Niobe retains her former pride and stateliness, nor will yield to the goddess, notwithstanding the late misfortune: she is therefore made to encounter a new and more alarming disaster. Her daughters, who stood round her, and joined with her in lamenting over the

lifeless bodies of her sons, all fall before her eyes; and she is reduced at last to beg, in the humblest strain, one, and the youngest too, out of all that number; nor is even that request granted. Is it possible to represent a more complete scene of misery and woe? What richness and luxuriance of imagination must a poet possess, who could bring together such a crowd of the most distressing circumstances!

Res quidem est obseura ignobilitate virorum; tamen mira: prasens vidi stagnumque la cumque notum producigio: nam genitor jam grandior avo, impatiensque vice, jusserat me deducere inde lectos boves; juse dederat mini eunti ducem illius gentis: cum quo dum lustro pascua, ecce vetus ara migra favilla sacrorum, et circumdata tremulis cannis, stabat medio lacus. Dux meus restitit, et dixit pavido mermure, faveas mini. Tamen rogabam foretue ara, Noiadum, Faunine, deinde indigena; cum hospes reddidit talia: O juvenis, montanum numen non est in hõe arâ. Illa cui regia Juno quondam interdivil orbe: quam oradivil orbe: quam oradivil orbe: quam oradivil orbe: quam cum devis insula nabat, vocat hanc aram sum. Illic Latona incumbens palma cum arbore Palladis, edidit geminos novercà invita. Puerpera fertur jugisse Junonem hinc quoque, po

Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum, 319 Mira tamen. Vidi præsens stagnumque lacumque, Prodigio notum. Nam me jam grandior ævo, Impatiensque viæ genitor deducere lectos Jusserat inde boves; genitisque illius eunti Ipse ducem dederat: Cum quò dum pascua lustro, Ecce lacûs medio sacrorum nigra favillâ Ara vetus stabat, tremulis circumdata cannis. Restitit, et pavido, Faveas mihi, murmure dixit, Dux meus: et simili, Faveas, ego murmure dixi. Naïadum, Faunine foret tamen ara rogabam, Indigenæne Dei; cum talia reddidit hospes: Non hâc, ô juvenis, montanum numen in arâ est. Illa suam vocat hanc, cui quondam regia Juno Orbe interdixit: quam vix erratica Delos Orantem accepit, tum, cum levis insula nabat. Illic, incumbens cum Palladis arbore palmæ, 335 Edidit invità geminos Latona novercà. Hinc quoque Junonem fugisse puerpera fertur: Inque suo portâsse sinu duo numina natos. Jamque Chimæriferæ, cum sol gravis ureret arva, Finibus in Lyciæ, longo dea fessa labore,

pera fertur fugisse Junonem hinc quoque, portasseque in suo sinu duo numina natos. Jamque cum sol gravis ureret arva in finibus Chimerifera Lycia, dea fessa longo labore,

TRANSLATION.

scurity of the men concerned, but yet it is wonderful: I myself have seen upon the spot, the lake and pool noted for this prodigy. For my father now advanced in years, and impatient of the fatigues of travel, had ordered me to drive thence some choice oxen, and given me, when I went, a guide of that nation; with whom as I traversed the pastures, lo, an altar, black with the ashes of sacrifice, and surrounded with trembling reeds, stood in the middle of a lake. My guide stopped, and, in a low trembling voice, said, Favour me: I too, in a like accent, begged for favour. However, I inquired if this altar was sacred to the Naïads or Faunus, or some native god of the country; when the stranger answered in these words: O young man, no deity of the mountains claims this altar. She calls it hers, whom formerly royal Juno banished the world; whom wandering Delos, when it swam a light island, hardly received upon her entreaties. There Latona leaning upon a palm-tree, and the olive of Pallas, brought forth twins in spite of her step-mother. The newly-delivered goddess is said hence to have fled from Juno, and to have carried in her bosom the two deities her children. And now when the intense sun scorched the plains in the regions of monster-breeding Lycia, the goldess weary with long fatigue, and parched with the heat of the season, had contracted a

NOTES.

339. Chimæriferæ Lyciæ.] The Chimæra, according to the poets, was a monster, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; but in reality was no more than a mountain of Lycia, whence there were sometimes

eruptions of flame. The top of it was infested with lions, the middle afforded pasture for goats, and toward the bottom it was rocky, and full of dens, where serpents harboured.

Siderio siccata sitim collegit ab æstu; Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati. Fortè lacum melioris aquæ prospexit in imis Vallibus: agrestes illic fruticosa legebant Vimina cum juncis, gratamque paludibus ulvam. Accessit, positoque genu Titania terram 346 Pressit; ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores. Rustica turba vetant. Dea sic affata vetantes: Quid prohibetis aquis? usus communis aquarum. Nec solem proprium natura, nec aëra fecit, Nec tenues undas. Ad publica munera veni, Quæ tamen ut detis supplex peto. Non ego nostros Abluere hic artus, lassataque membra parabam: Sed relevare sitim. Caret os humore loquentis; Et fauces arent; vixque est via vocis in illis. Haustus aquæ mihi nectar erit: vitamque fatebor Accepisse simul. Vitam dederitis in undâ. Hi quoque vos moveant, qui nostro brachia tendunt Parva sinu; et casu tendebant brachia nati. Quem non blanda Deæ potuissent verba movere? Hi tamen orantem perstant prohibere: minasque, Ni procul abscedat, conviciaque insuper addunt. Nec satis hoc. Ipsos etiam pedibusque, manuque Turbavêre lacus: imoque è gurgite mollem Huc illuc limum saltu movêre maligno. 365°

siccatu collegit sitim ab astu sidereo, natique avidi ebiberant lac-tantia ubera, forte prospexit lacum meli-oris aquæ in imis val-libus. Illic agrestes legebant fruticosa vimina cum juncis, ulvamque gratam palu-dibus. Titunia accessit, poturuque pressit terram posito genu, ut hauriret gelidos li-quores. Turba rustica vetant. Dea sic est af-350 fata cos vetantes. Quid prohibetis me aquis? pronoetis me aquis;
usus aquarum eti communis. Natura fecit
nec solem proprium
nec aëra, nec tenues
undas. Veni ad publica munera. Quæ tamen peto supplex ut detis. Ego non para-bam abtuere nostros artus lussatuq; mem-bra hic, sed relevare sitim. Os loquentis caret humore, et fauccs arent, viaque vocis vix est in illis. Hanstus aquæ erit nectar mihi, fateborque accepisse simul vitam. Dederitis vitam in unda. Hiquoque qui tendunt parva brachia nostro sinu moveant vos, et casu nati tendebant bra-chia. Quem blanda verba dea non potuissent movere? hi tamen per-

stant prohibere illam orantem; adduntque minas, ni abscedat procul, adduntque insuper convicia. Nec hoc erat satis: turbavere etiam ipsos lacus pedibusque manuque: saltaque maligno movere mollem limum huc illuc e gurgite imo.

TRANSLATION.

thirst; and the hungry babes had drained her suckling breast. By chance she discovered a lake of fine water in the bottom of a valley, where some swains were gathering the bushy osier, and bulrushes, and sedge natural to fens. The Titaness approached, and bending one knee to the earth, that she might with greater ease drink of the refreshing stream, the rustic crowd forbid it; when the goddess thus addressed them as they withheld her. "Why do you restrain me from water? The use of water is com-" mon. Nature hath made neither sun nor air, nor the liquid current " proper to any one; I come to partake of her public bounty, which yet "I humbly beg of you to grant. I came not here to bathe my joints and "aching limbs, but to quench my thirst. My mouth, while I speak to "you, is without moisture; my throat is parched, and scarce allows a pas-"sage to my voice. A draught of water will be to me nectar; I shall "own, that together with it, I have received life from you: you will give " me life in the water. Let these too move you who hold out their little "arms in my bosom:" and by chance her children held out their arms. Whom would not these soft persuasions of the goddess have moved to compassion? Yet they persist in hindering her, notwithstanding her entreaties: and add threats unless she departs, nay and insults too. was this enough: they disturb the lake itself with their feet and hands, and jumping maliciously to and fro, raise the soft mud from the marshy bottom. Rage soon dispelled her thirst; nor does the daughter of Cœus

Ira distulit sitim, neque cuim fila Cai jam supplicat indignis, nec ultra sustinet dicere verba minora deà : tol-lensque palmas ad sidera, dixit: vivatis attruum in isto stagno. Optata dea cvenimit. Juvat isse sub undas, et modo sub-mergere tota membra cavà palude: nune proferre caput; modo nare summo gargite; sape considere super ripam sidgni; sape resilire in gelidos lacus: ct nune quoque exercent turpes tinguas litibus, pudoreque pulso, quamvis sint quoque exercent turpes tinguas litibus, pudoreque pulso, quamvis sint quoque ext jam rauca, collaq; inflata tumescunt: ipsaque convicia dilatont yatulos rictus. Caput tangunt terga; colla videntur interceptu: spina viret; venter maxima pars corporis, albet; noveque rana saliunt in limoso gurgite.

in thmoso gurgite.
VI. Ubi nescio quis
rettulit sic exitium virorum de gente Lycla;
alter reminiscitur Satyri, quem victum Tritonica arundine, Lotois affecit pana. Quid
inquit detrahis me mihi? ah piget: ah clamabat tibia non est
tanti. Cutis est derep
manet undique,

Distulit ira sitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi Supplicat indignis; nec dicere sustinet ultrà Verba minora Deâ: tollensque ad sidera palmas, Æternùm stagno, dixit, vivatis in isto.

Eveniunt optata Deæ. Juvat îsse sub undas, 370 Et modo tota cavâ submergere membra palude; Nunc proferre caput; summo modò gurgite nare: Sæpe super ripam stagni considere; sæpe In gelidos resilire lacus. Et nunc quoque turpes Litibus exercent linguas: pulsoque pudore, 375 Quamvis sint sub aquâ, sub aquâ maledicere tentant. Vox quoque jam rauca est, inflataque colla tumescunt;

Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus.
Terga caput tangunt; colla intercepta videntur:
Spina viret: venter, pars maxima corporis, albet;
Limosoque novæ saliunt in gurgite ranæ
381

VI. Sic ubi nescio quis Lycià de gente virorum
Rettulit exitium; Satyri reminiscitur alter,
Quem Tritonicà Latois arundine victum
Affecit pœna. Quid me mihi detrahis? inquit.
Ah piget: ah non est, clamabat, tibia tanti! 386
Clamanti cutis est summos derepta per artus.
Nec quicquam, nisi vulnus, erat. Cruor undique
manat:

inquit detrahis me mihi? ah piget: ah clamahat tihia non est tanti. Cutis est derepta per summos artus illi clamanli: nec erat quiequam nisi vulnus. Crnor

any longer deign to address in humble accents these base wretches, or utter words below the majesty of a goddess; but lifting up her hands to heaven, May ye live for ever, says she, in that lake. The wishes of the goddess come to pass; they delight to dive under water, and sometimes to plunge their bodies wholly in the hollow pool; again, to raise their heads, and swim upon the top of the lake; oft to sit upon the bank, and again leap back into the cold marsh: even yet they exercise their wretched tongues in strife, and void of shame, though compelled to live under the water, they still attempt to scream and quarrel under the water. Now too their voice is hoarse, and their bloated necks swell; and noisy brangling dilates their stretching jaws. Their backs seemed joined to their heads without a neck; their spine is green; their belly, by far the greatest part of their body, white; and transformed to new frogs, they skip about in the muddy brook.

TRANSLATION.

VI. When thus one, it is uncertain who, had related the story of the vengeance taken on the men of the Lycian nation; another remembers the story of the satyr, whom, overcome in a challenge with the Tritonian reed, the son of Latona punished for his presumption. Why, says he, do you tear me from myself? Alas, I repent: Sure, cried he, the pipe is not of so great moment: as he cries, the skin is torn from off his limbs, and he is all over one continued wound. The blood flows down on every side, the naked nerves appear, and

Detectique patent nervi: trepidæque sine ullà nervique detecti patent: trepidæque venæ nicant venæ. Salientia viscêra possis. 390 nervique detecti patent: trepidæque venæ nicantisine ullà pelle: Et pellucentes numerare in pectore fibras. Illum ruricolæ, silvarum numina, Fauni, Et Satyri fratres, et tunc quoque clarus Olympus, Et nymphæ flêrunt: et quisquis montibus illis 394 Lanigerosque greges, armentaque bucera pavit. Fertilis immaduit, madefactaque terra caducas Concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis, Quas ubi fecit aquam, vacuas emisit in auras. Inde petens rapidum ripis declivibus æquor, Marsya nomen habet, Phrygiæ liquidissimus amnis.

VII. Talibus extemplò redit ad præsentia dictis Vulgus; et extinctum cum stirpe Amphionalugent Mater in invidia est. Tamen hanc quoque dicitur

Flêsse Pelops: humeroque suas ad pectora post-

Deduxit vestes, ebur ostendisse sinistro. Concolor hic humerus, nascendi tempore, dextro, Corporeusque fuit. Manibus mox cæsa paternis Membra ferunt junxisse Deos. Aliisque repertis, Qui locus est juguli medius, summique lacerti,

possis numerare sali-entia viscera, et fibras perlucentes in pectore. Ruricola Fauni, nu-mina silvarum, et Sa-tyri fratres, et Olym-pus tunc quoque clarus, et nymphæ flerunt illum: et quisquis pavit lanigerosque gre-ges, armentaque bucera in illis montibus. Terra fertilis immaduit, duit, madefactaque concepit lacrymas caducas, ac perbibit imis venis. Quas ubi, fecit aquam, emisit in vacuas auras. Inde Marsya liquidissimus am-nis Phrygiæ, petens rapidum æquor ripis declivibus, habet no-

VII. Vulgus extemplò redit talibus dictis ad prosentia; et lu-gent Amphiona extinc-tum cum stirpe, Mater est in invidia. Tamen Pelops unus dicitur flêsse hanc quoque; ostendisseque cour si-nistro, humero gostnistro humero post-quam deduxit suas vestes ad pectora. Hic humerus tempore nas-

cendi fuit concolor dextro, corporeusque. Ferunt deos mox junxisse membra casa manibus paternis : allisque repertis, locus qui est medius juguli summique lacerti defuisse.

TRANSLATION.

the trembling veins beat without any covering of skin. You might have numbered his rising bowels, and the pellucid fibres on his breast. The nymphs and sylvan gods, Fauns and his brother Satyrs, and Olympus too, at that time renowned, lamented his fate; and every swain that upon those mountains fed the wool-bearing flocks, and horned herds. fertile earth was moistened, and being moist, received the falling tears, and drunk them up in her lowest veins; which when she had joined into one stream, changed to limpid water, they sprung from the ground; whence running in a steep channel to the rapid sea, they bear the name of Marsya, the clearest river of Phrygia.

VII. From these relations the crowd return again to the present disasters, and mourn Amphion and his race extinct. The odium of all is cast upon the mother; yet it is said, the Pelops alone bewailed also her fate; and that having tore his garment, and gathered his robe upon his breast, he discovered the ivory in his left shoulder. This shoulder at the time of his birth, was of the same colour with the other, and formed of But they tell us, that soon after the youth being slain by his father, when the gods rejoined his mangled limbs, all but that which joins the neck to the upper part of the arm were found. A piece of ivory was

393. Et tunc quoque clarus Olympus.] Olympus here is not to be taken for the mountain of that name, but for a disciple; according to others, the brother of Marsyas, who, even in his master's life-time, had acquired considerable fame for his skill in playing on the flute.

Ebur est impositum in usum partis non com-parentis: Pelopsque fuit integer illo facto. VIII. Proceres fini-timi count: urbesque propinqua, Argosque, et Sparte, Myccnaque Pelopeiades, et Caly-don nondum invisa don nondum invisa torvæ Dianæ, feroxque torva Diana ferozque orchomenos, et Corinthus nobilis arc, Messeneque ferox, Patraque, Celonaque humiles, et Pylos Nelea, et
Trazen, neque adhuc
Pittheia, aliaque urbes qua clunduntur
ab binari Isthmo, urhescun aux site artabesque qua sita exterius spectantur ab bimari Isthmo; ora-vere suos reges ire ad solatia Bœotiæ. Quis possit credere? solæ Athenæ cessatis. Belbant Mopsopios muros. Threicius Tereus fuderat hac, ct habebat nomen clarum vincendo. Quem potentem opi-busque virisque et ducentem forte genus à magno Gradivo, PanDefuit. Impositum est non comparentis in usum Partis ebur: factoque Pelops fuit integer illo. 410 VIII. Finitimi proceres coëunt: urbesque pro-

pinquæ

Oravêre suos ire ad solatia reges, Argosque, et Sparte, Pelopeïadesque Mycenæ, Et nondum torvæ Calydon invisa Dianæ, Orchomenosque ferox, et nobilis ære Corinthus, Messeneque ferax, Patræque, humilesque Cleonæ, Et Nelea Pylos, neque adhuc Pittheïa Træzen. Quæque urbes aliæ bimari clauduntur ab Isthmo, Exteriùsque sitæ bimari spectantur ab Isthmo. 420 Credere quis possit? solæ cessatis Athenæ. Obstitit officio bellum; subvectaque ponto Barbara Mopsopios terrebant agmina muros. Threïcius Tereus hæc auxiliaribus armis tum obstitit officio, barbaraque ogmina Fuderat: et clarum vincendo nomen habebat. 425
subvectu ponto, terreQuem sibi Pandion onibusque virisque notentem Quem sibi Pandion opibusque virisque potentem, Et genus à magno ducentem fortè Gradivo, Connubio Procnes junxit. Non pronuba Juno, Non Hymenæus adest, non illi gratia lecto. Eumenides tenuêre faces de funere raptas:

dion junxit sibi connubio filia Procnes. Pronuba Juno non adest, Hymeneus non adest gratia non adest illi lecto. Eumenides tenuere faces raptas de funere :

TRANSLATION.

therefore inserted to supply the part wanting, and by that means was

Pelops restored entire to life.

VIII. All the neighbouring princes meet together, and the several bordering cities engaged their kings to go in person to the consolation of Thebes. Argos and Sparte, and Pelopean Mycenæ, and Calydon not yet odious to stern Diana: and bold Orchomenos, and Corinth famed for brass, and fertile Messene, and Patræ, and low Cleonæ, and Pylas ruled by Neleus, and Træzen not yet named from Pittheus; and all other cities within the isthmus, encompassed by double seas, and those too without that are seen from this narrow isthmus. Who can believe A bloody war prevented this act Athens alone forbore to send. of humanity, and a fleet of barbarian ships blocking them up by sea, alarmed the Mopsopian walls. Tereus of Thrace, with his auxiliary forces, had routed these, and by his victories acquired an illustrious Whom renowned for wealth and power, and, as it happened, deriving his pedigree from the great Mars, Pandion united to himself by the marriage of his daughter Procue. Neither Juno who presides in marriage, nor Hymen, nor the Graces attend these nuptials; but the Furies held torches snatched from a funeral; the Furies prepared the

NOTES.

415. Torvæ Calydoninvisa Dianæ.] Calydon was a city of Ætolia, so called from Calydon the son of Endymion. 417. Messeneque, &c. Messene was a city of Peloponnesus; Patræ of Achaia; Cleone of Arcadia.

427. Gradivo.] Tereus was the son of Mars.

Eumenides stravêre torum: tectoque profanus Incubuit bubo, thalamique in culmine sedit. Hâc ave conjuncti Procne Tereusque; parentes Hâc ave sunt facti. Gratulata est scilicet illis Thracia: Dîsque ipsi grates egêre: diemque, 435 Quâque data est claro Pandione nata tyranno, Quâque erat ortus Itys, festam jussere vocari. Usque aded latet utilitas. Jam tempora Titan Quinque per autumnos repetiti duxerat anni: Cùm blandita viro Procne, si gratia, dixit, Ulla mea est, vel me visendæ mitte sorori; Vel soror huc veniat. Redituram tempore parvo Promittes socero. Magni mihi numinis instar Germanam vidisse dabis. Jubet ille carinas In freta deduci: veloque et remige portus 445 Cecropios intrat: Piræaque littora tangit. Ut primum soceri data copia, dextraque dextræ Jungitur; infausto committitur omine sermo. Cœperat, adventûs causam, mandata referre Conjugis; et celeres missæ spondere recursus: 450 portus remige veloque; tangitque Pirca litto-Ecce venit magno dives Philomela paratu; Divitior forma: quales audire solemus Naïdas et Dryadas mediis incedere silvis: Si modò des illis cultus, similesque paratus.

Eumenides stravere torum: buboque profa-nus ineubuit teeto, seditque in eulmine tha-lami. Procne Tereusque sunt conjuncti hâc ave; Procne Tereusque sunt facti parentes hac ave. Thracia scilicet est gratulata illis: ipsique egere grates dis: jussereque diem qua-que nata Pandione est data etaro tyranno, quoque Itys erat ortus. Utilitas usque adeo la-440 Utilitas usque auev de tet. Titan jam duxerat tempora repetiti
anni per quinque autumnos: cum Procne
tumnos: cum Procne blandita viro, dixit: si mea gratia ulla apud te, vel mitte me visen-dæ sorori, vel soror ve-niat huc. Promittes socero filiam redituram parvo tempore. Dabis mihi instar magni numinis, si dabis vidisse germanam. Itle jubet earinas deduci in freta, et intrat Cecropios ra. Ut primum copia soceri est data, dextraque jungitur dextræ, sermo committitur infausto omine. Caperat referre causam adventus, et mandata conju-

gis; et spondere celeres recursus missæ filiæ: ecce Philomela venit, dives magno paratu, divitior forma: quales solemus audire Naïdas et Dryadas incedere mediis silvis: si modo des similes cultus paratusque illis.

TRANSLATION.

bed, and the boding owl hovered over the palace, and settled on the roof of the bed-chamber. With these threatening omens were Tereus and Procne joined; with these were they made parents. Thrace indeed congratulated them, and themselves returned thanks to the gods; and ordered the day, on which the daughter of Pandion was given to their renowned prince, and that on which Itys was born, to be kept as festivals: so far does the true happiness of men lie concealed from them!

Titan had now led the times of the revolving year through five autumns, when Procne thus in gentle accents addressed her spouse. "I have any influence with you, either send me to Athens to see my sister, or let my sister come hither. You may promise to your father-"in-law, that she shall make a quick return; for to me you will be as " some propitious deity, if you procure me a visit from my sister." orders his ships to be launched: and with sail and oars entering the Cecropian harbour, lands upon the Piræan shore. When first he was admitted to his father-in-law, and they had mutually given their right hands, with fatal omen their discourse begins. He had begun to relate the cause of his coming, the commands of his wif, and promise his sister's speedy return, if sent. Lo, Philomela comes, richly adorned in fine apparel, but far richer in beauty. Such are we wont to hear the Naïads and Dryads described, when they wander in the forests and groves, were they but to appear with the same ornaments and dress. As when fire is put under

Tereus exarsit virgine conspecta, non secùs quam si quis supponat gumm canis aristis; aut cremet frondem herbasque positas familibus. Facies quidem crut digna: sed et innata libido exstimulat hune, genusque illis regionibus, est pronum in Venerem; Flograt vitioque suo, vitioque gentis. Impelus est illi corrumpere curum comitum, fidemque nutricis: nec non solliciture ipsam ingenticum, fidemque nutricis nec non solliciture ipsam ingenticus datis; impenderque totum regnum autrapere, et defendere illam raptam sevo bello. Et est nihil quod captus efreno amore non ausit: nec pectora capiunt inclusas flammas. Jamque male fert moras, revertiturque cupido ore ad mandata Procnes, et agit sundum, quotiesque rogabat ulterius justo; ferebat Procene velleita: addidit et lacrymas, tanquam et mandasset illas. Prò superi, quantum caca noctis mortum caca noctis mortum caca noctis mortum eaca noctis mortum eaca

Non secus exarsit conspecta virgine Tereus, Quam si quis canis ignem supponat aristis: Aut frondem, positasque cremet fænilibus herbas. Digna quidem facies, sed et hunc innata libido Exstimulat: pronumque genus regionibus illis -Flagrat vitio gentisque, suoque. In Venerem est. Impetus est illi, comitum corrumpere curam, 461 Nutricisque fidem: nec non ingentibus ipsam Sollicitare datis; totumque impendere regnum; Aut rapere, et sævo raptam defendere bello. Et nihil est, quod non effræno captus amore Ausit; nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammas. Jamque moras malè fert; cupidoque revertitur ore Ad mandata Procnes; et agit sua vota sub illis. Quotiesque rogabat Facundum faciebat amor. Ulteriùs justo, Procnen ita velle ferebat. Addidit et lacrymas, tanquam mandâsset et illas. Prô superi, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent! ipso sceleris molimine Tereus Creditur esse pius: laudemque à crimine sumit. Quid quòd idem Philomela cupit? patriosque lacertis Blanda tenens humeros, ut ea visura sororem.

Tercus creditur esse Perque suam, contraque suam, petit usque salutem. pius ipso molimine sceleris: sumitque laudem à crimine. Quid quod Philomela cupit idem? blandaque tenens patrios humeros lacertis, usque petit perque suam contraque suam salutem, ut ca cisura sovorem.

TRANSLATION.

ripened ears of corn, or the catching flame spreads among the light leaves and hay laid up in stacks; thus was Tereus inflamed upon seeing the Her beauty might indeed kindle love in any breast: but he is pushed on by an inbred lust; and in those regions too the men are naturally prone to lewdness: he burns by his own native desire, and those of his climate together. Sometimes he is bent upon corrupting the care of her attendants, and the fidelity of her nurse: sometimes he thinks to solicit her with mighty presents, and expend his whole kingdom in the attempt: or again, to bear her away by force, and defend the rape with open war. And there is nothing so daring that he would not hazard, thus possessed by an unbounded passion; nor can his breast contain the struggling flames. And now he is impatient of delays, and returns with eager mouth to urge the commands of Procne, and pleads his own wishes Love made him eloquent; and, as often as he seemed to carry his earnestness too far, pretended that Procne had so enjoined him: he added tears too, as if she had also commanded them. Great gods! What clouds of thick darkness blind the human mind! Tereus, by the very attempt of wickedness, passes for dutiful; and derives praise for his crime. What shall we think, that Philomela also joins in the request; and, fondly clasping her arms round her father's neck, conjures him by his regard to her peace, to grant, what was utterly to ruin her peace, that she might go and see her sister. Tereus surveys her, and feeds before-hand on

Spectat eam Tereus; præcontrectatque videndo: Osculaque, et collo circumdata brachia cernens. Omnia pro stimulis, facibusque, ciboque furoris 480 Accipit. Et quoties amplectitur illa parentem, Esse parens vellet; neque enim minus impius esset. Vincitur ambarum genitor prece. Gaudet, agit-

Illa patri grates; et successisse duabus Id putat infelix, quod erit lugubre duabus. 485 Jam labor exiguus Phœbo restabat; equique Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi: Regales epulæ mensis, et Bacchus in auro Ponitur. Hinc placido dantur sua corpora somno: pulsabant pedibus spa-At rex Odrysius, quamvis successit, in illâ Æstuat: et repetens faciem, motusque, manusque, Qualia vult fingit, quæ nondum vidit: et ignes Ipse suos nutrit, curâ removente soporem. Lux erat: et generi dextram complexus euntis 494 Pandion, comitem lacrymis commendat obortis: Hanc ego, care gener, quoniam pia causa coegit, [Et voluêre ambæ, voluisti tu quoque, Tereu.] Do tibi: perque fidem, cognataque pectora supplex, Erat lux: et Pandion complexus dextram ge-Per Superos oro, patrio tuearis amore: Et mihi sollicitæ lenimen dulce senectæ Quamprimum (omnis erit nobis mora longa) remittas.

Tereus spectat eam. pracontrectatque vi-dendo; cernensque os-cula, (t brachia circumdata collo, accipit omnia prostimulis, facibusque, cibaque fu-roris: et quoties illa amplectitur parentem, vellet esse parens ejus: neque enim esset mi-nus impius. Genitor vincitur prece ambarum sororum. Illa Philomela gaudet, agit grates patri, et infelix, putat id successisse duabus, quod erit lu-gubre duabus. Jam exiguus labor restabat Phabo; equique solis Regales epulæ ponuntur mensis, et Baechus ponitur in auro. Hinc sua corpora dantur placido somno. At rex Odrysius, quamvis scessit æstuat in illa: et repetens faciem, motusque, manusque, fingit quæ nondum vidit qualia vult : et ipse nutrit suos ignes, cura neri enntis, commen-dat comitem lacrymis 500 obortis. Cane gener, quoniam pia causa coe-git (et ambæ sorores voluere, tu Tereu, quo-

antecas.

que voluisti) ega do
hanc tibi : supplexque ora per fidem, perque cognata pectora, per superos, ut tucaris patrio
amore : et remittus mihi quamprimum dutce lenimen sollicitæ senectæ (enim onnis mora erit longa nobis.)

TRANSLATION.

the hoped-for joy. And as he beheld her kisses, and arms thrown round her father's neck, he receives all as incentives and fuel, and the food of furious passion; and, as often as she embraces her father, wishes he had been her father, nor indeed would that have checked his impiety. father yields at last to the desire of his two daughters; she rejoices, and return thanks to her father; and, ill-fated nymph, calls that success which was doomed to be fatal to both. To Phœbus now but little of his toil remained, and his fiery steeds beat with their hoofs the descending tract of heaven. A royal banquet graces the tables, and wine is served up in goblets of gold. Then all retire to taste the sweets of sleep. But the Thracian king, though now withdrawn, yet still burns for her; and recalling her face, and motions, and hands, fancy suggests what he had not seen; and he nourishes his own fires, restless care preventing sleep. It was day; and Pandion grasping the right hand of his son-in-law, taking his last farewell, with tears recommends his companion to his care. commit, dear son, this my daughter to you, since a dutiful affection compels me to it; for both have earnestly desired it (and you also, Tereus, seem to desire it) and adjure by your honour, by your breast allied to us, and by all the gods above, that you guard and defend her with the fondness of a father; and send back to me as soon as possible (for every de-

Tu quoque Philomela, si est ubi ulla pictas ad me, redito quam-primum, (satis est sororem esse procul,) Mandabat; pariterque dabat oscula sua natæ, et mites lacry-mæ cadebant inter mundata: poposcitque dextras utriusque ut pignus fidei, junxitque eas datas inter se; ju-betque ut salutent pro se memori ore; natamque nepotemque ab-sentes: vixque dixit supremum vale ore pleno singultibus; timuitque prasugia sua mentis. At simul Phi-lomela est imposita picta carina; fretum-que est admotum re-mis tellusque repulsa, Barbarus exclamat, vicimus, mca vota feruntur mecum (exsul-tatque, et vix differt sua gaudia animo;) et detorquet nusquam lu-men ab illa. Non aliter quam cum ales Jo-vis prædator pedibus obuncis deposuit lepo-rem in alto nido. Nulla fuga est capto; raptor spectat sua pramia. Jamque iter erat effectum; jamque exierant fessis puppibus in sua littora; cum rex trahit natam Pandione in alta stabula, obscura

Tu quoque quamprimum (satis est procul esse sororem,)

Si pietas ulla est, ad me Philomela, redito. Mandabat; pariterque suæ dabat oscula natæ: Et lacrymæ mites inter mandata cadebant. Utque fidei pignus, dextras utriusque poposcit; Inter seque datas junxit; natamque nepotem, Absentes memori pro se jubet ore salutent: Supremumque vale, pleno singultibus ore, Vix dixit: timuitque suæ presagia mentis. At simul imposita est pictæ Philomela carinæ; Admotumque fretum remis, tellusque repulsa est; Vicimus, exclamat: mecum mea vota feruntur. Exsultatque, et vix animo sua gaudia differt Barbarus: et nusquam lumen detorquet ab illâ. 515 Non aliter, quam cum pedibus prædator obuncis Deposuit nido leporem Jovis ales in alto: Nulla fuga est capto: spectat sua præmia raptor. Jamque iter effectum; jamque in sua littora fessis Puppibus exierant: cum rex Pandione natam 520 In stabula alta trahit, silvis obscura vetustis: Atque ibi pallentem, trepidamque, et cuncta timentem,

Et jam cum lacrymis, ubi sit germana, rogantem, Includit: fassusque nefas, et virginem, et unam

tetu vis silvis : atque includit ibi illam pallentem, trepidamque, et timentem cuncta, et rogantem jam cum lacrymis ubi germana sit : fussusque nefas superat vi et virginem, et unam ;

TRANSLATION.

lay will appear tedious) this sweet solace of my anxious old age. And you too, Philomela, if you retain any sense of the duty you owe to me, return speedily (it is enough that your sister is far removed from me). were his commands; at the same time he kissed his darling child, and the gentle tears fell from him as he spoke to her. He then demanded both their right hands, as a pledge of their fidelity, and, as he held them, joined them together; and desires, that with mindful mouth, they salute for him his absent daughter and grandson; and was scarce able to pronounce the last farewell, in a voice interrupted with sighs; and dreaded the presages of his own mind. No sooner was Philomela put on board the painted ship, and the seaurged by the oar, the land seeming to recede; We are victorious, he cries: I bear my wishes along with me. The barbarian exults, and with pain forbears the expected joy; nor turns his eyes any where from her. As when the rapacious bird of Jove has with crooked talons snatched a hare, and carried her to his lofty nest; there is no escape for the captive, the ravisher keeps his eye constantly upon his prey. And now the voyage was ended, and they had gone out from the wearied ships upon the shore; when the king conveys the daughter of Pandion to a stately lodge, enclosed by ancient woods; and there shuts her up pale and trembling, and dreading every thing, and now with tears inquiring after her sister; and openly avowing his baseness, masters by force, her, a virgin, and but one; while in vain she often

Vi superat ; frustrà clamato sæpe parente, 525 parente sape clamato Sæpe sorore suâ, magnis super omnia Divis. Illa tremit, velut agna pavens, quæ saucia cani Ore excussa lupi, nondum sibi tuta videtur: Utque columba, suo madefactis sanguine plumis. Horret adhuc, avidosque timet, quibus hæserat, un-

Mox ubi mens rediit; passos laniata capillos, Lugenti similis, cæsis plangore lacertis, Intendens palmas, prô diris, Barbare, factis, Prô crudelis, ait! nec te mandata parentis Cum lacrymis movêre piis, nec cura sororis, Nec mea virginitas, nec conjugialia jura? Omnia turbâsti. Pellex ego facta sorori: Tu geminis conjux. Non hæc mihi debita pæna. Quin animam hanc (ne quid facinus tibi, perfide, sum facta pellex soro-ris, tu conjux geminis. restet)

Eripis? atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos 540 Concubitus! vacuas habuissem criminis umbras. Si tamen hæc Superi cernunt; si numina Divûm Sunt aliquid; si non perierunt omnia mecum; Quandocunque mihi pænas dabis. Ipsa pudore Projecto tua facta loquar. Si copia detur, In populos veniam: si silvis clausa tenebor, nas mihi. Ipsa pudore projecto loquor tua factu. Si copia detur, veniam in populos: si tenebor clausa in silvis, et movebo conscia saxu.

vens agna, quæ excussa saucia ore cani lupi, nondum videtur tuta sibi: utque columba, plumis madefactis suo sanguine, adhuc horret timetque avidos ungues quibus haserat. Mox ubi mens rediit: laniata passos capillos (similis lugenti, lucertis casis plangore,) in-tendens palmas, ait : Prô Barbare, pro cru-535 delis diris factis: nee mandata parentis cum tacrymis piis, nec cura sororis, nec mea virginitas, nee jura con-jugalia movere te? jugalia movere te? turbasti omnia: ego (Hac panu non erat debita mihi). (Quin cur non) eripis hanc ani-mam? (ne quid faci-nus restet tibi ô perfide.) Atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos concubitus! habaissem umbras vacuas criminis. Tamen si Superi cernunt hac: si numina Divûm sunt aliquid ; si omnia non

frustra, sorore sua sape, magnis Divis

clumatis super omnia.

Illa tremit velut pa-

TRANSLATION.

calls upon her father, often her sister, and above all, the mighty powers of heaven. She trembles, like a timorous lamb, that snatched wounded from the mouth of a hoary wolf, does not yet think itself secure; or as the dove when it beholds its plumes besmeared with gore, trembles still, and dreads the cruel talous wherein she had lately stuck. But soon, when thought returned, tearing her dishevelled hair, and like one plunged in excess of grief, beating her arms, and stretching out her hands: "Cruel " barbarian, (she crics), savage and inhuman wretch, have neither the "strict commands of a father uttered with pious tears, nor a regard for "my sister, nor my virgin innocence, nor all the ties of the nuptial vow been "able to move you? You have confounded all: I am become my sister's "rival, and you a husband to us both: sure I never deserved so cruel a "fate. Why, perfidious wretch, do you not take away also my life, that "no kind of villany may be left unperpetrated by you. O had you but "done it before the criminal embrace, my ghost had been guiltless and " unstained. Yet, if the heavenly powers see these things; if the ma-"jesty of the gods is not a mere fiction; if with me all things are not "come to ruin; one time or other vengeance will overtake thee. " self, casting off all restraint of shame, will proclaim thy crimes. If at "liberty, I will come abroad, and publish them among the people; " if kept imprisoned in woods, I will fill the woods with my complaints, " and move the conscious rocks. Let heaven, and every god that inhabits

Æther, et si est ullus deus in illo, audiat hæc. Postquam ira hac. Postquam ira feri tyranni est com-mota talibus dictis, nec metus est minor hac, stimulatus utraque causa liberat ensem quo fuit accinctus vagina, cogitque illam arreptam coma lacertis flexis post terga, pati vincla. Philo-mela parabat jugulum, conceperatque spem suæ mortis ense viso. Ille abstulit ense fero linguam comprensam forcipe, illi indignanti, et usque vocanti vo-men patris, luctanti-que loqui. Ultima radix lingua micat. Ipsa jacet, tremensque immurmurat terræ atra; palpitatque, ut cauda colubra mutilata solet salire, et moriens, quærit vestigia domina. Fertur quoque post hoc facinus (vix ausim credere)rcpetisse sape lacerum corpus sud libidine. Post tatia facta sustinet reverti ad Procuen, quæ conjuge viso quarit ger-manam: at ille dat fictos gemitus, narratque funera commenta. Et lacrymæ fecere fidem. Procne deripit

Audiat hæc æther, et si deus ullus in illo est.
Talibus ira fieri postquam commota tyranni;
Nec minor hâc metus est: causa stimulatus utrâque;
550

Quo fuit accinctus, vaginâ liberat ensem: Arreptamque comâ, flexis post terga lacertis, Vincla pati cogit. Jugulum Philomela parabat; Spemque suæ mortis viso conceperat ense. Ille indignanti, et nomen patris usque vocanti, 555 Luctantique loqui comprênsam forcipe linguam Abstulit ense fero. Radix micat ultima linguæ. Ipsa jacet, terræque tremens immurmurat atræ. Utque salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ, Palpitat: et moriens dominæ vestigia quærit. 560 Hoc quoque post facinus (vix ausim credere) fertur Sæpe suâ lacerum repetisse libidine corpus. Sustinet ad Procnen post talia facta reverti: Conjuge quæ viso germanam quærit: at ille Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat. Et lacrymæ fecêre fidem. Velamina Procne 566 Deripit ex humeris auro fulgentia lato: Induiturque atras vestes: et inane sepulchrum

Constituit: falsisque piacula manibus infert: Et luget non sic lugendæ fata sororis. 570

ex humeris velamina fulgentia lato auro, induiturque atras vestes: et constituit inane sepulchrum: infertque piacula falsis manibus: et luget fata sororis non sic lugendæ.

TRANSLATION.

"there, here these my vows." When by these and such reproaches she had roused the passion of the furious tyrant, nor was he less disturbed by fear; urged alike by both, he unsheaths the sword wherewith he was girt round, and seizing her by the hair, after forcing her arms behind her, he compelled her to submit to chains. Philomela prepared her throat for the mortal blow, and had conceived hopes of death upon seeing the sword. But he having seized her tongue with pincers, cut it off with the cruel sword, as she was raving with indignation, and calling constantly on the name of her father, and struggling hard to speak. The quivering root still remains, but the tongue itself is thrown to the ground, and faintly murmurs as it lies trembling on the stained earth. And as a snake when wounded writhes and tosses his tail, it leaps about; and dying, seeks the feet of its mistress. It is said too, (though I dare scarce believe it) that even after so black a deed, he frequently indulged his lustful flame on her mangled body.

Yet after all this baseness, he had the confidence to present himself to Procne, who, when she saw her husband, inquires immediately after her sister: but he utters feigned groans, and tells an artful story of her death. And procures credit from his tears. Procne tears from her shoulder her robe embroidered with copious flowers of gold, and is clad in sable weeds, and raises in vain sepulchres, and offers expiations to the fictitious ghost, and mourns the fate of her sister, which known must have inspired a

passion very different from grief.

Signa Deus bis sex acto lustraverat anno. Quid faciat Philomela? fugam custodia claudit: Structa rigent solido stabulorum mænia saxo ; Os mutum facti caret indice. Grande dolori Ingenium est: miserisque venit solertia rebus. 575 Stamina barbaricâ suspendit callida telâ: Purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Indicium sceleris: perfectaque tradidit uni: Utque ferat dominæ gestu rogat. Illa rogata Pertulitad Procnen; nec scit quid tradat in illis 580 Evolvit vestes sævi matrona tyranni: Germanæque suæ carmen miserabile legit: Et (mirum potuisse!) silet. Dolor ora repressit: Verbaque quærenti satis indignantia linguæ Defuerunt: nec flere vacat. Sed fasque nefasque Confusura ruit: pænæque in imagine tota est. Tempus erat, quo sacra solent Trieterica Bacchi Sithoniæ celebrare nurus. Nox conscia sacris: Nocte sonat Rhodope tinnitibus æris acuti: Nocte suâ est egressa domo regina: Deique Ritibus instruitur, furialiaque accipit arma. Vite caput tegitur: lateri cervina sinistro Vellera dependent: humero levis incubat hasta.

Deus Phæbus lustra-verat bis sex signa acta anno. Quid Philo-mela faciat? custodia claudit fugam: mænia stabulorum structa solido saxo rigent : os mutum caret indice facti.Ingenium grande est dolori: solertiaque venit miscris rebus. Callida suspendit stamina barbarica tela; internitque purpureas notas filis albis; indi-cium scelcris: perfec-taque opus tradidit uni, rogatque gestu ut perat dominæ. Illa pertulit rogata ad Procnen, nec scit quid tradat in illia tradat in illis. savi tyranni evolvit restes: legitque miserabile carmen suæ germanæ; ct(mirum po-tuisse) silet. Dolor rc-pressit ora: verbaque satis indignantia defuerunt linguæ quærenti ea: nec vacat flere : sed ruit confusura fasque 590 nefusque: estque tota in imagine pænæ. Tempus erut quo Sithoniæ nurus solent celebrare sacra Trietcrica Bac-chi. Nox conscia sa-cris. Nocte Rhodope sonat tinnitibus acuti

æris ; nocte regina est egressa suå domo ; instruiturque ritibus dei : accipitque furiulia arma. Caput tegitur vite : vellera cervina dependent sinistro lalere : levis hasta incubat humero.

TRANSLATION.

The god of day had completed the year by a progress through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. What can Philomela do? Watchful keepers prevent her escape: the walls of the lodge are built high of solid stone: her speechless mouth can make no discovery of the crime. But urgent grief quickens ingenuity, and in distress expedients readily offer. She fixed to a loom with perfect skill a web of the barbarian fashion, and by purple notes interwoven in white thread, traced the bloody crime. This when finished, she gave to one of the slaves that attended her, and signified by gestures that he must carry it to his mistress. He carried it as desired to Procne, nor once suspected what was conveyed in it. The matron of the savage tyrant unfolds the web, and reads the mournful story of her sister: and, strange that she could, is silent. Excess of grief checked her speech, nor could her eager tongue find words to express her indignation: there is no room for tears. But rushes impetuous, determined to confound right and wrong, and is wholly taken up in the contrivance of revenge.

It was now the time when the Thracian matrons are wont to celebrate the triennial feast of Bacchus. Night alone is conscious to these rites. By night Rhodope resounds with the shrill tinkling of brass. By night the queen left the palace, arrayed according to the rites of the god, and carrying all the badges of that frantic solemnity. Wreaths of vine leaves adorn her head, a deer's skin covers her left side, and a smooth spear presses her shoulder. The terrible Procne thus hurries through

Procne concita per silvas, turba suarum comitante terribilis, agitataque furiis dolo-ris, simulat tuas Bac-che: tundem venit ad avia stabula: exulu-latque, sonatq; Evoe, refringitque portas: rapitque germanam: induitque insignia Bacchi raptæ: et abdit vultus frondibus hede-rarum: trahensque, ducit attonitam intra sua limina. Ut infelix Philomela sensit se tetigisse domum nefandam, horruit: expal-luitque toto ore. Procne nacta locum, demit pignora sacrorum, develat pudibunda ora miseræ sororis; petit-que amplexu. Sed hæc contra non sustinet attollere oculos; visa sibi pellex sororis: vultuque dejecto in humum, manus fuit pro voce illi volenti jurare, tes-tarique deos, illud dedecus illatum sibi per vim. Procne ardet, et ipsa non capit suam iram: corripiensque flectum sororis, inquit: non est agendum hic lacrymis, sed ferro, sed co, si habes quid quod possit vincere ferrum.

Concita per silvas, turba comitante suarum, Terribilis Procne, furiisque agitata doloris. Bacche, tuas simulat. Venit ad stabula avia tandem: Exululatque, Evoëque sonat, portasque refringit: Germanamque rapit; raptæque insignia Bacchi Induit: et vultus hederarum frondibus abdit: Attonitamque trahens intra sua limina ducit. 600 Ut sensit tetigisse domum Philomela nefandam, Horruit infelix; totoque expalluit ore. Nacta locum Procne, sacrorum pignora demit, Oraque develat miseræ pudibunda sororis: Amplexuque petit. Sed non attollere contra Sustinet hæc oculos; pellex sibi visa sororis: Dejectoque in humum vultu, jurare volenti, Testrique Deos, per vim sibi dedecus illud Illatum, pro voce manus fuit. Ardet et iram Non capit ipsa suam Procne, flectumque sororis 610 Corripiens, Non est lacrymis hîc, inquit, agendum, Sed ferro; sed si quid habes, quod vincere ferrum In omne nefas ego me, germana! paravi. Aut ego, cum facibus regalia tecta cremâro, Artificem mediis immittam Terea flammis: Aut linguam, aut oculos, aut quæ tibi membra pudorem

Germana, ego paravi me in omne nefus. Ezo aut cremaro regalia tecta cum facibus, et immittam artificem Terea mediis flammis : aut rapiam ferro linguam, aut oculos, aut membra, qua abstulcrunt pudorem tibi :

TRANSLATION.

the woods, followed by a crowd of attendants, and agitated by the tumults of indignation, pretends them such as Bacchus inspired. At length she arrives at the solitary dome, and howls, and cries Evoe, and breaks open the gates, and seizes her sister, and clothes her in the ensigns of the god, and hides her face with leaves of ivy, and drawing her along, full

of amazement, leads her within the limits of the court.

As soon as the unhappy Philomela perceived that she had touched the guilty house, a shivering cold seizes her, and paleness spreads over all her face. Procne having now found a fit retirement, removes the sacred symbols of the deity, and unveils the blushing face of her wretched sister, and fondly holds her in her embraces. But she, on the contrary, as one that had stained her sister's bed, cannot bear to lift up her eyes; but with a dejected countenance, and willing to swear, and call the gods to witness, that violence had brought the infamy upon her, her hand served instead of a voice, and proclaimed in signals her innocence. burns with passion, nor can she any longer contain her rage; but checking the unseasonable grief of her sister: " It is not to tears (says she) "that we must now have recourse, but to the sword; but to whatever else " you contrive more vengeful than the sword, I, sister, have hardened my-" self to every crime: I will either, after having set on fire with torches " the royal palace, plunge the inhuman author of your wrongs into the " middle of the flames, or I will dig out with direful steel his tongue, or

Abstulerunt, ferro rapiam: aut per vulnera mille Sontem animam expellam. Magnum quodcung; paravi:

Quid sit, adhuc dubito. Peragit dum talia Procne, Ad matrem veniebat Itys. Quid possit, ab illo 620 Admonita est: oculisque tuens immitibus, Ah quam Es similis patri! dixit. Nec plura locutâ, Triste parât facinus; tacitâque exæstuat irâ. Ut tamen accessit natus, matrique salutem Attulit, et parvis adduxit colla lacertis, Mistaque blanditiis puerilibus oscula junxit: Mota quidem est genitrix, infractaque constitit ira: Invitique oculi lacrymis maduêre coactis. Sed simul ex nimiâ matrem pietate labare Sensit: ab hociterum estad vultus versa sororis; 630 Inque vicem spectans ambos, Cur admovet, inquit, Alter blanditias; raptâ silet altera linguâ? Quam vocat hic matrem, cur non vocat illa sororem? Cui sis nupta vide, Pandione nata, marito. Degeneras. Scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo. 635 Nec mora; traxit Ityn: veluti Gangetica cervæ Lactantem fœtum per silvas tigris opacas. Utque domûs altæ partem tenuêre remotam;

ravi est magnum, du-bito adhuc quit sit Dum Procne peragit talia. Itys venicbat ad matrem. Admonita est abillo quid possit : tu-ensque oculis immitibus, dixit: ah, quam es similis patri! nee lo-cuta plura, parat tris-te fucinus; exastuat-que tacita irâ. Tumen ut natus accessit, at-tulitque salutem matri, et adduxit collu parvis lacertis, junxitque oscula mixta puc-rilibus blanditiis : genitrix quidem est mota, constitutque infracta ira: invitique oculi maduere coactis lacrymis. Sed simul sensit matrem labare ex nimid pietate: versa est iterum ab hoc, ad vultus sororis; speetausque ambos inviecm, inquit : cur alter admovet blanditius, altera silet rapta lingua? cur non ilta vocat so-rorem quam hic vocat matrem? nata Pandione vide eui marito sis nupta. Degeneras : pietas in conjuge Tereo est scelus. Nec est mora ; traxit Ityn : veluti Gangetica tigris trahit lactantem fatum cerva

unt expellam sontem

animam per mille vut-nera. Quodeunque pa-

TRANSLATION.

"eyes, or the parts that injured your honour, or expel his guilty soul by "a thousand wounds. What to fix upon, I have not yet resolved, but

" determined I am to do something great."

per silvas opaeas. Utque tenuere remotam partem altæ domus ;

While Procee thus discourses to her sister, Itys ran up to his mother: by him she is admonished of what she might do; and looking at him with stern eyes, ah, said she, how like you are to your father! She said no more, but prepares in her mind the bloody deed, and burns with silent But as her son drew near, and saluted his mother, and folded his little arms round her neck, and joined kisses mixt with childish prattle, the mother was softened to pity, her anger abated, and tears forced themselves from her unwilling eyes. But when she found that the natural fondness of a parent disarmed her resentment, again she turned her eyes to her sister, and looking by turns at both: "Why, (says she,) does one "accost me with fond caresses; the other stand silent bereft of her "tongue? Why, as he calls me mother, does not she eall me sister? O "daughter of Pandion, think to what a husband thou art married. You "degenerate, conjugal duty in the wife of Tereus, would become a "crime." No more she wavers, but seizes Itys, as when a tigress on the banks of the Ganges, drags through gloomy groves the tender suckling of a hind. When they were come to a remote part of the lofty dome, Procne plunges the sword into his bosom, now aware of his fate, and

Procne ferit ense, qua pectus adhæret lateri: tendentemque filiam filium tendentemque manus, et jam viden-tem suu fata, et jam elamantem eja mater, et petentem colla: nec avertit vultum. Vel unum vultuns erat sa-tis illi ad fata: Philo-mela resolvit jugulum ferro. Dilaniant membra adhuc vivaque, retinentiaque aliquid anima: inde pars exuttat cavis athenis; pars stridet verubus: pene-traliu manant taba. Conjux adhibet ignarum Terea his mensis : et mentita sacrum patrii moris, quod sit fas uni viro adire, removit comites famulosque. Ipse Tereus sedens sub-limis solio avita veseitur: congeritque sua viscera in suam alıum: noxque animi est tun-ta,dixit: arcessite Ityn huc. Procne nequit aissimulare erndelia gaudia: jamque cupiens exsistere nuncia sua cladis, ait: habes intus quod poccis. Ille circumspieit, atque quarit ubi sit. Philomela sicut erat capillis sparsis furiali cade, prosilit illi quarenti, vacantique itedissimulare erudelia

Tendentemque manns, et jam sua fata videntem, Eja, et jam, mater, clamantem, et colla petentem Ense ferit Procne, lateri qua pectus adhæret; Nec vultum avertit. Satis illi ad fata vel unum Vulnus erat ; jugulum ferro Philomela resolvit, Vivaq; adhuc, animæq; aliquid retinentia membra, Dilaniant. Pars inde cavis exsultat athenis: Pars verubus stridet: manant penetralia tabo. His adhibet conjux ignarum Terea mensis: Et patrii moris sacrum mentita, quod uni Fas sit adire viro, comites, famulosque removit. Ipse sedens solio Tereus sublimis avito Vescitur: inque suam sua viscera congerit alvum. Tantaque nox animi est, Ityn huc arcessite, dixit. Dissimulare nequit crudelia gaudia Procne: Jamque suæ cupiens existere nuncia cladis, Intus habes, quod poscis, ait. Circumspicitille, 655 Atque ubi sit, quærit. Quærenti, iterumque vocanti, Sicut erat sparsis furiali cæde capillis, Prosilit, Ityosque caput Philomela cruentum Misit in ora patris: nec tempore maluit ullo Posse loqui, et meritis testari gaudia dictis. 660 Thracius ingenti mensas clamore repellit, Vipereasque ciet Stygia de valle sorores:

rum: misitque caput cruentum Ityos in ora patris: ucc ullo tempore maluit posse loqui, el testari gaudiu meritis dictis. Thracius repellit mensas ingenti elamore, cietque vipereas sorores de

rulle stygia:

TRANSLATION.

stretching out his hands, and calling her his dearest mother, and struggling to throw his arms round her neck; nor did she so much as turn away her eyes. One stroke was sufficient to complete his fate. mela lays open his throat with a sword: his limbs still quivering, and retaining somewhat of life, they tear in pieces. Part of them are boiled in kettles, part roasted on spits; the floors run in streams of gore. The wife invites the unsuspecting Tereus to this inhuman feast, and falsely pretending a mystic sacrifice in the manner of her country, at which it was lawful for the husband only to be present, removed his attendants Tereus himself, exalted on the throne of his ancestors. and servants. feeds on the offcred banquet, and greedily devours his own bowels: and so great is the blindness of his mind, that he desires Itys may be called to him. Procne can no longer dissemble her cruel joy, but impatient to be herself the discoverer of her bloody crime, You have within you, says she, what you call for. He looks round him, and still inquires where he can be. As he thus inquires, and again calls for his son, Philomela springs out, her hair dishevelled and stained with the infernal murder, and throws the bloody head of Itys in his father's face; nor at any time did she more earnestly wish for speech, and to be able to testify her joy in words suited to her wrongs. The tyrant pushes the table from him with a hideous cry, and calls the snaky furies from their Stygian dens. Sometimes he resolves, by tearing open his breast, to dis-

Et modò, si possit, reserato pectore, diras Egerere inde dapes, semesaque viscera gestit. Flet modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati: Nunc sequitur nudo genitas Pandione ferro. Nunc sequitur nudo genitas Fandione letro. Otto ti. Nunc sequitur genitas Pendebant pennis pendere putares; Pendebant pennis. Quarum petit altera silvas:

Altera tecta subit. Neque adhuc de pectore cædis Pennis; pendebant pennis; quarum altera pennis; quarum altera petit silvas, altera subit tecta: neque nota silvas, altera subit ceta: neque nota silvas silvas, altera subit ceta: neque nota silvas silvas, altera subit ceta: neque nota silvas silva Ille dolore suo, pœnæque cupidine velox, Vertitur in volucrem; cui stant in vertice cristæ: Prominet immodicum pro longà cuspide rostrum. Nomen Epops volucri; facies armata videtur. Hic dolor ante diem longæq; extrema senectæ 675 Tempora, Tartareas Pandiona misit ad umbras. VIII. Sceptra loci, rerumque capit moderamen Erechtheus:

Et modo gestit si possit reserato pectore egerere inde diras dapes, semesaque viscera: modo flet, vocatque se miscrabile bustum na-ti. Nunc sequitur gecadis adhuc cxcessere de pectore, plumaque est signata sanguine. Ille velox suo dolore cupidineque pana, ver-titur in volucrem, cui cristæ stant in vertice: immodicum rostrum prominet prolongû cuspide. Epops est nomen rolucri: facies ridetur armata. Hic dolor misit Pandiona ad Turtareas umbrasante diem,

extremaque tempora longæ senectæ. VIII. Erechthens capit sceptra loci, moderamenque rerum. TRANSLATION.

charge the direful repast, and half-eaten bowels; anon he weeps, and calls himself the wretched tomb of his own son: now he pursues the daughters of Pandion with his naked sword. You would imagine that the bodies of the Cecropian nymphs were supported by wings; they were indeed supported by wings. One wanders in the woods, the other shelters herself under roofs. The marks of her cruelty may be yet seen on her breast, and her feathers are stained with blood. He too, made swift by his resentment and impatience of revenge, is changed to a bird, that bears on his head crested plumes; a long beak stands out in form of a spear, and thus armed in his looks, is distinguished by the name of Lapwing. This mournful disaster hurried Pandion to the Tartarean shades before his day, and the late period of a long old age.

VIII. Erechtheus succeeded next to the Athenian sceptre, and government of the state: it is hard to say, whether he was more powerful by his

667. Corpore Cecropidum.] We come now to the fabulous part of this story; that which the poets have devised to serve their purposes, which is thus explained by Banier. As it was common in ancient times, to mix the supernatural with all events of moment, and account for them by the intervention of the gods; so it was given out, that Procne had been transformed into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, Itys into a pheasant, and Tereus into a lapwing. The mythologists find reasons corresponding to these metamorphoses: they will have it, that these symbolical transformations were designed to figure the characters of these several persons. As the lapwing is a bird that delights in filth, they will have this to be an emblem of Tereus' impure morals; because the flight of that bird is very slow, it signifies at the same time, that he was not able to overtake the princesses, his ship not being so good a sailer as theirs.

A verse of Aristophanes, in the first act of his comedy of the birds, where Tereus, to abate the astonishment of Eulpis, surprised to see that prince under so hideous a figure, gives as sufficiently to understand, these ancient fictions were often invented, or at least improved by the tragic poets, and especially this one, since Tereus says: Sophocles has thought fit to put me into this disguise. The nightingale, that hides itself in woods and thickets, seems as it were industrious to cover Philomela's shame and misfortunes; and the swallow that frequents houses, sets forth the disquietude of Procne, who in vain seeks after her son, whom she inhumanly murdered.

677. Sceptra loci, &c.] From the fate of Tereus, the poet passes to the story of Calais and Zethes. They were the sons of Boreas, king of Thrace, by Orythia the daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens; whom that prince had earried off.

atque dubium est, fue-riène potentior justi-tia, an validis armis. Ille quidem crearat quatuor juvenes, toti-demque fæmineæ sor-tis: sed forma duarum. tis: seu jorna auarum crat par. Equibus Ce-phalus Æolides fuit felix te Procri conjuge: Tereus Thracosque no-cebant Borea, deusque diu carnit dilectà Orithyia, dum rogat, et mavult uti precibus quam viribus. At ubi nihil agitur blanditiis, horridus irâ, quæ est solita, nimiumque do-mestica illi vento; dixit: et merito, quid enim reliqui mea tela, savitiam, et vires, iramque, minacesque animos; admovique preces, qua-rum usus dedecet me? vis est apta mihi: vi pello tristia nubila: vi concutio freta, ver-toque nodosa robora, induroque nives, et pulso terras grandine. Ego idem cum sum naetus fratres calo aperto, (nam is est campus mi-hi) luctor tanto molimine, ut ather medius intonet nostris concursibus, ignesque elisi cavis nubibus exiliant. Ego idem cum subii con-

Justitià dubium, validisne potentior armis. Quatuor ille quidem juvenes, totidemque creârat Fæmineæ sortis; sed erat par forma duarum. 680 E quibus Æolides Cephalus, te conjuge felix, Procri, fuit: Boreæ Tereus, Thracesque nocebant: Dilectâque diu caruit Deus Orithyïa, Dum rogat, et precibus mavult quam viribus uti: Ast ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, horridus irâ, Quæ solita est, illi nimiùmque domestica vento; Et meritò, dixit: quid enim mea tela reliqui. Sævitiam, et vires, iramque, animosque minaces, Admovique preces; quarum me dedecet usus? Apta mihi vis est: Vi tristia nubila pello: 690 Vi freta concutio, nodosaque robora verto, Induroque nives, et terras grandine pulso. Idem ego cum fratres cælo sum nactus aperto, (Nam mihi campus is est) tanto molimine luctor, Ut medius nostris concursibus intonet æther: 695 Exiliantque cavis elisi nubibus ignes. Idem ego, cùm subii convexa foramina terræ, Supposuique ferox imis mea terga cavernis; Sollicito manes, totumque tremoribus orbem. Hâc ope debueram thalamos petiisse: socerque 700 Non orandus erat, sed vi faciendus, Erechtheus.

vexa foramina terræ, feroxque seposui mea terga imis cavernis, sollicito manes, totumque orbem tremoribus. Hâc ope debueram petiisse thalamos: Erechtheusque non erat orandus, sed faciendus socer vi.

TRANSLATION.

love of justice, or his mighty armies. To him were born four sons, and as many of the female lot; but two excelled, and were alike in beauty. Cephalus, the grandson of Ceolus, was blessed in having Procris for his wife; but Tereus and the Thracians were a great obstacle to Boreas, and the god languished long without his dear Orithyia, while he begs, and prefers suppliant prayers to force. But when blandishments availed nothing, swelling with rage, and those rougher arts, so usual and native to this wind: "Deservedly, (says he,) am I now rejected; for why did " I relinquish my proper weapons, rage, and violence, and fierceness, and "threatening blasts, and apply in humble prayers to my dishonour Vio-" lence is my proper talent; by violence I drive the stormy clouds, and shake with foaming billows the deep; by violence I overturn the knotted "oaks, harden snow, and beat the earth with hail. The same when en-" countering my brothers in the open air (for this is peculiarly my field) " I struggle with such mighty efforts, that heaven from pole to pole re-"echoes the dreadful shock, and fierce lightnings, struck from hollow " clouds, play around. The same when pent within hollow subterraneous "caves, and opposing my back to earth's lowest caverns, I shake the "infernal regions and whole globe with earthquakes, it is thus I ought " to have pursued my bride; nor courted Erechtheus to become my father-" in-law, but by force compelled him."

In these or such like blustering words Boreas, and shook his dreadful wings: by whose tossings the whole earth was fanned, and the wide sea

Hæc Boreas, aut his non inferiora locutus. Excussit pennas; quarum jactatibus omnis Afflata est tellus; latumque perhorruit æquor. 704 Pulvereamque trahens per summa cacumina pallam, Verrit humum, pavidamque metu caligine tectus Orithyian amans, fulvis amplectitur alis. Dum volat, arserunt agitati fortiùs ignes. Nec prius aërii cursûs suppressit habenas Quam Ciconum tenuit populos, et mœnia, raptor. Illic et gelidi conjux Actæa tyranni, Et genitrix facta est: partus enixa gemellos; Cætera qui matris, pennas genitoris haberent. Non tamen has una memorant cum corpore natas: Barbaque dum rutilis aberat submissa capillis, 715 Implumes Calaïsque puer, Zethesque fuerunt. Mox pariter ritu pennæ cæpêre volucrum Cingere utrumque latus; pariter flavescere malæ. Ergo, ubi concessit tempus puerile juventæ, Vellera cum Minyis nitido radiantia villo. Per mare non motum primâ petiêre carinâ.

Boreas locutus hac, aut non inferiora his, excussit pennas ; jacta tibus quarum, omnis tellus est afflata; lutumque æquor per hor-ruit ; trahensque putvereum pallum per summa cacumina, verrit humum : tectusque ru humum : teceusque caligine, amuns amplectitur fulvis alis Orithyian pavidam metu. Dum volat ; ignes agitali arserunt fortus, nec raptor suppressit habenas aërit cursus arbisoana te cursus, priusquam tenuit populos et mania Ciconum. Illic Actæa Orithyia et est facta conjux gelidi tyranni, et genitrix ; enixa gemellos partus ; qui ha-berent pennas genito-ris, cætera matris. Tamen memorant has pennas non natas una cum corpore, dumque barba submissa rutilis 720 Capillis uberat, puer fuerunt implumes. Mox pennæ ritu volucrum, cæpere cingere pariter

utrumque latus; malæ cæpere pariter flavescere. Ergo ubi tempus puerile concessit juventæ; petiere prima carina cum Minyis per mare non motum vellera radiantia nitido villo.

TRANSLATION.

trembled. When the lover drawing his dusky mantle over the mountain's tops, sweeps the ground, and wrapt in darkness, embraces with his yellow wings, Orithyia, aghast with fear. As he flies, the agitated flames of love burn fiercer; nor did the ravisher check the reins of his aërial course, till he reached the people and walls of the Ciconians. There Actæan Orithyia was espoused to the cold tyrant, and became a mother, being delivered of twins, who retained the wings of their father, but in other things resembled their mother. Yet they tell us, these wings were wanting at the time of their birth, and that, until a beard of dusky hair began to grow, the boys, Calais and Zethes remained unfledged. But soon after, wings, like those of birds, began to enclose their sides, and at once their cheeks were covered with yellow down. When therefore the childish season of life gave way to that of youth and manhood, they embarked with the Argonauts, whose ship first essayed the hostile waves; and with them attempted the famed prize of the fleece, shining with radiant gold.

NOTES.

710. Ciconum populos.] A people of Thrace, inhabiting near mount Ismarus, and the Bisconian lake.

720. Cum Minyis.] The Minya were

a people of Thessaly, so called from Minyeus, one of its rivers; known afterward by the name of Orchomenos.

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

ORDO.

I. Jamque Minya secabunt fretum Pegasad puppe, Phineusque trahens inopem senectam sub perpetua nocte

I. JAMQUE fretum Minyæ Pegasæâ puppe secabant,

Perpetuâque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam

TRANSLATION.

I. A ND now the Argonauts ploughed the sea in the Pegastean ship, and had seen Phineus dragging on a needy old age in perpetual night: the

NOTES.

This book begins with the famed expedition of the Argonauts. Ovid having in the course of his narration come to Calais and Zethes, and traced them to the time when they embarked in this voyage, is naturally led to give the particulars of an event, so renowned in story. As it is of importance to be well acquainted with this fable, I shall trace things from their source, and endeavour to explain all the fictions that are any way connected with it. Athamas, the son of Æolus, grandson of Helen, and great grandson of Deucalion, marrying Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, soon after divorced her, to make way for Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle. But disgusted with her, he took back Ino, who borne him two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino, who now had greatly the ascendant of her husband, hated the children of Nephele, who, as eldest, had a right to succeed; so that she sought all means to destroy them. Phryxus, apprized of her design by his governor, had a vessel privately equipped, and taking with him part of his father's treasures, embarked with his sister Helle, to seek a secure retreat at the court of Æetes, his kinsman, who reigned in Col-The young Helle, oppressed with the hardships of the voyage, died by the way; or, as we learn from Diodorus, having got up to the ship's deck, fell into the sea, and was drowned. She is thought to have derived her name to that part of the Archipelago, which, from that adventure has been called the Hellespont, or the sea of Helle. Upon his arrival in Colchis, Æetes gave him a kind reception, and some time after bestowed upon him his daughter Calciope in marriage; but afterward coveting the treasures of his son-inlaw, he put him to death, and seized them.

When these things were known in Greece, such of the youths as were most passionately fond of fame, began to form a design of demanding back the treasures of Athamas, and revenging the death of Phryxus. Pelias, uncle to Jason, having driven his brother Eson from the throne of Joleos, and waiting to remove Jason, who might take it into his head to re-establish his father Eson, would not lose so favourable an opportunity; and urged him to engage in a voyage, from which he might reap so much glory and renown. As this expedition had been published over all Greece, many young princes were assembled at the court of Joleos; who having conferred the chief command on Jason, embarked in the ship Argo, whence this was called the expedition of the Argonauti. Various are the conjectures as to this name; some derive it from Argus, who proposed the plan of the vessel; others from its swiftness, as Argos in Greek signifies swift. One thing not to be omitted is, that in the construction of this ship, an oak of the forest of Dodona was employed, which was put in the prow, and hence undoubtedly came the tradition, that this ship delivered oracles, as may be seen in Apollodorus, Apollonius, Lycophron, &c. As navigation was then but in its infancy, the Argonauts, as may be naturally supposed, met with several adventures in their voyage, the most memorable of which are here recounted by the poet; and as to the fictions, he has intermixed with them, they shall be explained in the course of the notes.

1. Pegasæa puppe.] In the ship Argo, so called from Pegasus, the name of the city and promontory of Thessaly, near to

which this ship was built.

Phineus visus erat; juvenesque Aquilone creati Virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugarant; Multaque perpessi claro sub Iäsone, tandem 5 Contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas. Dumque adeunt regem, Phryxeaque vellera poscunt;

Lexque datur numeris magnorum horrenda labo-

Concipit interea validos Æëtias ignes,
Et luctata diu, postquam ratione furorem 10
Vincere non poterat: Frustrà, Medea, repugnas,
Nescio quis deus obstat, ait. Mirumque, nisi hoc
est,

Aut aliquid certè simile huic, quod amare vocatur. Nam cur jussa patris nimiùm mihi dura videntur? Sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modò denique vidi,

Ne pereat, timeo? quæ tanti causa timoris? Excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas, Si potes infelix. Si possem, sanior essem. Sed trahit invitam nova vis; aliudque Cupido, Mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque; 20 Deteriora sequor. Quid in hospite, regia virgo, Ureris? et thalamos alieni concipis orbis?

erat visus; juvenes-que creati aquilone jugaverant virgineas volucres ore miseri se-5 nis, perpessique multa sub claro Jasone, tan-dem contigerant rapi-das undas limosi Phasidos. Dumque adeunt regem, poscuntque Phryxea vellera, lex-que horrenda numeris magnorum laborum datur ; Æetias interea concipit validos ignes, et luctata din, post-quam non poterat vincere furorem ratione; ait: Medca, frustra repugnas ; nescio quis deus obstat, mirumque nisi est hoc, aut certe aliquid simile huic, quod vocatur amare. Nam cur jussa patris videntur mihi nimium dura? sunt quoque nimis dura. Cur denique timeo, ne ille quem modo vidi, pereat? quæ est causa tanti timoris? ô infelix, excute si potes, flammas conceptus virgineo pec-tore. Si possem, essem sanior. Sed vis nova trahit me invitam, cupidoque suadet aliud, mens aliud video meliora proboque, sequor deteriora. Quid virgo regia ureris in hospite;

et concipis thalamos alieni orbis?

TRANSLATION.

young sons of Boreas had driven the virgin-faced harpies from the table of the distressed old monarch, and after many adventures under the re-

nowned Jason, had reached the rapid waves of slimy Phasis.

Mean time, while they repair to the king, and demand the golden fleece, and conditions are offered dreadful for the number of mighty labours to be overcome; the daughter of Æetes conceives a violent flame; and after struggling long, when by reason she cannot conquer her frenzy: "In vain (says she), Medea, do you resist; I know not what powerful god " opposes, and it is a wonder but this, or something sure extremely like it. For why else do the commands of my father " is what they call love. "appear to me too hard? yea, and indeed they are too hard. "these my fears, lest he whom I saw so lately should perish? What " can be the cause of this mighty fear? Banish, unhappy nymph, if thou "canst, the flames that harbour in thy virgin breast. If indeed I could, "I should act the wiser part. But a power, till now unfelt, urges me "in spite of myself. Passion persuades one thing, and reason another. " I see and approve the right, yet knowingly pursue the wrong. Why, "royal maid, do you burn for a stranger? Why covet a husband from a

 Phineus visus erat.] The first remarkable incident in this expedition was the rescuing Phineus from the persecution of the harpies.

6. Limosi Phusidos.] That is, they arrived at Colchis; for the Phusis is a

river of Colchis that flows into the Euxine sea.

7. Phryxeaque vellera poscunt.] The golden fleece, so called from Phryxus, who, as, we have seen, carried it to Chochos.

hac terra potest quoque dare quod ames. Est in diis an ille vivat, an occidat: tamen vivat; licetque preca-ri id, vel sine amore. Quid enim Jason commisit; quam nisi cru-delem, atas, ct genus, ct virtus. Jasonis non tangat? quam, ut ca-tera desint, non potest forma ejus movere? certe movet mea pec-At nisi tutero opem afflabitur ore taurorum, concurretque suæ segeti, hosti-bus creatis tellure, aut dabitur fera prada avido draconi. Si ego patiar hoc, tum fate-bor me natam de tigride, tum fatebor me gestare ferrum et sco-pulos in corde. Cur pulos in corde. Cur non et specto illum pereuntem? consceleroque oculos videndo? cur non exhortor tauros, terrigenasque fe-ros, insopitumque draconem in illum? dii velint meliora: quanquam istanon sunt precanda, sed facienda mihi. Egone produm regna parentis, atque nescio quis advena servabitur nostra ope, ut sospes per me, det linHæc quoque terra potest, quod ames, dare. Vivat, an ille

Occidat, in diis est. Vivat tamen; idque precari Vel sine amore licet. Quid enim commisit läson? Quam nisi crudelem non tangat l'asonis ætas, Et genus, et virtus? quam non, ut cætera desint, Forma movere potest? certè mea pectora movit. At, nisi opem tulero, taurorum afflabitur ore: Concurretque suæ segeti, tellure creatis 30 Hostibus: aut avido dabitur fera præda draconi. Hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam, Tum ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor. Cur non et specto pereuntem? oculosque videndo Conscelero? cur non tauros exhortor in illum, 35 Terrigenasque feras, insopitumque draconem? Dî meliora velint. Quanquam non ista precanda, Sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis, Atque ope nescio quis servabitur advena nostrâ, Ut, per me sospes, sine me det lintea ventis, Virque sit alterius; pænæ Medea relinquar? Si facere hoc, aliamve potest præponere nobis, Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo, Non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formæ, Ut timeam fraudem, meritique oblivia nostri.

tea ventis sine me, sitque vir atterius; egoque Medea relinquar pænæ? si potest facere hoc, præponereque aliam nobis, ingratus occidat. Sed is vultus non est in illo, ea nobilitas non est in animo, non ea est gratia formæ ejus, ut timeam fraudem obliviaque nostri meriti.

TRANSLATION. "remote part of the world? Thy native land can furnish objects worthy " of thy love. Whether he lives or dies is in the disposal of the gods. "Yet may he live; and thus far I am allowed to wish, even without the "impulse of love. For what crime has Jason committed? Or what breast " so savage, as not to be touched with his youth, valour, and noble race? "Yea, and were these wanting, whom might not his beauty captivate? " Sure he has captivated my heart. But without my aid he must be scorched " by the glowing breath of the bulls; and encounter with hosts of earth-born " foes, a harvest raised from his own seed; or fall a savage prey to the If indeed I can suffer this, sure a tigress must have " devouring dragon. "given me birth, and my heart within me is of rock and iron. Why do "I not behold him to expire; and profane my eyes with the bloody " scene! why do I not animate the bulls against him, and the fierce sons " of earth, and the ever-wakeful dragon. The gods award better things. "But in vain do I confide in empty prayers; action and art are here " required. Shall I then betray my father's kingdom, and combine to " save a wandering stranger, who, victorious by my aid, may perhaps set " sail without me, and become the husband of another; abandoning " Medea to punishment? If he is capable of this, or can prefer another "love to mine, let the ungrateful man perish. But such are his looks, " such his nobleness of soul, and graceful form, that I fear no treachery; " nor dread his forgetting of my merit. He shall beside first plight his

Et dabit antè fidem: cogamque in fœdera testes Esse Deos. Quid tuta times? accingere; et omnem Pelle moram. Tibi se semper debebit l'ason, Te face solenni junget sibi; perque Pelasgas Servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turbâ 50 Ergo ego germanam, fratremque, patremque, Deos-

Et natale solum ventis ablata relinquam ! fratremque, patrem. Nempe pater sævus, nempe est mea barbara tellus, que, deosque, et natale solum? nempe pater Et natale solum ventis ablata relinquam? Frater adhuc infans: stant mecum vota sororis. Maximus intra me Deus est. Non magna relin-

quam;

Magna sequar: titulum servatæ pubis Achivæ, Notitiamque loci melioris, et oppida, quorum Hîc quoque fama viget, cultusque, artesque virorum:

Quemq; ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis, Æsonidem mutâsse velim: quo conjuge felix Et Dîs cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam. Quid, quòd nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis Dicuntur montes, ratibusque inimica Charybdis Nunc sorbere fretum; nunc reddere; cinctaque, sævis

Scylla rapax canibus Siculo latrare profundo? Scyllaque rapax cincta savis canibus latrare siculo profundo?

Et dabit sidem unte; cogamque deos esse testes in fædera ejus. Sic tuta, quid times? ac-cingere, et pelle omnem moram: Jason semper debebit se tibi: junget se tibi solemni face; eclebrabereque serva-trix per Pelasgas ur-bes turba matrum. Ergo ego ablata ventis relinquam germanam, est savus: nempe mea tellus est barbara, frater adhue est infans: vota sororis stant mecum. Deus maximus est intra me: non relinquam magna, sc-quar magna : titulum pubis Achivæ servatæ, notitiamque melioris notitianque metioris loci, et oppida quorum fama viget quoque hic, cultusque, a reesque virorum, Assonidemque, quem ego velim mutasse cum rebus, quas totus orbis possidet: quo conjuge ferar felix, et cara dis, et tangam sidera vertice. Onid. anod nescio qui 60 virorum, Quid, quod nescio qui montes dicuntur con-currere mediis undis, Charibdisque inimica ratibus, nune sorbere nune reddere fretum;

TRANSLATION.

" faith, and I will call the gods to witness our agreement. What, there-" fore, safe as thou art, canst thou fear? Haste, then, and banish all "delays. Jason shall owe his whole remaining life to thee, and unite "thee to him by the solemn nuptial torch. The crowd of mothers too " shall celebrate thee through all the Grecian cities, as the preserver of "their youth. Shall I then, wafted hence by the winds, abandon my " sister, my brother, my father, my gods, and native soil? Why not? "My father is cruel, my country barbarous, my brother is but a child, " and my sister concurs with my wishes. Love, the most powerful of "the gods, urges me by an inward call. Nor are the things I relinquish " great, but those I pursue: the glory of preserving the Grecian youth, "the knowledge of a better country, and towns, whose fame even here is "great, where reign politeness and the fine arts: Jason too, whom alone "I prize beyond all that the whole world can yield; with whom for my "husband I shall be happy, and dear to the gods, and with my head "touch the stars. What if I am told, that mountains rush together amid "the waves, and that Charibdis, so fatal to ships, now draws in the roaring "sea, anon with violence throws it up; or that devouring Scylla, begirt "with ravenous sea-dogs, howls in the Sicilian deep? Yet holding what "I love, and leaning on Jason's breast, I shall safely pass the long seas:

NOTES.

the Cyanæ, two clusters of rocks at the 62. Neseio qui mediis concurrere in undis, dicuntur montes.] This is meant of mouth of the Euxine.

Nempe tenens quod amo, gremioq; in Jäsonis hærens,

Per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor: Aut, si quid metuam, metuam de conjuge solo. Conjugiumne vocas, speciosaque nomina culpæ Imponis, Medea, tuæ? quin aspice quantum Aggrediare nefas: et, dum licet, effuge crimen. Dixit: et ante oculos rectum, pietasque, pudorque Constiterant; et victa dabat jam terga Cupido. Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perseïdos aras, Quas nemus umbrosum, secretaq; silva tegebant. 75 Et jam fortis erat, pulsusque resederat ardor. Cum videt Æsoniden; extinctaque flamma revixit. Erubuêre genæ; totoque recanduit ore. Ut solet à ventis alimenta assumere, quæque 80 Parva sub inductâ latuit scintilla favillâ, Crescere, et in veteres agitata resurgere vires: Sic jam lentus amor, jam quem languere putares, Ut vidit juvenem, specie præsentis inarsit. Et casu, solito formosior Æsone natus

agitata resurgere in Illà luce fuit. Posses ignoscere amanti. jam lentus, quem putares jam languere, ut vidit juvenem, inarsit specie præsentis. Et casu, natus Esone fuit formosior solito illà luce: posses ignoscere Medeæ amanti.

TRANSLATION.

"nought will I fear, embracing him; or if I fear, it will be for my husband alone. Do you call it a marriage then, Medea, and shelter under
venerable names your crime? Bethink yourself rather of your mighty

"iniquity you harbour in your mind, and avoid while it is yet in your

" power, the horrid guilt."

She said: and now a sense of virtue, and the duty she owed her father, and shame presented themselves to her; and Cupid vanquished was about to fly. Straight she repairs to the venerable altars of Perseian Hecate, sheltered in a shady grove and the remote recesses of a wood. And now she was resolved, and the ardour of her passion, by being checked, had considerably abated; when she sees the son of Æson, and the extinguished flame was kindled anew; her cheeks were covered with blushes, and her whole face was in a glow. As a spark is wont to derive nourishment from the winds, and what was but small, while hid under a heap of ashes, yet if blown and roused, grows, and rises to its former strength: so her love now languid, which you would have imagined now cold and declining, on seeing the youth, was rekindled by his presence. By chance, too, the son of Æson appeared that day more lovely than usual. His charms might even plead for her passion. She gazes, and holds her eyes continually fixed

NOTES.

74. Hecates Perseidos.] Mythologists are divided in their sentiments about this Hecate. Ovid seems to follow the tradition, which makes her the daughter of Perses; who, according to Diodorns, was the son of Phobus, and brother to Æetes. She is generally taken to be the same

with the moon and Proserpine; hence too the epithets of Triceps and Triformis, given her so often by the poets, because the moon sometimes shines full, sometimes disappears quite, and often shews but part of her face.

Spectat; et in vultu, veluti nunc denique viso. Lumina fixa tenet: nec se mortalia demens Ora videre putat; nec se declinat ab illo. Ut verò cœpitque loqui, dextramque prehendit; Hospes et auxilium submissâ voce rogavit, Promisitque torum; lacrymis ait illa profusis, Quid faciam video: nec me ignorantia veri Decipiet, sed amor. Servabere munere nostro: Servatus promissa dato. Per sacra triformis Ille Deæ, lucoque foret quod numen in illo, Perque patrem soceri cernentem cuncta futuri, Eventusque suos, per tanta pericula jurat. Creditus, accepit cantatas protinus herbas, Edidicitque usum; lætusque in tecta recessit. Postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes: 100 Conveniunt populi sacrum Mavortis in arvum; Consistuntque jugis. Medio Rex ipse resedit Agmine purpureus, sceptroque insignis eburno. Ecce adamanteis Vulcanum naribus efflant

Spectat; et tenet lumina fixa in vultu, velut nunc denique viso: nec demens putat se videre ora mortalia; nec declinat se ab illo. let vero hospes capit logui, prehenditque dextram, et rogavit auxilium submissà voce, promisitque torum; illa profusis lacrymis ait: Video quid faciam: nec ignorantia veri decipiet me, sed amor. Servabere nostro munere; tu servatus dato promissa. Ille jurat per sacra triformis deæ, numenque quod foret in illo luco, perque patrem futuri socericernentem cuncta, per eventus suos, perque tanta pericula. Ille creditus, protinus accepit cantatas herbas, edidicitque usum ; latusque recessit in tecta. Postera aurora depulerat micantes stellas: populi conveniunt in arvum sacrum

Mavortis, consistuntque jugis. Ipse rex purpureus, insignisque sceptro eburno, resedit medio agmine. Ecce aripedes tauri efflant Vulcanum adamanteis naribus;

TRANSLATION.

on him, as if she had now first seen him: nor, (blinded as she was by her passion) can be persuaded that she regards a merely mortal face, nor turns away from beholding him. But when the stranger began to speak, and seized her right hand, and with submissive voice begged her aid, and promised her his bed; she replies with a flood of tears: "I see what I "ought to do; nor will ignorance of the truth, but love blind me. You "shall be preserved by my gifts, but remember, when preserved, your "engagements." He swears by the sacred rites of the threefold goddess, and the deity which was revered in that grove; by $Ph\alpha bus$, the father of his future father-in-law, who "sees all things;" by his own adventures, and the great dangers to which he was exposed. He is believed, and received immediately some enchanted herbs, and learnt their use; and retired joyful to his lodgings.

Next day, soon as Aurora had dispersed the sparkling stars, the people meet together in the sacred field of Mars, and range themselves along the hills. The king himself in a robe of purple, and distinguished by an ivory sceptre, takes his seat in the midst of the assembly. When, lo, the

96. Patrem soceri cernentem cuncta futuri.] Æctes, the father of Medea, whom he now considers as his future father-inlaw, was the son of Phœbus, the god who sees and makes all things visible to others.

104. Ecce adamanteis Vulcanum, &c.] We come now to the miraculous part of the story. Jason has conditions propounded to him; first, to put 'under the yoke two bulls a present from Vulcan; whose feet and horns were of brass, and that vomited clouds of fire. With these he was to plough up a field sacred to Mars, that had never been cultivated; sow in it the teeth of a dragon, whence

armed men were to spring up, who must be all externinated; and lastly, to slay the wakeful monster that guarded the treasure. All this Jason, aided by Medca, performs, and carries off the prize. This, in fact, may be no more, than that Medea, whom Jason had promised to marry, and carry along with him to Greece, at the solicitation of Calciope her sister, Phryxus' widow, who saw her children a prey to a cruel tyrant, assisted her lover to rob her father's treasures, either by giving him a false key, or in some other manner, and set sail with him.

herbaque tacta vapo-ribus ardent. Utque plent camini solent resonare, aut ubi silices soluti terrena fornace concipiunt ignem as-pergine liquidarum aquarum: sic pecto-ru volventia flammas clausas intus, ustaque guttura sonant. Tamen natus Æsone it obvius illis. Tauri truces vertere terribiles vultus, cornuaque prafixa ferro ad ora venientis Jaro da ora venentis sa-sonis, pulsavereque pulvereum solum bi-sulco pede, implevere-que locum fumificis mugitibus. Minya di-riguere metu: ille su-bit: nec seutit anhe-latas inyes medicamina latos ignes, medicamina possunt tantum. Mulcetque pendula pale-uria audaci destra, co-gitque cos suppositos jugo ducere grave pon-dus aratri, et proscindere insuctum campum ferro. Colchi mi-rantur; Minyæ implent clamoribus, ad-jiciuntque animos. Tum sumit dentes vipereos galea ahena; et spargit eos in aratos agros. Humus mollit semina prætincta valido veneno, et sati dentes crescunt, funtque nova corpora. Utque infans surgit in arro fato;

Æripedes tauri; tactæque vaporibus herbæ Ardent. Utque solent pleni resonare camini, Aut ubi terrenâ silices fornace soluti Concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspergine aquarum: Pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammas, Gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen illis Æsone natus Obvius it. Vertêre truces venientis ad ora Terribiles vultus, præfixaque cornua ferro; Pulvereumque solum pede pulsavere bisulco; Fumificisque locum mugitibus implevêre. Diriguêre metu Minyæ. Subit ille; nec ignes 115 Sentit anhelatos: tantum medicamina possunt. Pendulaque audaci mulcet palearia dextrà: Suppositosque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri Ducere, ea insuetum ferro proscindere campum. Mirantur Colchi; Minyæ clamoribus implent, 120 Adjiciuntque animos. Galeâ tum sumit ahenâ Vipereos dentes; et aratos spargit in agros. Semina mollit humus valido prætincta veneno: Et crescunt, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes. Utque hominis speciem maternà sumit in alvo, 125 Perque suos intus numeros componitur infans, Nec nisi maturus communes exit in auras: Sic ubi visceribus gravidæ telluris imago Effecta est hominis fœto consurgit in arvo: sumit speciem hominis in materna alvo, componiturque intus per suos numeros, nec exit in com-munes auras nisi maturus: sic ubi imago hominis est effecta visceribus gravida telluris, con-

TRANSLATION.

brazen-footed bulls advance, breathing fire from their adamantine nostrils; and the grass touched by the issuing vapours, withers and dies. forges filled with fire send forth a rumbling noise, or as flints dissolved in a furnace, by the sprinkling of water, glow with redoubled fury; so their breasts rolling out the enclosed flames, and their scorched throats Yet the son of Æson boldly advances to the encounter. as he approaches, sternly turn upon him with threatening looks, and aim their horns pointed with steel; with cloven hoofs they spurn the dusty ground, and lowing fill the air with clouds of smoke The Argonauts stand congealed with fear: he comes up, nor feels the flames breathed upon him; so great is the force of enchantments. With a daring right-hand he strokes their hanging dewlaps, and subjects them to the yoke; and compels them to draw the ponderous load of the plough, and tear up the unaccustomed plain with the share. The Colchians wonder; his companions fill the air with shouts, and inspire him with fresh courage. He then takes the dragon's teeth in a brazen helmet, and strews them over the ploughedup field. The ground, before impregnated with a strong poison, softens the seed; and the teeth, that had been sown, grow, and form themselves into new bodies. And as an infant assumes the human form in its mother's womb, and is there completed in all its parts, nor till arrived at maturity issues into the common air; in like manner when the figure of man is ripened in the bowels of the pregnant earth, it rises in the fertile

Quodque magis mirum, simul edita concutit arma. Quos ubi viderunt præacutæ cuspidis hastas In caput Hæmonii juvenis torquere parantes; Demisêre metu vultumque, animumque Pelasgi. Ipsa quoque extimuit, quæ tutum secerat illum:
Utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum,
Palluit; et subitò sine sanguine frigida sedit. 136
Neve parum valeant à se data gramina, carmen
Auxiliare canit; secretasque advocat artes.
Ille, gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes, Ipsa quoque extimuit, quæ tutum fecerat illum: A se depulsum Martem convertit in ipsos. Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres; Civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi: Victoremque tenent; avidisque amplexibus hærent. Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara, velles; Obstitit incepto pudor: at complexa fuisses: 145 Sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famæ. Quod licet, affectu tacito lætaris: agisque Carminibus grates, et Dîs auctoribus horum. Pervigilem superest herbis sopire draconem, Qui cristâ linguisque tribus præsignis, et uncis 150 Dentibus horrendus, custos erat arietis aurei. Hunc postquam sparsit Lethæi gramine succi; Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,

quodque est magis mirum, concutit arma si-mut edita. Quos ubi Pelasgi videruut pa-rantes torquere hastas praacuta cuspidis, in caput Hamonii juparum, canit auxiliare carmen, advocatque secretas artes. Itle jaculatus gravem silicem in medios hostes, con-vertit in ipsos Marten depulsum à se. Terrigenæ fratres percunt per mutua vulnera, caduntque civili acie. Achivi, gratantur, te-nentque victorem, harentque avidis amplex-ibus. Tu quoque, bar-bara, veltes complecti victorem; pudor obsti-tit incepto: at fuisses, complexa: sed reverentia famæ tennit te ne faceres. Quod licet; lætaris tacito affectu: agisque grates carmi-nibus, disque auctori-

Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,

lem draconem, qui prasignis crista, linguisque tribus, et horrendus vacis dentibus, erad custos aurei arietis.

Postquam sparsit hune gramine Lethai succi, dixilque ter verba facientia plucidos somnos cidos somnos,

TRANSLATION.

plain; and what is yet more wonderful, brandishes its arms produced at the same time: whom when the Pelasgians saw, preparing to hurl their sharp-pointed spears at the head of the Hæmonian youth, they stood with downcast eyes, and hearts sunk through fear. She too, to whom he owed his safety, trembled; and when she saw him singly attacked by such a host of foes, suddenly the blood forsook her cheeks, and a paleness spreads over all her looks. And lest the enchanted herbs she had given him should not avail, she sings the never-failing auxiliary song, and calls in her reserve of secret arts. He, throwing a huge stone amid his foes, turns their hostile rage thus averted upon themselves. The earth-born brothers perish by mutual wounds, and fall in civil fight. The Greeks congratulate him, caress the conqueror, and hold him fast locked in their embraces. You too, barbarian maid, would have embraced him; modesty opposed the design, yet fain you would have embraced him: but the awe of reputation restrained you. In secret, however, what no one can oppose, you rejoice, and give thanks to your charms, and the gods who favour and promote them.

It now only remains to lull asleep by potent herbs the wakeful dragon, who distinguished by his shining crest, and three-forked tongue, and with hooked teeth tremendous, guarded the Golden Fleece. Yet after sprinkling him with the juice of Lethæan herbs, and thrice muttering over him words of powerful virtue, occasion sleep, that would have even calmed the troubled sea, and stopped the course of rapid rivers; sleep insensibly

quæ sistant turbatum mare, qua sistant concita flumina, somnus subrepit in oculos ignotos, et heros Æsonius potitur auro: super-busque spolio, portuns etiam secum auctorem muneris, altera spolia,

victor tetigit portus Iolciacos cum conjuge. II. Hamonia matres, grandævique patres, ferunt dona pro gnatis receptis, thuraque con-gesta liquescunt flummû, votaque victima inducta quod ad aurum cornibus, cadit : sed Æson jam propior leto; fessusque scnilibus annis, abest gratantibus. Cum Æsonides sic : () conjux, cui confit cor me debcre salutem; quan-quam dedisti cuncta mihi, summaque tuorum meritorem excessit fidem ; tamen si car. mina possunt hoc: quid enim carmina non pos-sunt? deme meis annis, et adde annos demptos parenti. Nec tenuit lacrymas: Medea est mota pietate rogantis ; Ætaque relictus subiit dissimilem. animum Tamen non confessa tales affectus, inquit: O conjux, quod scelus excidit pio ore? an ego ergo videar posse transcribere sputiam tuæ vitæ cui-quam? Hecate non sinut hoc: nec tu petis aqua: sed Juson, experiar dare majus munus isto

Que mare turbatum, que concita flumina sistent; Somnus in ignotos oculos subrepit: et auro Heros Æsonius potitur: spolioque superbus, Muneris auctorem secum spolia altera portans, Victor Iolciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

II. Hæmoniæ matres pro gnatis dona receptis, Grandævique ferunt patres; congestaque flammâ Thura liquefiunt, inductaque cornibus aurum 161 Victima vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus Æson, Jam propior leto, fessusque senilibus annis. Cum sic Æsonides: O cui debere salutem Confiteor, conjux, quanquam mihi cuncta dedisti,

Excessitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum; 166 Si tamen hoc possunt; quid enim non carmina pos-

Deme meis annis; et demptos adde parenti. Nec tenuit lacrymas. Mota est pietate rogantis: Dissimilemque animum subiit Æëta relictus. 170 Non tamen affectus tales confessa. Quod, inquit, Excidit ore pio, conjux, scelus? ergo ego cuiquam Posse tuæ videar spatium transcribere vitæ? Nec sinat hoc Hecate; nec tu petis æqua; sed isto,

Quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, Jäson, 175

quod petis.

TRANSLATION.

steals upon those eyes, that were strangers to it before, and the Æsonian hero possesses the golden prize. Proud of the mighty spoil, and carrying with him the author of the present, a no less glorious spoil, he reached

victorious with his wife the port of Jolcos. II. The Hæmonian matrons and aged sires carry gifts to the temples for their son's safe return; piles of frankincense dissolve upon the altars, and the devoted victim, with gilded horns, falls in sacrifice. Æson alone is absent on this occasion of joy, now on the verge of fate, and bending under a weight of years. When thus the son of Æson addressed Medea. "O spouse, to whom I owe my life and safety, although already you have "granted every request, and the sum of your favours exceed belief; yet "if spells can do this, and what is it that spells cannot do? take from "the number of my years, and add those you take to my father:" Nor She was touched with the piety of the could be check the rising tears. request, and calling to mind her father Æetes, whom she had abandoned, ashamed of her own different spirit, yet striving to smother her remorse: "What an unjust request, husband, (says she), has dropped from your " pious mouth! Can you expect my consent to transfer to any other any " part of your life? May Hecate never allow of this, nor is it a fair de-" mand: I will yet endeavour, Jason, to grant you even more than you

NOTES.

My art shall essay to prolong your father's life, without retrench-

159. Hamonia matres.] The next fable that comes in the course of the narration, is the restoration of Æson to youth.

Arte meâ soceri longum tentabimus ævum, Non annis revocare tuis. Modò Diva triformis Adjuvet; et præsens ingentibus annuat ausis. Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota corrent, Efficerentque orbem. Postquam plenissima fulsit, Ac solidâ terras spectavit imagine Luna; Egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas, Nuda pedem, nudos humeris infusa capillos: Fertque vagos mediæ per muta silentia noctis Incomitata gradus. Homines, volucresque, ferasque jusa nudos capitles hu-Solverat alta quies: nullo cum murmure sepes, 186 Immotæque silent frondes; silet humidus aër. Sidera sola micant. Ad quæ sua brachia tendens Ter se convertit; ter sumptis flumine crinem Irroravit aquis; ternis ululatibus ora 190 Solvit: et, in durâ submisso poplite terrâ, Nox, ait, arcanis fidissima, quæque diurnis Aurea cum Lunâ succeditis ignibus astra, Tuque triceps Hecate, quæ cæptis conscia nostris Adjutrixque venis, cantusque, artesque magarum, Quæque magas, Tellus, pollentibus instruis her-

Tentabimas revocare longum avum soceri arte med, non tuis an-nis: modo triformis diva adjuvet; et præsens annuit ingentibus ausis. Tres noctes aberant ut tota cornua luna coirent, efficerent-que orbem; postquam luna fulsit ptenissima, ac spectavit terras solidà imagine; Medea egreditur tectis, indu-tu vestes recinctas, nuda quoad pedem, inmeris ; incomitataque, fert vagos gradus per mutu silentia media noctis. Alta quies solverat homines, volucresque, ferasque immo-tæ silent cum nullo murmure; aër humi-dus silet. Sidera sola micant: ad quæ tendens sua brachia, convertit se ter: ter ir-roravit crinem aquis sumptis de flumine, solvit ora ternis ululatibus: et poplite sub-misso in dura terra, ait, O nox, fidissima arcanis meis, astraque

succeditis diurnis ignibus, tuque triceps Hecate, qua venis conscia adjutrizque nostris captis ; vosque o cantus, artesque magarum, tellusque, qua instruis magas pallentibus herbis ;

TRANSLATION.

"ing the number of your years. If the threefold goddess do but concur, "and propitious aid the mighty design." Three nights were wanting that the horns of the moon might meet, and form a perfect orb. she shone full, and with a complete disc surveyed the earth, Medea leaves the palace; her garments flowing loose, her foot bare, and her hair floating careless on her shoulders: thus solitary and unattended, she directs her wandering steps through the dreary silence of midnight. Men, beasts and birds lay now dissolved in soft repose; no nurmurs rustle through the hedges, no whispering winds shake the trees, the very leaves are hush, and through all the air dread silence reigus. The stars alone twinkle: to these she rears her arms, and thrice turning round, thrice sprinkling her with water from the running brook, opened her mouth in three yells; then with her knee bended on the hard ground: "O night, "(says she) faithful confidant of these my secrets, and ye golden stars "that with the moon succeed to the fires of the day; and thou too three-"fold Hecate, the friend and abettor of my design; ye charms, and "magic arts, and earth, to whom the sorceress owes her magazine of

"potent herbs; air, winds, mountains, rivers, lakes, and all the gods of

183. Nuda pedem.] It is worthy of remark, that there is a peculiar emphasis in nuda pedem, which therefore some commentators would ill change for pedes, it being a part of these magical rites to appear with only one foot bare. Virgil, in the fourth book of the Æneid, makes Dido, when resolved on death she appeals to the gods, stand by the altars with one foot

Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta.

Which manifestly alludes to this custom.

auraque, et renti,montesque, amnesque, la-cusque diique omnes nemorum, diique om-nes doctis, adeste: quorum ope, cum volui, amnes rediere in suos fontes ripis miranti-bus; cantuque sisto concussa freta concu-tioque stuntiu freta; tello nubila, inducoque nubila : abigoque vocoque ventos: rúmpo ver-bis et carmine vipereas fauces : moveoque viva saxa, roboraque con-vulsa sud terrd, et sil-vas ; jubeoque montes tremiseere, et solum mugire, manesque ex-ire sepulchris. Traho te quoque luna quamvis ara Temesaa minuant labores. Currus avi quoque pallet nos-tro carmine; Aurora pullet nostris venenis. Vos hebetastis mihi flammas taurorum; et pressistis collum haud patiens oncris unco aratro: vos dedistis serpentigenis fera bella in se: sopistisque custodem rudem somni: ct vindice decepto, mi-sistis aurum in Graïas druconum adest frustra:

Auræque, et venti, montesque, amnesque, lacusque, Dîque omnes nemorum, Dîque omnes noctis adeste: Quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes In fontes redière suos; concussaque sisto, Stantia concutio cantu freta; nubila pello; Nubilaque induco: ventos abigoque, vocoque: Vipereas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces: Vivaque saxa, suâ convulsaque robora terrâ, Et silvas moveo; jubeoque tremiscere montes; 205 Et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris. Te quoque, Luna, traho, quamvis Temesæa labores Æra tuos minuant. Currus quoque carmine nostro Pallet avi; pallet nostris Aurora venenis. Vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetâstis; et unco Haud patiens oneris collum pressistis aratro. Vos serpentigenis in se fera bella dedistis: Custodemque rudem somni sopistis: et aurum Vindice deceptâ Graïas misistis in urbes, Nunc opus est succis; per quos renovata senectus In florem redeat, primosque recolligat annos. Et dabitis: neque enim micuerunt sidera frustrà; Nec frustrà volucrum tractus cervice draconum urbes. Nunc est opus succis; per quos senectus renovata redeat in florem, recolligatque primos annos. Et dabitis: neque enim sidera micuerunt frustra: nec currus tractus cervice volucrum

TRANSLATION.

"the groves, and all the gods of night, attend here. By your aid when "I please, I roll back rivers to their springs, while the banks stand won-"dering. By your aid my incantations avail, to rouse the still, or calm "the troubled sea; to gather or disperse the clouds; to raise or allay "the winds. By words and spells I break the serpent's jaws; shake 34 solid rocks, and tear up oaks and whole groves by the roots. At my " nod the mountains tremble, earth groans, and the pale ghosts start "from their graves. The moon too I compel to descend from heaven, "though the Temesæan brass aids her in her struggles; even the flam-"ing chariot of my father, and ruddy Aurora are rendered pale by the "force of my enchantments. You my charms blunted the keen edge of "the flames, issuing from the brazen-footed bulls; and loaded with the "crooked plough those necks that never before bore the yoke. You "turned the cruel war of the serpent breed upon themselves; you lulled "to rest the ever-wakeful dragon, and thus deceiving the keeper, con-" veyed the golden treasure into the Grecian towns. Now there is need "of juices, by which old age restored may return to youthful "bloom, and resume the early years of life. And you will give them "too; for neither did the stars just now sparkle in vain, nor is the chariot "drawn by winged dragons here in vain:" For a chariot had just then

NOTES.

207. Temesæa labores, ava tuos minuant.] The epithet Temesæa is here added to brass; probably from Temesæa, a city of Cyprus.

Currus adest. Aderat demissus ab æthere currus. Quo simul ascendit; frænataq; colla draconum 220 Permulsit, manibusque leves agitavit habenas, Sublimis rapitur: subjectaque Thessala Tempe Despicit, et Creteis regionibus applicat angues: Et quas Ossa tulit, quas altus Pelion herbas, Othrysque, Pindusque, et Pindo major Olym-

Perspicit: et placità partim radice revellit: Partim succidit curvamine falcis ahenæ. Multa quoque Apidani placuerunt gramina ripis, Multa quoque Amphrysi: neque eras immunis,

Enipeu:

Nec non Peneæ, nec non Spercheïdes undæ 230 Contribuêre, aliquid, juncosaque littora Bæbes. Carpit et Euboïca vivax Anthedone gramen, Nondum mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci. Et jam nona dies curru, pennisque draconum, Nonaque nox omnes lustrantem viderat agros; 235 Cum rediit: neque erant pasti, nisi odore, dracones;

Et tamen annosæ pellem posuêre senectæ.
Constitit adveniens citra limenque, foresque;
Et tantûm cœlo tegitur: refugitque viriles
Contactus; statuitque aras è cespite binas,

currus demissus ab athere aderat. Quo siarnere auerat. Allo si-mut ascendit, permut-sitque frænala colla draconum, agitavitque leves habenas mani-bus; rapitur sublimis; despicitque Thessala Temme subjecta et an Tempe subjecta, et applicat angues Creteis regionibus: ct perspi-cit herbas quas Ossa, quas altus Pelion, Othrysque,Pindusque, et Olympus major Pin-do, tulit: ct revellit partim placità radic, partim succidit cur partim succidit cur vamine ahenæ falcis. Multa quoque grami-na crescentia ripis Apidani, multa quoque crescentia ripis Amphrysi plaeuerunt: neque Enipeu, eras tu immu-nis: nec non undæ Pe-neæ, nec non undæ Spercheides contri-Spercheides contri-buere aliquid, junco-saque littora Babes. Carpit et vivax gra-men Euboica Anthe-done, nondum vulga-tum corpore Gluuci mutato. Et iam nova mutato. Et jam nona dics, nonaque nox vi-derat Medeam lustruntem omnes agros eurru rennisque draconum : cum rediit : neque dracones crant pasti nisi odore; et tamen po-sucre pellem annosa Adveniens scnecta.

schectæ. Adveniens
eonstitit eitra limenque, foresque; et tegitur tantum calo: refugicque contactus viriles: statuitque binas aras è cespite,
TRANSLATION.

This she mounts, and strokes with her hand the descended from above. harnessed necks of the dragons, and throws up the light reins. Instantly she is borne aloft, and surveys from her airy height the valleys of Tempe, and guides her snakes toward those chalky regions. Straight she marks the herbs that grow on Ossa and lofty Pelion, Othrys, Pindus, and the proud summits of Olympus. Part she tears up by their potent roots; part she cuts by the bending sickle's arch. Many plants she culls from the banks of Apidanus, many from the banks of Amphrysus; nor did Enipeus escape her searching hand. Peneus too and Sperchius contributed some, and the rushy shores of Bæbe. She crops also living herbs along Enboic Anthedon, not yet rendered famous by the transformation of Glaucus; and now for nine days and nine nights had she been visiting every soil, in her chariot drawn by winged dragons: at length she returns, and her dragons, though fed only with the odours exhaled from her plants, had yet cast the skin of wringled old age. At her return, she stood without the threshold and gates of the palace, with heaven only for her canopy, and avoided the embraces of her husband, and raised two

NOTES.

223. Creteis regionibus.] i. e., Creta abundantibus. Such was the country of Thessaly, where she now alighted. The names of mountains, cities and rivers that follow, are all in Thessaly or Bosotia.

233. Mutato vulgatum corpore Gluuci.] He was a fisher, and changed into a sea god. See his story, book xiii, verse 904.

dexteriore parte statuit aram Hecales, at lava parte statuit aram ju-venta. Quas ubi in-cinxii verbenis, silva-que; agresti, tellure egesta haud procul, facit sacra duabus scrobibus: conjictique cultras in untura atri cultros in guttura atri cultrosinguttura atri velleris; et perfundit patulas fossas san-guine. Tum super in-vergens carchesia li-quidi Bacchi, inver-gensque ænea carche-sia tepidi læetis; fun-dit simul verba, pos-citque terrena numi-na: rogatque regem umbrarum cum ropta conjuge, ne properent conjuge, ne properent fraudare seniles artus anima; quos ubi pla-cavit precibusque et longo murmure, jussit effetum corpus Æso-nis proferri ad aras; et porrexit illud resolutum carmine in ple-nos somnos, similem-que exanimi in stratis herbis. Jubet Æsoni-den ire procul hinc, jubet ministros ire pro-cul hinc: et monet eos removere profanos ocu-los arcanis. Illi jussi diffugiunt. Medea ca-pillis passis circuit flagrantes aras ritu Bacchantum, tingit-que faces multifidas in atra fossa sanguinis, et incendit intinctas

Dexteriore Hecates, at lævå parte Juventæ. Quas ubi verbenis, silvâque incinxit agresti, Haud procul egestâ scrobibus tellure duabus Sacra facit: cultrosque in guttura velleris atri Conjicit, et patulas perfundit sanguine fossas. 245 Tum super invergens liquidi carchesia Bacchi, Eneaque invergens tepidi carchesia lactis, Verba simul fundit, terrenaque numina poscit: Umbrarumque rogat rapta cum conjuge regem, Ne properent artus animâ fraudare seniles. Quos ubi placavit precibusque, et murmure longo; Æsonis effœtum proferri corpus ad aras Jussit: et in plenos resolutum carmine somnos Examimi similem stratis porrexit in herbis. Hinc procul Æsoniden, procul hinc jubet ire mi-

Et monet arcanis oculos removere profanos. Diffugiunt jussi. Passis Medea capillis Bacchantûm ritu flagrantes circuit aras: Multifidasque faces in fossâ sanguinis atrâ Tingit; et intinctas geminis accendit in aris. Terque senem flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure lus-

trat. Interea validum posito medicamen aheno Fervet, et exsultat; spumisque tumentibus albet. Illic Hæmonia radices valle resectas, in geminis aris. Lus- Seminaque, et flores, et succos incoquit acres. 265 tratque senem ter

tratque senem ter 1 flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure. Interea validum medicamen fervet et exultat aheno posito su-per ignem; albetque tumentibus spumis. Illic incoquit radices resectas Hæmonia valle, semi-

TRANSLATION.

altars of turf, on the right hand one to Hecate, and on the left to youth: which after encompassing with vervain and forest boughs, she digs two trenches hard by for the sacrifice, and thrusts a knife into the throat of a black ram, and besprinkles the wide ditches with blood. Then pouring into them goblets of liquid wine, and warm milk from brazen bowls; she mutters at the same time her spells, and invokes the earthly deities. Next she requests the king of Shades, and his ravished wife, that they would not too hastily deprive Æson's aged limbs of life, When by repeated prayers and tedious mutterings they had been rendered propitious, she ordered the feeble body of Æson to be brought out to the altars. casting him into a deep sleep, she extends his body, now like a lifeless corse, upon the herbs she had strewed. She orders Jason and his attending friends to retire, and warns them not to profane with unhallowed eyes her mysterious rites: they retire, as ordered. Medea, with her hair dishevelled, like a priestess of Bacchus, runs frantic round the blazing altars; and tinges her torches split manifold in a ditch of black blood, then lights them at the two altars: and thrice lustrates the aged sire with flame, thrice with water, and thrice with sulphur.

Mean time the powerful medicine boils and bounces in a large caldron, and whitens with swelling froth. There she infuses roots gathered in the valleys of Thessaly and soods and flowers and sould initial She adds

Adjicit extremo lapides oriente petitos, Et, quas oceani refluum mare lavit, arenas. Addit et exceptas Luna per nocte pruinas, Et strigis infames, ipsis cum carnibus, alas; Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos Ambigui prosecta lupi. Nec defuit illic, Squamea Cinyphii tenuis membrana Chelydri, Vivacisque jecur cervi: quibus insuper addit Ora caputque novem cornicis sæcula passæ. His et mille aliis postquam sine nomine rebus 275 Propositum instruxit mortali barbara munus; Arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivæ Omnia confudit; summisque immiscuit ima. Ecce vetus calido versatus stipes aheno Fit viridis primò: nec longo tempore frondem 280 Induit; et subitò gravidis oneratur olivis. At quacunque cavo spumas ejecit aheno Ignis, et in terram guttæ cecidêre calentes; Vernat humus: floresque et mollia pabula surgunt. Quod simul ac vidit, stricto Medea recludit, Ense senis jugulum: veteremque exire cruorem Passa, replet succis. Quos postquam combibit Æson

Aut ore acceptos, aut vulnere, barba, comæque Canitie positâ nigrum rapuêre colorem. Pulsa fugit macies: abeunt pallorque, situsque; 290 Adjectoque cavæ supplentur sanguine venæ;

tâ, rapuere nigrum colorem. Macies pulsa fugit, pallorque, situsque abcunt; venæque cavæ supplentur adjecto songuine;

TRANSLATION.

Adjicit lapides petitos extremo oriente, et arenas quas refluum mare oceani lavit. Addit et pruinas exceptas lund per nocte, et infames alas strigis, cum ipsis carnibus, prosectaque ambigui lupi, soliti mutare ferinos vultus in virum: nec tenuis squamea membrana Cinyphii chelydri de-fuit illic, jecurque vi-vacis cervi: quibus insuper addit ora caputque cornicis passæ no-vem secula. Postquam barbara instruxit munus propositum mor-tali his et mille aliis rebus sine nomine; confundit omnia ramo mitis olivæ, jampridem arenti; immiscuitque ima summis. Ecce vetus stipes versato ca-lido aheno primo fit virides; nectongo tempore induit frondem, et subitooncratur gra-ridis olivis. At qua-cunque ignis ejecit spumos cavo aheno, et calertes gutta cecidere in terram; humus vernat, floresque et mollia pabula surgunt. Qued simul ac Medea vidit, recludit jugulum senis stricto ense ; passaque veterem cruorem cxire, replct cum succis: quos postquam Æson com-bibit acceptos aut ore, aut vulnere; barbæ

gems brought from the remote eastern coasts, and sand washed by the ocean's refluent tide: frost too gathered during night by the light of the moon, and the flesh and ill-boding wings of a screech-owl; and the entrails of an ambiguous wolf, wont to transform his savage aspect to that of a man. Nor was there wanting the thin scaly slough of the Cyniphian water-snake, and liver of a long-lived stag; to which she moreover adds the head and bill of a crow, that had sustained a life of nine ages. When with these, and a thousand other nameless ingredients, she had completed the medicine intended for the exhausted body of Eson, she stirs and blends them together with an old withered branch of the peaceful olive, when lo, the decayed stock, thus turned round in the boiling caldron, first begins to look green, soon clothes itself with leaves, and is loaded with a sudden crop of ripe olives. Wherever too the fire throws the foam over the brink of the hollow caldron, and the warm drops fall upon the earth, the ground blooms; and flowers and soft herbs spontaneous rise. Which soon as Medea perceived, with a drawn sword she opens the throat of the aged prince; and letting the old blood flow out, replenishes his veins with new juices. Soon as these are taken in, both by the mouth and opening wound, his hoary beard and hair are changed to a glossy black. Leanness flies, his pale and ghastly looks are gone, his hollow arteries beat with fresh supplies of blood, and his limbs

membraque luxuriant. Ason miratur, et reminiscitur se olim hune, ante quater denos annos.

111. Liber viderat ex alto miracula tauti monstri, et admonitus juvenes annos posse reddi suis nutricibus, petit Æetide hoc mu-

1V. Neve doli cessent; Phasica assimulat falsum odium cum conjuge; supplexque conjugit ad limina Pelia, atque nata ejus, quoniam ipse erat gravis sencetà, excipiunt illam, quas parvo tempore calida Colchis cepit imagine mendacis amicitia. Dumque refert inter maxima meritorum, situs Esonis esse demptos, atque moratur in hâc parte; spes est subjecta virginibus creatis Pelia, parentem suum posse revirescere parili arte. Petuntque id; jubentque eam sine fine pacisci pretium. Illa brevi spatoi silet; et videtur dubitare, suspenditque cams fictà gravitate.

Membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, et olim Ante quater denos hunc se reminiscitur annos.

III. Viderat ex alto tanti miracula monstri Liber; et admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos 295 Posse suis reddi, petit hoc Æetide munus.

IV. Neve doli cessent; odium cum conjuge falsum Phasias assimulat: Peliæque ad limina supplex Confugit. Atque illam (quoniam gravis ipse se-

nectâ)

Excipiunt natæ. Quas tempore callida parvo 300
Colchis amicitiæ mendacis imagine cepit.

Dumque refert, inter meritorum maxima, demptos
Æsonis esse situs, atque hâc in parte moratur,
Spes est virginibus Pelia subjecta creatis,
Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, 305
Idque petunt: pretiumque jubent sine fine pacisci.
Illa brevi spatio silet; et dubitare videtur:
Suspenditque animos, fictâ gravitate, rogantes.
Mox ubi pollicita est, Quò sit fiducia major
Muneris hujus, ait: qui vestras maximus ævo est
Dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet. 311
Protinus innumeris effœtus laniger annis,

animos ficlà gravitate.
Mox ubi est pollicita, ait: quo fiducia hujus muneris sit mojor, dux gregis qui est maximus ævo inter vestras oves, fiet agnus hoc medicamine. Protinus laniger, effatus innumeris annis,

TRANSLATION.

luxuriant resume the bloom of youth. Eson wonders, and calls to mind that such was his constitution forty years ago.

III. Bacchus from high Olympus beheld the wonders of this amazing prodigy; and, admonished, that to the nymphs who nursed him, the years

of youth might be restored, requests this favour of Medea.

IV. Moreover that her arts might not cease, she safely feigns a quarrel with her husband, and flies suppliant to Pelias' gate; where (as he himself was listless through age) his daughters receive her, whom the cunning Colchian soon ensnares by a fallacious show of friendship. And while she repeats, as the most mighty of her services, that she had chased away from Æson wrinkles and old age, and dwells long on this part of her story, a hope naturally arises to the virgin daughters of Pelias, that by the like art their father may be restored to youth. This accordingly they request of her, and importunately urge her to name her price. She for some time is silent, and seems to doubt her own power, and by an affected gravity holds their eager minds in suspense: but soon after, having granted her promise; that you may the more confide, says she, in this my art, the leader of the flock, the most advanced in age, shall by this preparation become a lamb. Immediately a ram, exhausted with years innumerable, is brought, his horns

NOTES

296. Petil hoc Æctide munus.] This is the reading given by Burman, whereas in most of the editions before him, we have petit hoc à Tetheiá munus. But, as Banier well observes, to what purpose should Bacchus apply to Tethys, to have the age of the nymphs, who nursed him, renewed, when he had just beheld Medea do it in favour of Æson.

Attrahitur, flexo circum cava tempora cornu: Cujus ut Hæmonio marcentia guttura cultro Fodit, et exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum; Membra simul pecudis, validosque venefica succos Mergit in ære cavo. Minuuntur corporis artus: Cornuaque exuitur, nec non cum cornibus annos: Et tener auditur medio balatus aheno. Nec mora, balatum mirantibus exerit agnus: Lascivitque fugâ; lactantiaque ubera quærit. Obstupuere satæ Peliâ: promissaque postquam Exhibuere fidem, tum verò impensiùs instant. Ter juga Phæbus equis in Ibero gurgite mersis Dempserat, et quartà radiantia nocte micabant 325 Sidera; cum rapido fallax Æëtias igni Imponit purum laticem, et sine viribus herbas. Jamque neci similis, resoluto corpore, regem, Et cum rege suo custodes somnus habebat, Quem dederant cantus, magicæque potentia linguæ. Intrârant jussæ cum Colchide limina natæ: Ambierantq; torum: Quid nunc dubitatis inertes? Stringite, ait, gladios: veteremque haurite cruorem, Ut repleam vacuas juvenili sanguine venas.

attrahilur.cornu flexo circum cava tempora: cujus ut fodit marcentia guttura Hamonio cultro, et maculavit ferrum exiguo sanguine, venefica mergit simul membra pecudis, validosque succos, in cavo are. Artus corporis minuuntur, exu-iturque quod ad cor-nua, nec non quod ad annos cum cornibus, et tener balatus auditur medio aheno. Nec mo-ra: agnus exerit illis mirantibus balatum, lascivitque fugâ, quæ-ritque lactantia ubcra. Satæ Pelia obstupuere: tumque vero, postquam promissa ex-hibucre fidem, instant impensius. Phæbus ter dempserat juga equis mersis in Ibero gurgite ; et sidera radiantiamicabant quartû nocte, cum fallax Æetias imponit purum laticem, et herbas sine viribus, rapido igni. Jamque somnus similis neci, quem cantus potentique magicæ linguæ dederant, ha-behat regem corporc

resoluto, et custodes cum suo rege. Natæ jussæ intrârant limina cum Colchide; ambierantque torum: ait, Inertes, quid dubitatis nunc? stringite gladios, hanrileque veterem cruorem; ut repleam vacuas venas juvenili sanguine.

TRANSLATION.

winding round his hollow temples. When having opened his withered throat with a Hæmonian knife, and stained with scanty blood the piercing steel, the sorceress plunges at once the limbs of the ram and her potent juices into a hollow caldron. His limbs grow less, his horns are east, and with his horns his years shrink away, and tender bleatings are heard from the middle of the caldron. Instantly, while they yet wonder at the bleatings, a lamb springs out, and wantonly frisks about, and seeks the suckling dugs. The daughters of Pelias are filled with amazement, and as her promises were now confirmed by an experimental proof, more importunately than ever urge their request. Thrice Phæbus had uuyoked his steeds, plunged in the Iberian waves, and the sparkling stars shone on the fourth night, when deceitful Medea set over a strong fire pure water and herbs of no virtue. And now sleep, strong as death, procured by enchantment and the force of the magic tongue, relaxing the bodies of the king and his guards, held them fast locked in his embraces. His daughters as commanded, had, with the Colchian, entered his chamber, and surrounded the bed. "Why now (says she) do you hesitate? "Whence this indolence? Unsheath your swords, and drain from his body the aged juices, that I may fill his empty veins with youthful blood.

NOTES.

324. In Ibero gwrgite mersis.] That is, in the Western or Atlantic Ocean, into theuce Iberia, discharges itself.

Vita, atasque parentis est in vestris manibus. Si ulla pictas est vobis, nec agitatis inanes spes, præstate officium patri, exigiteque senec-tam telis, et emittite saniem conjecto ferro. His hortatibus, ut quæque est pia, est prima impia, et ne sit scelc-rata facit scelus: ta-men haud ulla potest spectare suos ictus; reflectuntque oculos ; aversaque, dant caca vulnera savis dextris. Ille fluens cruore, tamen allevat artus cutat consurgere toro; et medius inter tot gladios tendens pal-lentia brachia, uit: Gnata, quid facitis? quid armat vos infata parentis? animique manusque cccidere illis. Colchis abstulit cccidere guttura cum verbis illi locuturo plura, et meralta superque

In manibus vestris vita est, ætasque parentis. 335 Si pietas ulla est, nec spes agitatis inanes, Officium præstate patri; telisque senectam Exigite; et saniem conjecto emittite ferro. His, ut quæque pia est, hortatibus impia prima est, Et ne scit scelerata, facit scelus. Haud tamen ictus Ulla suos spectare potest: oculosque reflectunt; Cæcaque dant sævis aversæ vulnera dextris. Ille cruore fluens, cubito tamen allevat artus: Semilacerque toro tentat consurgere: et inter Tot medius gladios pallentia brachia tendens; 345 Quid facitis, gnatæ? quid vos in fata parentis Armat, ait? cecidêre illis animique, manusque. Plura locuturo cum verbis guttura Colchis Abstulit, et calidis laniatum mersit ahenis.

V. VI. Quòd nisi pennatis serpentibus îsset in auras; 350

Non exempta foret pænæ, fugit alta superque

sit eum laniatum calidis ahenis. V. VI. Quod nisi îssit in auras pennatis serpentibus, non forct exempta pænæ : fugit

TRANSLATION.

"The life and age of your father are in your power. If you have any "flial piety, nor cherish vain hopes, perform now your duty to a father, banish by your weapons his old age, and urging the steel, discharge his "putrid gore." On these exhortations every one, in proportion to her filial piety, hastens to be impious; and that she may not seem wicked, commits wickedness: yet none can bear to behold their own strokes, but turn away their eyes, and backward deal chance blows with cruel right-hands. He, covered with blood, yet raises his body upon his elbow, and half mangled as he was, strives to rise from the bed; and amid so many swords stretched out his pale arms. What are you about (says he) my daughters, what arms you to the destruction of your father? Then courage and hands failed them. As he was about to have spoken more, Medea tore away his throat with the words, and plunged him thus mangled into the boiling caldron.

V. VI. And had she not *instantly* mounted into the air with winged dragons, she had not escaped vengeance. She flies high, over shady

NOTES.

350. Quid nisi pennatis serpentibus isset in auras.] Medea, after thus discharging her revenge on Pelias, fearing the danger that might ensue to herself, speeds her flight to Athens. The poet describing her journey, mentions the several places she passed over, or had a view of, in her airy vehicle; and thence takes occasion to touch on many fables, which are now for the most part unknown. It were of no advantage to enlarge on subjects so little interesting, and which history has passed over in silence. All I shall do, is to establish some general principles, which

may serve as a key to these ancient fietions.

When any one escaped an evident and threatening danger, it was given out that he was changed into a bird; or if, to escape pursuit, he took refuge in a cave, he must be a serpent. When sorrow gave cause for many tears, the person dissolved into a fountain; or if a virgin was lost in a wood, she became a nymph or dryad. A resemblance of names too oft gave occasion to these fictions; thus Cycnus was said to be transformed to a swan, and so of many others.

Pelion umbrosum Philyreïa tecta, superque Othryn et eventu veteris loca nota Cerambi. Hic ope Nympharum sublatus in aëra pennis, Cùm gravis infuso tellus foret obruta ponto, Deucalioneas effugit inobrutus undas.

VII. Æolian Pitanen à levâ parte relinquit, Factaque de saxo longi simulacra draconis: Idæumque nemus, quo raptum ferta juvencum 360 Occuluit Liber falsi sub imagine cervi.

VIII. Quaque pater Corythi parvâ tumulatur

IX. Et quos Mæra novo latratu terruit agros.

X. Eurypylique urbem, quà Coæ cornua matres Gesserunt, tum cum discederet Herculis agmen.

XI. Phæbeamque Rhodon, et l'alysios Telchinas, Quorum oculos ipso vitiantes omnia visu Jupiter exosus, fraternis subdidit undis.

XII. Transit et antiquæ Cartheïa mænia Ceæ, Qua pater Alcidamas placidam de corpore natæ 370 Miraturus erat nasci potuisse columbam.

umbrosum Pelion tecta Philyreia, superque Othryn, et loca nota eventu veteris Ceram-Hic sublatus pennis in acre ope nympharum, cum gravis tel-lus foret obruta ponto infuso, inobrutus effugit Deucalioneas un-

VII. Relinquit Æo-lian Pitanen à lævd parte, simulacruque longi draconis facta de saxo : nemusque Idaum, quo Liber occu-luit sub imagine falsi cervi, juvencum, jerta nati.

VIII. Quaque pater Corythi tumulatur parvû arenû.

IX. Et agros quos Mara terruit novo latratu.

X. Urbemque Eurypyli, qua Coæ matres gesserunt cornua, tum cum agmen Herculis discederet.

XI. Phæbeamque Rhodon, et Ialysios Telchinas, quorum oculos vitiantes omnia ipso visu, Jupiter exosus, subdidit fraternis undis. XII. Transit et Cartheia menia antique Ceæ, qua pater Alcidamas erat miraturus placidam columbam potuisse nasci de corpore natæ.

TRANSLATION.

Pelion the habitation of the son of Philyre, and over Othrys, and the places noted for the fate of old Cerambus, who mounted into the air on wings by the aid of the nymphs, when the ponderous globe was covered with a deluge of waters, was not overwhelmed in the flood of Deucalion.

VII. She leaves on her left Æolian Pitane, and the image of the long dragon made of stone, and the Idean grove, where Bacchus, under the deceitful image of a stag, concealed the steer stolen by his son.

VIII. And where the father of Corythus lies buried under a scanty mountain of sand.

IX. And the fields, which Mæris alarmed with unusual howling.

X. And the city of Eurypylus, where the Coan matrons appeared with horns, when the herd of Hercules departed thence.

XI. And Phæbean Rhodes, and the Ialysian Telchines, whose eyes corrupting every thing they beheld, Jupiter abhorring, thrust under his brother's waves.

XII. She passes too over the Cartheian walls of ancient Cea, where, in after-times, Alcidamas wondered to see a meek dove arise from the body of his daughter.

NOTES.

352. Philyreïa tecta.] So called, because these mountains of Thessaly were inhabited by Chiron, the son of Saturn, and

the nymph Philyra.
365. Ialysios Telchinas.] Ialysus was a city of Rhodes, and the Telchines a people of the same island; whose eyes, we are told, destroyed every thing they beheld. Strabo supposes they were excellent artists, and envied by others of the same employment, who feigned this story to discredit them.

XIII. Inde ridet la-Tempe, quæ subitus olor eclebravit. Nam illie Phyllius imperio pueri Gycni, trudide-rat volucresque farma rat volucresque ferum-que leonem domitos : jussus quoque rincere taurum, vicerat eum; et, irutus amores toties sprcto, negabat tau-rum illi poscenti ea supremu præmia. Ille indignatus dixit, cu-pies dare: ct desiluit alto saxo. Cuncti putabant eum cccidisse ; sed factus olor pende-bat in acre niveis pen-

nis. XIV. At genitrix Hyrie, nescia filii scr-vati, delicuit flendo: fecitque stagnum de

suo nomine.
XV. XVI. Pleuron
adjacct his; in qu'a
Ophias Combe effugit
trepidantibus alis vul-

nera natorum. XVII. XVIII. Inde adspicit arva Calau-rea Latoidos, conscia regis versi in volucrem cum conjuge. Cyllene est dextera, in quâ Me-nephron erat concubiturus cum matre, more

XIII. Inde lacus Hyries videt, et Cycneia Tempe. Quæ subitus celebravit olor: Nam Phyllius illuc Imperio pueri volucresque, ferumque leonem Tradiderat domitos: taurum quoque vincere jussus Vicerat; et spreto toties iratus amore, Præmia poscenti taurum suprema negabat. Ille indignatus, Cupies dare, dixit; et alto Desiluit saxo. Cuncti cecidisse putabant: Factus olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis.

XIV. At genitrix Hyrie servati nescia, flendo 380 Delicuit; stagnumque suo de nomine fecit.

375

XV. XVI. Adjacet his Pleuron: in quâ trepidantibus alis

Ophias effugit natorum vulnera Combe.

XVII. XVIII. Inde Calaureæ Latoïdos aspicit

In volucrem versi cum conjuge conscia regis. 385 Dextera Cyllene est; in qua cum matre Menephron Concubiturus erat, sævarum more ferarum.

XIX. Cephison procul hinc deflentem fata ne-

Respicit, in tumidam Phocen ab Apolline versi; Eumelique domum lugentis in aëre natam.

SIX. Procul hinc XX. Tandem vipereis Ephyren Pirenida pennis fletten fata nepotis, versi ab Apolline in tumidam Phocen: domumque Eumeli lugentis natam in acre. XX. Tandem contigit vipereis pennis Ephyren Pirenida.

TRANSLATION.

XIII. Thence she surveys the lakes of Hyrie; and Cycneian Tempe, frequented by Cycnus, changed suddenly into a swan; for there Phyllius, at the request of the boy, had made him a present of some birds, and a fierce lion tamed, being frequented to, to subdue a bull, he had subdued him; but enraged to find his love so often slighted, denies the prize of the bull, though begged as the last reward. The boy, indignant, replies, you shall wish you had given it me, and leaps down from the high rock. All imagined he had fallen into the sea, but transformed into a swan, he hangs in air on snow-white wings.

XIV. But his mother Hyrie, not knowing that he was preserved, dis-

solved in tears, and formed a lake called by her own name.

XV. XVI. Hard by is Pleuron, where Combe the daughter of

Ophias escaped with trembling wings the wounds of her sons.

XVII. XVIII. Thence she beholds the fields of Calaurea sacred to Latona, conscious of the transformation of their king with his wife into Cyllene is on the right, where Menephron, after the manner of savage beasts, was to lie with his mother.

XIX. Far hence she saw also Cephisus bemoaning the fate of his grandson, changed by Apollo to a bloated sea-calf; and the palace of

Eumelus lamenting his daughter suspended with wings in air.

XX. At length borne on the wings of her dragons, she reached

Contigit. Hic ævo veteres mortalia primo Corpora vulgârunt pluvialibus edita fungis.

XXI. Sed postquam Colchis arsis nova nupta

venenis,

Flagrantemque domum regis mare vidit utrumque. Sanguine natorum perfunditur impius ensis; Ultaque se malè mater, Iasonis effugit arma. Hinc Titaniacis ablata draconibus, intrat Pelladias arces; quæ te, justissime Phineu, Teque, senex Peripha, pariter vidêre volantes, 400 Innixamque novis neptem Polypemonis alis.

XXII. Excipit hanc Ægeus, facto damnandus

in uno:

Nec satis hospitium est, thalami quoq; fædere

jungit.

Jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti: Qui virtute suâ bimarem pacaverat Isthmon. Hujus in exitium miscet Medea quod olim Attulerat secum Scythicis aconiton ab oris. Illud Echidneæ memorant è dentibus ortum Specus est tenebroso cœcus hiatu: Esse canis. morant illud esse ortum è dentibus Echidnea eanis. Est excus specus tenebrosus hiatu:

TRANSLATION.

Pyrenian Ephyre. Here the writers of old pretend, that in the first ages

human bodies were produced from mushrooms raised by rain.

XXI. But after the new bride had perished by the Colchian poisons, and both seas beheld the royal palace in flames, the impious sword is stained with the blood of her own children, and the mother who had taken this barbarous revenge, escapes the sword of her husband Jason. Hence carried by her Titanian dragons, she enters the city of Pallas, which saw thee, Phineus, the most upright of men, and thee, aged Periphas, flying together through the air, and the grand-daughter of Polypemon resting upon new wings.

XXII. Here Ægeus receives her, blameable in this alone; nor is hospitality enough, he also joins her to him by the sacred tie of marriage. And now was Theseus his son arrived, unknown to his father, who by his valour had established peace in the Isthmus between two seas. Medea bent on his destruction, prepares a draught of aconite, which she had formerly brought with her from the Scythian coasts. This they tell us sprung from the baneful teeth of the Echidnean monster. There is a gloomy cave with a dark entrance, where may be seen a descending path,

NOTES.

398. Titaniacis draconibus.] Either because sprung from the blood of the Titans, as Pindar has it; or because, according to the Greek tradition, the chariot and winged dragons had been sent down to her by Titan, i. e., the sun. The fables of Phineus, Periphas, and the grand-daughter of Polypemon are wholly unknown.

408. Echidneæ canis.] Cerberus, who was born of the monster Æchidna; one half of whose body was that of a lovely nymph, the other half a serpent, ugly and terrible.

409. Specus est.] There are many conjectures offered to explain this descent of Hercules into hell. The most probable is that which refers it to his slaving a famous serpent, that had its den in the cave of Tænarus, which was reckoned the mouth of hell.

vulgarunt mortalia corpora edita hic primo avo ex plu-vialibus fungis. XXI. Sed postguan

nova nupta arsit veue-nis Colchis, que utrum-que mare vidit domum regis flagrantis; impius ensis perfunditur sanguine natorum, materque ulta se male, effugit arma Jasonis. Ablata hinc Titaniacis draeonibus,intrat Palladias arces, qua vi-derete, justissime Phi-neu, teque senex Pe-ripha, volantes pariter; neptemque Polypemonis innixam novis

XXII. Ægeus excipit hanc, damnandus in uno facto, nec hospitium est satis, jungit eam sibi fædere quoque thalami. Janque Theseus aderat, proles ig-nara parenti; qui sua virtute pacaverat bi-marem Isthmon. Medea miscet in exitium hujus aconiton, quod olim attulerat secum

est in eo via declivis per quam Tirynthius heros abstraxit catenis nexis adamante Cerberon restantem, obtiquantemque oculos contra diem radiosque mivantes: qui concitus rubidà irà, implevit auras ternis latratibus pariter; et sparsit virides agros albenti-bus spumis. Putant has concrevisse; nac-tasque ulimenta fera-cis facundique soli, cepisse vires nocendi. Quæ, quia nascuntur vivacia, dura caute agrestes vocant aconita. Tose parens Ægeus astu conjugis porrexit ea nato ut hosti. The-seus sumpserat duta pocula ignarâ dextrâ, cum pater cognovit signa sui generis in casigna sui generis in ta pulo churno gladii; ex-cussitque facinus ab ore. Illa effugit necem, abdita nebulis motis per carmina. XXIII. At genitor quanquam latalur na-

to sospite, attamen at-tonitus tantum nefas potuisse committi parvo discrimine leti, fo-vet aras ignibus, im-pletque deos muneri-bus: securesque feriunt torosa collu boum, vinctorum quoad cor-nua vittis. Nullus dies

Est via declivis, per quam Tirynthius heros Restantem, contraque diem, radiosque micantes Obliquantem oculos, nexis adamante catenis, Cerberon abstraxit: rubidâ qui concitus irâ Implevit pariter ternis latratibus auras, Et sparsit virides spumis albentibus agros. Has concrèsse putant; nactasque alimenta feracis Fœcundique soli, vires cepisse nocendi. Quæ, quia nascuntur durâ, vivacia, caute, Agrestes aconita vocant. Ea conjugis astu Ipse parens Ægeus nato porrexit, ut hosti. Sumpserat ignarâ Theseus data pocula dextrâ; Cùm pater in capulo gladii cognovit eburno Signa sui generis; facinusque excussit ab ore. Effugit illa necem, nebulis per carmina motis.

nato; Attonitus tantum leti discrimine parvo Committi potuisse nefas, fovet ignibus aras, Muneribusque deos implet; feriuntque secures Colla torosa boum vinctorum cornua vittis. Nullus Erechthidis fertur celebratior illo 430 Illuxisse dies. Agitant convivia patres, Et medium vulgus: nec non et carmina, vino Ingenium faciente, canunt. Te, maxime Theseu,

XXIII. At genitor, quanquam lætatur sospite

425

fertur illuxisse Erechthidis celebratior illo. Patres, et medium vulgus agitant convivia, nec non ct canunt carmina, vino faciente ingenium. O maxime Thescu,

TRANSLATION.

along which the Tirynthian hero dragged in chains of adamant, Cerberus, restive, and turning his eyes aside from day, and the sun's dazzling rays, who now outrageous and compelled to yield, filled with triple yells the air, and sprinkled the verdant fields with whitening foam. This, congealed and nourished by a fruitful fattening soil, derived hence, they say, a noxious power; which because tenacious of its growth, it springs even from hard rocks, the swains call aconite. Ægeus himself, by the contrivance of his wife, presents this deadly potion to his son, as to an enemy. Theseus had taken in his right hand the given cup, ignorant of its baneful contents, when his father spied on the ivory hilt of his sword, the tokens of his race; and struck the guilty draught from his mouth. She escaped her fate snatched up in clouds raised by her enchantment.

XXIII. But the father though overjoyed that his son was safe, yet reflecting with amazement on his near approach to so great a crime, lights fires upon the altars, and accosts the gods with offerings. Axes strike the fat necks of bulls whose horns were bound with fillets. No day, it is said, ever shone more joyful upon the Athenians than this. and people celebrate the festival, and enlivened by the sprightly juice of the grape, join in songs of praise. "Thee, great Theseus, Marathon adMirata est Marathon Cretæi sanguine tauri: Quodque suis securus arat Cromyona colonus, 435 Munus, opusque tuum est. Tellus Epidauria per te Clavigeram vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem: Vidit immitem Cephesias ora Procrusten: Cercyonis letum vidit Cerealis Eleusis, Occidit ille Sinis, magnis male viribus usus; Qui poterat curvare trabes; et agebat ab alto Ad terram latè sparsurus corpora pinus. Tutus ad Alcathoën Lelegeïa mœnia limes Composito Scirone patet; sparsique latronis Terra negat sedem, sedem negat ossibus unda: 445 Quæ jactata diu fertur durâsse vetustas Scopulis nomen Scironis inhæret. In scopulos. Si titulos, annosque tuos numerare velimus, Facta premant annos. Pro te, fortissime, vota 449 Publica suscipimus: Bacchi tibi sumimus haustus. Consonat assensu populi, precibusque faventûm Regia; nec totà tristis locus ullus in urbe est.

XXIV. Nec tamen (usque aded nulli sincera premant annos pre, facta voluptas;

Sollicitique aliquid lætis intervenit) Ægeus Gaudia percepit nato secura recepto.

Marathon est mirata autration est mirata te respersium sanguine Cretat tauri: tuumque est munus opusque quod colonus securus suis arat Cromyona. Tellus Epidauria vidit clavigeram prolem Vulcani occumbere per te, et oru Cephesias vidit immitem Procrusten occumbere per te: Cerealis Eleusis vidit letum Cercyonis. Ille Sinis male usus magnis viribus occidit, qui po-terat curvare trabes; et agebat ab alto ad terram pinus late sparsurus corpora. Limes ad Alcathocn, et Lelegeia mania patet tutus, Scirone composito: terraque negat sedem ossibus sparsi lutronis, quæ din juctata, vetustas fertur durasse in scopulos. Nomen Scironis inharet scopulis. Si velimus numerare tuos timimus haustus Bacchi. Regia consonat adsen-455 su populi, precibusque faventûm; nee ullus

tristis locus est in totû urbe. XXIV. Nec tamen (usque adeo voluptas est sincera nulli ; aliquidque solliciti intervenit lætis rebus)Ægeus percepit secura gaudia nato recepto.

TRANSLATION.

" mired, what time thou stain'dst its plains with the blood of the Cretan "bull; and that now the swain tills Cromyon secure, nor dreads the "bristly monster, is a happiness wholly derived from thee. Epidaurus " saw the club-bearing son of Vulcan fall by thy hands. The banks of "Cephisus beheld the death of merciless Procrustes; and Eleusis, sacred " to Ceres, witnessed Cercyon subdued. Sinis too fell, that monster who " so barbarously used his mighty strength; who could bend huge beams, " and strain the topmost boughs of pines to the earth, to strew all around "with mangled human limbs. The road to Alcathoë, the city of Lelez " is now open, and secure by the death of Scyron. Neither earth nor sea "afford a reception to the scattered bones of the robber, which long "tossed, are said to have been at length by time hardened into rocks, Were we to re-"and the name of Scyron still adheres to the rocks. "count thy years and glorious acts, thy acts would exceed thy years. " For thee, great hero, we offer public vows; in honour of thee the flow-"ing bowls go round." With the assenting shouts of the people, and acclamations of the favouring multitude, the palace rings; nor is any place, in the whole city, sad.

XXIV. And yet (so true it is that pleasure always has an alloy, and

439. Cercyonis letum, &c.] In passing a w through Eleusis, he met with Cercyon, a famous Arcadian robber; who provoked all the travellers that came in his way to

a wrestling match, and when he had overcome them, put them to death. Theseus arcepted his challenge, vanquished and slew him. Minos parat bella; qui quamquam valet mite, quamquam classe; tamen est firmissimus patria ară valcisciturque necem Androgei justis armis. Tamen ante bellum adquirit amicas vires, percratque freta volucticasse, qua habitus erat potens. Hine jungit Anaphen sibi, ct regna Astypateia, hnaphen promissis, regna Astypateia bello. Hine jungit humilem Muconum, ruraque cretosa Cimoti, fiorentemque Cythnan, Scyron, planamque Seripon, marmoreamque Paron; quaque impia Sithonis prodidit arcem, accepto auvo, quad avara poposcerat, mutata est in avem, qua nunc quoque diligit aurum monedula, nigra quoad pedem, velata nigris pennis.

pennis.

XXV. At Oliaros,
Didymæque, et Tenos,
et Andros, et Gyaros,
Peparethosque ferax
nitidæ olivæ, non juvere Gnossiacas rates:
inde sinistro latere,
Minos petit Enopium
Æacideia regna. Veteres appellarere Enopiam, sed ipse Æacus dixit Æginam nomine genitricis. Turbæ

Bella parat Minos; qui quanquam milite, quanquam Classe valet, patrià tamen est firmissimus irà: Androgeïque necem justis ulciscitur armis.
Ante tamen bellum vires acquirit amicas: 459 Quâq; potens habitus, volucri freta classe pererrat. Hinc Anaphen sibi jungit, et Astypaleïa regna: Promissis Anaphen, regna Astypaleïa bello: Hinc humilem Myconon, cretosaque rura Cimoli, Florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Seriphon, 464 Marmoreamq; Paron, quaq; impia prodidit arcem Sithonis accepto, quod avara poposcerat, auro.

rum;
Nigra pedem, nigris velata monedula pennis.
XXV. At non Oliaros, Didymæque, et Tenos,

Mutata est in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit au-

et Andros,

Et Gyaros, nitidæque ferax Peparethos olivæ, 470 Gnossiacas juvêre rates; latere inde sinistro Enopiam Minos petit Æacideïa regna. Enopiam veteres appellavere; sed ipse Æacus Æginam genitricis nomine dixit. Turba ruit, tantæque virum cognoscere famæ 475 Expetit. Occurrunt illi Telamonque, minorque Quam Telamon, Peleus, et proles tertia Phocus.

ruit, expetitque cognoscere virum tanta fama. Telamonque, Peleusque minor quam Telamon, et Phocus, tertia proles, occurrunt illi.

TRANSLATION.

some solicitude is ever interrupting our joy) Ægeus enjoys not long, undisturbed, the happiness of having found his son Minos prepared for war; who, though powerful in troops and a numerous fleet, is still more formidable for a fatherly resentment, and revenges the death of Androgeos with just arms. But before entering upon war, he secures auxiliary forces, and with a swift fleet, in which he was accounted strong, scours the seas. And first he brings over to him Anaphe, and the realms of Astypale; Anaphe by treaty, the Astypalean realms by conquest; then low Mycone, and the chalky plains of Cimolus, and fertile Cythnos and Scyros, and level Seriphos, and Paros rich in marble, and where the treacherous Sithonian betrayed the citadel, upon receiving the gold she had covetously demanded. She was changed into a bird which still retains a passion for gold; the daw, black-footed, and covered with black feathers.

XXV. But neither Oliaros, Didyme, Tenos, Andros, Gyaros, nor Peparethos abounding in olives, joined the Gnossian fleet. Minos therefore tacking to the left, makes for Enopia, the kingdom of Æacus. Enopia was its ancient name, but Æacus himself called it Ægina after his mother. The people rush out, impatient to behold a hero of such re-

NOTES.

456. Bella parat Minos.] Minos was the son of Lycastus, king of Crete, and very powerful by sea.

Ipse quoque egreditur tardus gravitate senili Æacus; et, quæ sit veniendi causa, requirit. Admonitus patrii luctûs suspirat, et illi Dicta refert rector populorum talia centum: Arma juves oro pro gnato sumpta; piæque Pars sis militiæ. Tumulo solatia posco. Huic Asopiades, Petis irrita, dixit, et urbi Haud facienda meæ: neque enim conjunctior ulla Cecropidis hæc est tellus: Ea fædera nobis. Tristis abit: Stabuntque tibi tua fædera magno, Dixit; et utiliùs bellum putat esse minari, Quàm gerere, atque suas ibi præconsumere vires. Classis ab Œnopiis etiamnum Lyctia muris Spectari poterat; cùm pleno concita velo Attica puppis adest, in portusque intrat amicos: Quæ Cephalum, patriæque simul mandata ferebat. Æacidæ longo juvenes post tempore visum Agnovêre tamen Cephalum, dextrasque dedêre, Inque patris duxere domum. Spectabilis heros 496 Et veteris retinens etiamnum pignora formæ, Ingreditur: ramumque tenens popularis olivæ A dextrâ, levâque duos ætate minores Major habet, Clyton et Buten, Pallante creatos. 500 Postquam congressus primi sua verba tulerunt, Cecropidum Cephalus peragit mandata, rogatque

Ipse quoque Aacus, tardus senili gruvitate egreditur; et requirit 480 quæ sit causa venien-di. Rector centum po-pulorum admonitus patrii luetus suspirat, et refert illi talia dieta: oro ut juves arma sumpta prognatoutque sumpta progratouque sis pars pie militie: poseo sotata pro tumulo. Asopiades dirit huic, petis irrito, et non faciendu meæ vrbi: neque cuim ullu telus est conjunctior Cecropidis hae, sunt nobis fædera ea. Ille abit tristis, diritque, tua fædera stabunt tibimaens: et mutat esse bimaens: et mutat esse bimaens: et mutat esse bimaens: et mutat esse bimagno: et putat esse utiliùs minari bellum quam gerere, atque præeonsumere ibi suas vires. Classis Lyetia ctiamnum poterat spec-tari ab Œnopiis muris; cum Attica puppis mares, cuta pieno velo adest, intratque in portus amicos, qua ferebat Cephalum, simulaque mandata patrie. Æacida juvenes agnovere tamen Cephatum, vi-sum longo tempore post; dedereque dez-tras, duxereque in do-mum patris. Heros spectabilis, etiamnum retinens pignora rete-ris formæ ingreditur, tenensque ramum po-

pularis oliva, ipse major ætate habet à dextrû lævûque duos minores atate, Clyton, et Buten creatos Pallante. Postquam primi congressus tulerunt sua verba, Cephalus peragit mundata Cecropidum, rogatque

TRANSLATION.

nown. Telamon, and Peleus younger than Telamon, and Phocus the king's third son, go to meet him. Æacus himself, too, though bending under the weight of years, goes out, and inquires the cause of his coming. The ruler of hundred cities, reminded of his fatherly sorrow, sighs, and thus replies: "Assist my arms taken up for a murdered son, nor refuse to bear "a share in a pious war. I ask satisfaction to the manes of injured "Androgeos." To him the grandson of Asopus replied: "Your request "is vain, nor can the city in which I reign comply, for no land is more " strictly allied to Athens than this, and mutual leagues subsist between "us." Minos departs sorrowful, and told him, as he withdrew, that his confederacy should cost him dear; yet thinks it better rather to threaten war, than actually engage in it, and waste his strength there, in previous trials. The Cretan fleet might yet be beheld from the Enopian walls, when an Athenian ship driving with full sails appears, and enters the hospitable port. In it came Cephalus, charged with the commands of his country. The young sons of Æacus, though it was now long since they had seen him, yet knew Cephalus again and gave him their right hands, and conducted him into their father's house. The graceful hero who still retained the traces of his former beauty, enters, bearing in his hand a branch of his country's olive. Himself the eldest, is attended on each side by two of inferior age, Clytos and Butes the son of Pallas. After the usual compliments on the first meeting were over, Cephalus lays before

auxilium: refert fæduset jura parentum, additque imperium totius Achaidos peti. Sie ubi facundia juvit causam mandatum, Æacus sinistrā mitente in capulo sceptri, dixit: Athema, ne petite, sed sumite auxilium: nec ducite dubit, vires, quas hæc nisula habet esse vestras, et omnis iste status rerum mearum eat. Robora non desunt, miles superest mihi et hosti. Gratia ut dis, tempus est feitive et inecusabile. Immo ait Cephalus ita itopto ut res tua crestat civibus: equiden modo adveniens cepi faudia, cum juventus tam pulchra tam paratue processit obvia militos inde quos quondam vidi, prius receptus in vestra urbe. Æacus ingemult, itaque est locutus tristi voce: melior fortuna sequetur flebile principium. Utinam possem memorare hancobis! repetam nure sine vallo ordine, neu mora

Auxilium; fædusque refert, et jura parentum:
Imperiumque peti totitus Achaïdos addit.
Sic ubi mandatam juvit facundia causam; 505
Æacus in capulo sceptri nitente sinistrâ,
Ne petite auxilium, sed sumite, dixit, Athenæ.
Nec dubiè vires, quas hæc habet insula, vestras
Ducite, et omnis eat rerum status iste mearum.
Robora non desunt: Superest mihi miles, et
hosti. 510

Gratia Dîs; felix et inexcusabile tempus.
Immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto
Res, ait. Adveniens equidem modò gaudia cepi;
Cùm tam pulchra mihi, tam per ætate juventus
Obvia processit. Multos tamen inde requiro, 515
Quos quondam vidi vestrâ priùs urbe receptus.
Æacus ingemuit; tristique ita voce locutus:
Flebile principium melior fortuna sequetur.
Hanc utinam possem vobis memorare! sine ullo
Ordine nunc repetam. Neu longâ ambage morer

sequetur stebile principium. Utinam possessem memorare hanco. Et, quota pars illi rerum periêre mearum! Et, quota pars illi rerum periêre mearum! ulto ordine, neu mora vos longà ambage. Illi, quota requiris memori mente, jacent ossa, cinisque, et illi, quota pars rerum mearum, perière.

TRANSLATION.

them the particulars of the Athenian embassy, begs succours, recounts the mutual treaties and alliances of their ancestors, and adds, that Minos aspired after the dominion of all Greece. When he had thus delivered the charge of his fellow-citizens, strengthened with all the force of eloquence, Æacus, leaning with his left hand upon his sceptre, thus replied: "Ask not, O Athenians, but take the assistance you want, nor doubt that " all the strength of this island is at your command; I offer the whole, "the whole forces of my kingdom to accompany you. Troops are not "wanting: I have soldiers enough for my own defence, and to oppose " the enemy. Thank heaven it is a favourable season, and admits of no " colour for a refusal." " Nay, may it always be so, returns Cephalus, " may you ever increase in power and in number of citizens. Indeed as "I came along, it gave me mighty joy to meet so comely a troop of " youths, and all too of the same age, yet I miss many from among them, "whom I remember to have seen, when formerly I was entertained at "your court." Æacus fetched a groan, and thus spoke with a mournful voice. "Attend to a history deplorable in its beginning, but joyful in the "end. I wish I could repeat it to you with all its circumstances. " present I shall give you only a summary account, without order, or de-"taining you with a long preamble. They are now bones and ashes " after whom you so mindfully inquire, and in their fall how much was my

518. Flebile principium.] This fable of ants transformed into men is generally supposed to arise from the retreat of Ægens' subjects into woods and caverns, suring a severe pestilence that ravaged

his kingdom; whence they suddenly appeared again, after the contagion was over; and, at a time too, when Ægeus had despaired of ever seeing them again. Dira lues irâ populis Junonis iniquæ
Incidit exosæ dictas à pellice terras.
Dum visum mortale malum, tantæque latebat 525
Causa nocens cladis; pugnatum est arte medendi.
Exitium superabat opem: quæ victa jacebat.
Principio cœlum spissâ caligine terras
Pressit; et ignavos inclusit nubibus æstus:
Dumque quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem 530
Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem,
Letiferis calidi spirârunt flatibus Austri.
Constat et in fontes vitium venisse, lacusque;
Milliaque incultos serpentum multa per agros
Errâsse; atque suis fluvios temerâsse venenis. 535
Strage canum primâ volucrumque, oviumque,
boûmque,

Inque feris subiti deprênsa potentia morbi.
Concidere infelix validos miratur arator
Inter opus tauros; medioque recumbere sulco.
Lanigeris gregibus balatus dantibus ægros 540
Sponte suâ lanæque cadunt, et corpora tabent.
Acer equus quondam, magnæque in pulvere famæ,
Degenerat palmas: veterumque oblitus honorum,
Ad præsepe gemit, morbo moriturus inerti.
Non aper irasci meminit; non fidere cursu 545
Cerva; nec armentis incurrere fortibus ursi.

Dira lues incidit populis irà iniqua Junonis exosa terras dictas à pellice. Dum malum est visum inortale, cousaque nocens tanta cladis tatebat, est pugnatum arte medendi. Exitium superabot open; qua jacabot ignavos astus spissà caligine; ct inclusit ignavos astus mubibus. Dumque cun incitis consibus, et quater tenualu rexit plenum orbem junctis connibus, et quater tenualu rexit prinum error prinunt letiferis flatibus. Constat vitium et vinisse in fontes lacusque, multaque milliu scrpentum errasse pri rucultos agros, aqua temerusse fluvios suis venenis. Potentia sucunium strage cunum, volucrumque, oriumque, boümque inque feris. Infelix arator martur validos tauros concidere inter opus, recumberque medio sulco. Lalane sud sponte cadant tanguis que fuma dunta in pulvere, degenerat ad palmas; obitiusque mint trassel, nec cerva

Verva; nec armentis incurrere fortibus ursi.

in pulvere, degenerate ad palmas; oblitusque veterum honorum, gemit ad præsepe, moriturus inerti leto. Non aper meminit irasci, nec cerva fidere cursu; nec ursi incurrere fortibus armentis:

TRANSLATION.

"kingdom impaired! a cruel plague raged among my subjects, occasioned "by the unjust resentment of Juno, who hated a land called by her ri-"val's name. While the calamity seemed natural, and the baneful "cause of a destruction so extensive lay concealed, we had recourse to "the medicinal arts; but the spreading malady prevailed against all re-"medies, and our attempts were baffled. At first heaven encompassed "the earth with thick oppressive darkness, and enclosed within its clouds "an unactive suffocating heat. And while the moon four times uniting "her horns completed, and four times decreasing unravelled her full orb, "the hot south winds breathed their deadly blasts. It is known that "even the lakes and fountains were poisoned by the infection, and that "many thousands of serpents wandered over the neglected fields, and "tainted the rivers with their poison. The violence of this sudden dis-"temper was first discovered by the havoc it made of dogs, birds, sheep, "oxen, and wild beasts. The unhappy ploughman wonders to see his "sturdy steers sink under the yoke, and drop down in the middle of the "furrow. The wool-bearing flocks complain in sickly bleatings; their "fleeces spontaneously fall off, and their bodies pine away. The once "sprightly steed, and of great renown in the race, degenerates, and re-" gardless of the prize and his wonted honours, groans at the crib, doomed "to perish by an inglorious fate. The boar forgets his rage, the stag " his fleetness, and the bears to rush among the stronger herds. A ge-

languor habet omnia. Corpora fada jucent, silvisque, viisque, a-grisque. Aura vitian-tur odoribus. Loquor mira, non canes, avi-daque volueres, non cani lupitetigere illa: dilapsa liquescunt, nocentque udflatu, et agunt contagia latè. Pestis pervenit ad mi-seros colonos graviore damno, et dominatur in manibus magua urbis. Primo viscera torrentur, et rubor, et anhelitus ductus agrè est indicium latentis flammæ: linguu aspe-ratumet; oraque arentia venis trepidis pu-tent, gravesque auræ captantur hiutu. Non possunt pati stratum, non ulla velamina, sed ponunt præcordia in durat errà, nec corpus auraterra, nec corpus, fit gelidum homo, sed humus fervet de corpore. Nec moderator adest: savaque clades erumpit in ipsos medentes; artesque obsunt actoribus. Quo avisone est propior. sunt actoribus. Quo quisque est propior, scrvitque agro fidelius, citiús venit in purtem leti. Utque spes sa-tutis abiit, videntque finem morbi in funere; indulgens animis; et est mulla cura anid sit

Omnia languor habet; silvisque, agrisque viisque Vitiantur odoribus auræ. Corpora fæda jacent. Non illa canes, avidæque volucres, Mira loquor. Non cani tetigêre lupi : dilapsa liquescunt, Afflatuque nocent; et agunt contagia latè, Pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos Pestis, et in magnæ dominatur mænibus urbis. Viscera torrentur primò; flammæque latentis Indicium rubor est, et ductus anhelitus ægrè: 555 Aspera lingua tumet; trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent; auræque graves captantur hiatu. Non stratum, non ulla pati velamina possunt; Dura sed in terrà ponunt præcordia: nec fit Corpus humo gelidum, sed humus de corpore fervet.

Nec moderator adest: inque ipsos sæva medentes Erumpit clades; obsuntque auctoribus artes. Quò propior quisque est, servitque fideliùs ægro, Utque salutis In partem leti citiùs venit. Spes abiit, finemque vident in funere morbi; 565 Indulgent animis: et nulla, quid utile, cura est: Passim positoque pudore, Utile enim nihil est. Fontibus, et fluviis, puteisque capacibus hærent: Nec priùs est extincta sitis, quàm vita, bibendo,

est nulla cura quid sit utile, enim nihil est utile: pudoreque posito, hærent passim fontibus es fluviis putcisque capacibus: nec sitis est extinctæ bibendo priusquam vita est extincta.

TRANSLATION.

" neral faintness seizes all: the woods, fields and highways are strewed " with loathsome carcases; the air is infected with the smell, and, strange "to relate, neither dogs nor ravenous birds, nor hoary wolves, would "touch the dead bodies, they rot and fall away, and emitting noxious "exhalations, spread the contagion far and wide. The infection now " falls with collected rage on the wretched swains, and riots within the " walls of our great cities. It begins with scorching the bowels; flush-"ings and a difficulty of breathing are the first indications of the latent Their mouths inflamed "flame. The tongue grows rough and swells. " by the strong beating of the veins, open wide and greedily receive the " large indraughts of tainted air. Beds and coverings are loathed; they " rest their breasts upon the hard ground, nor can they thence derive any " coolness, but the heat is communicated to the ground from their bodies. "Nor is there any physician to attend them: the cruel calamity breaks " out even upon them who administer remedies, and the authors suffer " by exercising their own arts. The more nearly and faithfully any one " attends, the sooner he falls a victim to his cares. And when now all hope " of recovery is gone, and they see that the disease must end in death, they " indulge themselves in all their desires, nor regard the means of relief; " for indeed nothing brings relief. And banishing all sense of shame "they lie promiscuously about the fountains, rivers, and capacious wells, " nor is their thirst extinguished but with life itself. Here numbers

Inde graves multi nequeunt consurgere, et ipsis 570 Immoriuntur aquis; aliquis tamen haurit et illas. Tantaque sunt miseris invisi tædia lecti; Prosiliunt: aut, si prohibent consistere vires, Corpora devolvunt in humum; fugiuntque penates Quisque suos: sua cuique domus funesta videtur. Et quia causa latet, locus est in crimine notus. 576 Semianimes errare viis, dum stare valebant, Aspiceres; flentes alios, terræque jacentes; Lassaque versantes supremo lumina motu. [Membraq; pendêntis tendunt ad sidera cœli, Hic, illic ubi mors deprênderat exhalantes.] Quid mihi tunc animi fuit? an, quod debuit esse, Ut vitam odissem, et cuperem pars esse morum? Quo se cunque acies oculorum flexerat, illic Vulgus erat stratum. Veluti cum putria motis 585 Poma cadunt ramis, agitataque ilice glandes. Templa vides contrà gradibus sublimia longis: Jupiter illa tenet. Quis non altaribus illis Irrita thura tulit: quoties pro conjuge conjux, Pro gnato genitor, dum verba precantia dicit, 590 Non exoratis animam finivit in aris? Inque manu thuris pars inconsumpta reperta est! Admoti quoties templis, dum vota sacerdos

Multi graves, nequeunt consurgere inde, et immoriuntur ipsis et immoranteur ipsis aquis: tamen altus haurit et illas. Tædia-que invist lecti sunt tanta miseris, pross-tiunt; aut si vires pro-hibent consistere dehibent consistere. volvunt corpora in hu mum, que quisque fu-giunt suos penates : sua domus videtur cuique funesta. Et quia causa latet, lo-cus est in crimine. Adspiceres semianimes 580 dum valebant stare, errare viis notis; alios flentes, jacentesque terræ; versantesque terræ; versantesqua-tessa lumina supremo lassa lumina supremo motu. Tenduntque membra ad sidera pendentis cali, exhalantes animam hic, illic, ubi mors deprenderat eos. Quid animi tunc fuit mihi. An quod debuit esse, ut odissem vitam, et cuperem esse pars meorum? quocunque acies oculorum flexe-rat se, illic vutgus erat stratum veluti cum putria poma cadunt motis ramis, glandes-que agitatà ilice. Vi-des è contra templa, sublimia longis gradibus; Jupiter tenet illa. Quis non tulit irrita

thura illis altaribus? quoties conjux dum dicit verba precantia pro conjuge, genitor pro gnato, finivit animam in aris non exorutis, parsque thuris est reperta inconsumpta in manu? quoties tauri admoti templis dum sacerdos concipit vota,

TRANSLATION.

"oppressed with the disease, and unable to rise, die amid the waters, "which are yet still greedily drunk up. And so impatient the hapless "wretches grow of their hated beds, that they leap from them, and if "they want strength to stand, roll their bodies on the ground. All fly "their dwellings, all regard their houses as fatal; and because the source " of the disaster is unknown, the crime is charged upon the place. "You might have seen them while yet they were able to stand, stalking " pale and almost lifeless along the streets, others lying weeping upon the "ground, and rolling with languid motion their expiring eyes; (and " stretch their feeble limbs to the pendant stars of heaven, breathing their "last promiscuously, as death chances to overtake them.) How melan-"choly was then the situation of my mind? Could I do other than hate "life, and wish to share the fate of my people? Wherever I turn my "eyes, there I see my people lying in heaps, like mellow apples falling " from the boughs, or acorns from the shaken oak. You see over-against "you a temple raised high on lofty steps. It is sacred to Jupiter. How "many offered up incense in vain at these altars? How often did the "husband while offering up vows for his wife, and the father for the son, "finish their lives at the inexorable shrine; while part of the incense "was yet unconsumed in their hands? How often did the bulls when " brought to the temples, while yet the priest was pronouncing the vows,

et fundit purum vinum inter cornua, cecide-runt vulnere haud exrunt vuluere hand ex-pectato. Ego ipse, cum facerem sacra Jori pro me, patridque, tribus-que natis, victima edi-dit diros mugitus, su-bitoque collapsa sine ullis ictibus, tinxit subjectos cuttros exi-suo sauvuine. Fibra guo sanguine. Fibra quoque ægra perdide-rat notas veri, moni-tusque deorum: tristes morbi penetrant ad viscera. Vidi cadavera projecta ante sa-cros postes: ante ip-sas aras, quo mors fo-ret invidiosior. Pars claudunt animam laqueo, fugantq; timorem mortis morte, vo. cantque ultro venien-tia fata. Corpora missaneci feruntur nullis funcribus de more, neque enim portæ capie-bant funcra. Aut inhumata premunt ter-ras, aut dantur indotata in altos rogos; et jam est nulla revejam est natia reve-rentia, pugnantque de rogis, ardentque atie-nis ignibus. Desunt qui lacryment: ani-mæque natarum matrumque, juvenumque

Concipit, et fundit purum inter cornua vinum, Haud expectato ceciderunt vulnere tauri! Ipse ego sacra Jovi pro me, patriâque, tribusque Cum facerem natis, mugitus victima diros Edidit: et subitò collapsa sine ictibus ullis Exiguo tinxit subjectos sanguine cultros. 59**9** Fibra quoque ægra notas veri, monitusque Deorum Perdiderat. Tristes penetrant ad viscera morbi. Ante sacros vidi projecta cadavera postes: Ante ipsas, quô mors foret invidiosior, aras, Pars animam laqueo claudunt; mortisque timorem Morte fugant: ultroque vocant venientia fata. 605 Corpora missa neci nullis de more feruntur Funeribus: neque enim capiebant funera portæ. Aut inhumata premunt terras: aut dantur in altos Indotata rogos. Et jam reverentia nulla est: Deque rogis pugnant; alienisque ignibus ardent. Qui lacryment, desunt: indefletæque vagantur Natorumque virûmque animæ, juvenumque senumque.

Nec locus in tumulos, nec sufficit arbor in ignes.
Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum,
Jupiter ô, dixi, si te non falsa loquuntur
Dicta sub amplexus Æginæ Asopidos îsse:

srumque, vagantur Dicta sub amplexus Æginæ Asopidos îsse: indefletæ. Nec locus sufficie in tumulos, nec arbor in ignes. Ego attonitus tanto turbine miserarum rerum, dixi, O Jupiter, si falsa dicta non loquuntur te îsse sub amplexus Æginæ Asopidos,

TRANSLATION.

" and pouring the sacred wine between the horns, fall without waiting "for the wound? While even I was offering sacrifice to Jupiter for my-" self, for my country, and my three sons, the victim uttered dismal low-"ings, and falling suddenly down, before it received any strokes, tinged " the knives applied to it with scanty gore. The diseased entrails too " had lost all marks of truth, and presages of the will of the gods: the " baneful distemper penetrates to the inmost bowels. These eyes have " seen the carcases lying in heaps before the gates of the temples; nay, "to throw a greater odium on the gods, before the very altars. "strangle themselves, and banish by an immediate death the continual "apprehension of it, and voluntarily invite approaching fate. " bodies are not, according to custom, accompanied with funeral rites, " for the city gates cannot receive the multitude; but they either lie un-"buried on the ground, or are thrown upon piles without the customary "honours. And now all reverence and distinction ceases; they fight for "the funeral piles, and burn the bodies in funeral fires not their own. " Friends are wanting to mourn, and the souls of virgins and matrons, "young and old, stroll about unlamented. Space sufficient cannot be found for graves, nor trees to feed the fires.

"Astonished at such a tempestuous flood of miseries; O Jupiter, said "I, if fame does not falsely report, that you went into the embraces of Egina, the daughter of Asopus; if you are not ashamed to own your-

Nec te, magne pater, nostri pudet esse parentem; Aut mihi redde meos: aut me quoque conde sepulchro.

pulchro. Ille notam fulgore dedit, tonitruque secundo. Accipio, sintque ista precor felicia mentis 620 Signa tuæ, dixi: quod das mihi, pigneror, omen. Forté fuit juxta patulis rarissima ramis Sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonæo. Hic nos frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo Grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, 625Rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem. Dum numerum miror, Totidem, pater optime, dixi, Tu mihi da cives: et inania mœnia reple. Intremuit, ramisque sonum sine flamine motis Alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore Horruerant, stabantque comæ. Tamen oscula

Roboribusque dedi: nec me sperare fatebar;
Sperabam tamen; atque animo mea vota fovebam.
Nox subît: et curis exercita corpora somnus
Occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse,
Et ramos totidem, totidemque animalia ramis
Ferre suis visa est; parilique tremiscere motu:
Graniferumque agmen subjectis spargere in arvis.
Crescere quod subitò, et majus majusque videri,
Ac se tollere humo; rectoque adsistere trunco: 640

motis sine famina.

Membra horruerant
Membra descula terar roboribusque nec jate
Sar me sperare tamen
Nox subit, et sonnus
occupat corpora exerser un exercita corpora somnus
occupat corpora exerser un exercita corp

nec magne pater pudet te esse parentem nostri; aut redde meos mihi, aut conde me quoque sepulchro. Ille dedit notam fulgore, tonitruque secundo. Dixi, accipio, precorque ut ista sint felicia signa tuæ mentis: pigneror omen quod das mihi. Forte fuit juxta quercus de semino Dodonæo rarissima patulis foliis, et sacra Jovi. Hic nos aspeximus formicas frugile-gas longo agmine, gcrentes grande onus exiguo ore, servantes-que suum callem rugoso cortice. miror numerum, dixi, optime pater da tu mi-hi totidem cives, et reple inania mania. Alta quercus intremuit, deditque sonum ramis motis sine flamine. Membra horruerant mihi pavido timore, comæque stabant: tamen dedi oscula terræ ro-boribusque nec fate-bar me sperare, tumen sperabam: atque fovebam mea vota animo. Nox subît, et somnus occupat corpora exer-Eadem cita curis. quereus visa est mihi adesse ante oculos, et

que parili'motu: spargereque agmen graniferum in subjectis arvis: quod visum est subito crescere, et videri majus majusque, ac tollere se humo, adsistereque recto trunco;

TRANSLATION. " self my father, either restore my lost subjects, or bury me too in the same " grave. He gave a signal by lightning and auspicious thunder. I expected " the omen, and said; May this be a happy presage of your returning fa-" vour; I take the signal you now give as a propitious pledge. "there chanced to be an oak sacred to Jove, of the race of Dodona, whose "boughs spread but thinly from the trunk. Here we beheld the frugal "ants in a long train, hearing mighty loads in their little mouths, and " pursuing their track in the wrinkled bark. While I stand wondering "at their number, Almighty and kindest father, said I, give me subjects "numerous as these, and new furnish with citizens my desolate walls. "The towering oak trembled, and its tops, though shook by no winds, "rustled. Shivering horror shook my limbs; my hair stood an end; "I yet gave kisses to the earth and the oak, and though I avowed not "openly my hope, still I did hope, and cherished aspiring wishes in my "mind. Mean time night comes on, and sleep creeps upon my limbs "weighed down with anxiety. The same oak seemed present before my "eyes, and to spread out its boughs covered with the same numerous " swarms of animals; to tremble with a like motion, and scatter on the " fields underneath, the grain-gathering troop; which suddenly were " seen to grow, and increase more and more in bulk; and raise them-" selves from the ground, and stand with trunk erect; and throw off their

et ponere maciem numerumque pedum, ni-grumque colorem; et inducere humanam formammembris. Somnus abit; vigilans damno mea visa; que-rorque esse nihil opis in Superis, at erat ingens murmur in adi-bus, videbarque exau-dire voces hominum jum desuetas mihi. Jum aesuetas mini.
Dum suspieor has quoque somni, ecce Telamon venit properus
foribusque reclusis,
dixit, pater egredere,
videbis majora speque fideque. Egredior, qualesque viros eram visus vidisse in imagine somni, uspicio, ugnos-coque tales ex ordine : adeunt salutantque me regem. Solvo vota Joii, partiorque urbem recentibus populis, et agros vacuos priseis cultoribus; vocoque Myrmidonas, nec fraudo nomina origine. Vido nomna origine. ridisti corpora, habent
nunc quoque mores
quos gerebant ante:
sunt enim genus parcumque patiensque laborum, tenaxque quasiti, et qui reservent
quasita. Hi pares annis animisoue sconennis animisque sequen-tur te ad bella, cum primum Eurus qui feliEt maciem numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem

Ponere; et humanam membris in ducere formam. Somnus abît. Damno vigilans mea visa; querorq; In Superis opis esse nihil. At in ædibus ingens 644 Murmur erat: vocesq; hominum exaudire videbar, Jam mihi desuetas. Dum suspicor has quoq; somni, Ecce venit Telamon properus: foribusq; reclusis, Speque, fideque pater, dixit, majora videbis. Egredere. Egredior: qualesque in imagine somni Visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales Aspico, agnoscoque. Adeunt; regemq; salutant. Vota Jovi solvo, populisque recentibus urbem Partior, et vacuos priscis cultoribus agros, Myrmidonasque voco; nec origine nomina fraudo. Corpora vidisti. Mores, quos ante gerebant, Nunc quoque habent, parcumque genus, patiensque laborum,

Quæsitique tenax, et qui quæsita reservent. Hi te ad bella pares annis, animisque sequentur, Cùm primùm, qui te feliciter attulit, Eurus, (Eurus enim attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Austros.

XXVI. Talibus atque aliis longum sermonibus illi Implevêre diem. Lucis pars ultima mensæ Est data, nox somnis. Jubar aureus extulerat Sol: Flabat adhuc Eurus; redituraque vela tenebat.

citer attulite(enimEuciter attulite(enimEurus attulerut) fuerit mutatus in Austros. XXVI. Illi implevere longum diem talibus atque aliis sermonibus. Pars ultimalueis est data mensa, nox somnis. Aureus Sol extulerat jubar: Eurus adhuc flabat, tenebatque vela reditura.

TRANSLATION. "leanness, number of feet, and sable hue, and clothe their limbs in "human form. Sleep withdraws; waking, I condemn the vain vision, " and complain that there is no relief in the gods. Still I heard an in " creasing murmur in the palace, and human voices, to which I was now " in a manner become a stranger, assail my ears. While I suspect these "too, an impression left by my dream, lo, Telamon enters in haste; and "throwing open the doors, Father, (says he), come forward; you will " see a wonder beyond hope or belief. I follow and see and know those "very men, whom I had beheld in the vision of my sleep. "vance, and salute me king. I offer up vows to Jove, and divide the "city, and depopulated lands among my new subjects, and call them "myrmidons, a name that preserves the memory of their original. You " saw their persons, and they still retain the manners of their ancient "race; a frugal generation, and patient of toil, eager to increase their " store, and who husband their acquisitions with care. These, alike in " years and courage, will follow you to the war, soon as the east wind, "which happily brought you hither, (for an east wind had brought them), " shall change to the south."

XXVI. In discourses, such as these they passed the day; the evening was allotted to feasting, and night to sleep. The golden sun had now shed his beams; but still the east wind blew, nor would permit the sails to return. The

Ad Cephalum Pallante sati, cui grandior ætas: 665 Ad regem Cephalus, simul et Pallante creati Conveniunt. Sed adhuc regem sopor altus habebat. Excipit Æacides illos in limine Phocus: Nam Telamon fraterque viros ad bella legebant. Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosq; recessus 670 Cecropidas ducit. Cum queis simul ipse resedit, Aspicit Æoliden ignotâ ex arbore factum Ferre manu jaculum, cujus fuit aurea cuspis. Pauca priùs mediis sermonibus ille locutus, Sum nemorum studiosus, ait, cædisque ferinæ: 675 Quâ tamen è silvâ teneas hastile recisum, Jamdudum dubito: certè, si fraxinus esset, Fulva colore foret: si cornus, nodus inesset. Unde sit ignoro: sed non formosius isto Viderunt oculi telum jaculabile nostri. Excipit Actæis è fratribus alter: et usum Majorem specie mirabere, dixit, in isto. Consequitur quodcunq; petit: fortunaque missum Non regit; et revolat nullo referente cruentum. Tum verò juvenis Nereïus omnia quærit 685 Cur sit, et unde datum; quis tanti muneris auctor. Quæ petit, ille refert; sed, quæ narrare pudori est, cunque petit, fortuna-et revolat cruentum nullo referente. Tum verò juvenis Nereïus quærit omnia; cur sti datum, et unde, quis aucti tanti muneris. Ille refert quæ petit, sed silet quæ est pudori referre,

Sati Pallante conveniunt ad Cephalum, cui atas erat grandior: Cephalus et simul creati Patlante conveniunt ad regem, sed altus sopor adhuc habebat regem. Phocus Æacides excipit illos in limine, nam Telamon fraterque legebant vi-ros ad bella. Phocus ducit Georopidas in interius spatium, pulchrosquerecessus: cum queissimul ipre resedit, aspicit Æoliden ferre manu jaculum factum ex ignotà arbore, cujus cuspis fuit aurea. Ille prius locutus pauca mediis sermonibus ait, sum studiosius nemorum, cædisque ferinæ, tamen jumdudum dubi-to è qua silva teneas hastile recisum. Certè si esset fraxinus, foret fulva colore, si cornus, nodus inesset, ignoro unde sit, sed nostri oculi non viderunt jaculabile telum formo-sius isto. Alter è fra-tribus Actais excipit, et dixit; mirabere in istousum mujorem specie. Consequitur quod-

TRANSLATION.

sons of Pallas repair to Cephalus who was most in years, and Cephalus accompanied them to the king. But as the king was not yet arisen from sleep, Phocus, his son, receives them at the palace gate; for Telamon and his brother were mustering forces for the war. Phocus conducts the Athenians to the inner recesses of the palace, finely adorned; and being set down with them, observed that the grandson of Æolus had in his hand a dart made of wood to him unknown, and pointed with gold: after some promiscuous conversation, "I am, (says he,) addicted to groves, and " the hunter's sport, yet have for some time been in doubt from what tree "that javelin is cut. Sure were it of ash, it must be of a brown colour, " if of dog-tree it would be knotted. I cannot guess whence it is, but my "eyes have not seen a more beautiful weapon of its kind than this." One of the Athenian brothers rejoins: "you will admire in this dart its "usefulness, still greater than its beauty. Fortune guides not its aim, it " always hits the game, and drenched in blood, returns spontaneous into "the hand that threw it." The Nereian youth is then impatient to know all; he inquires whence and on what account it was given, and who was the author of a present so valuable. Cephalus replies to all; but touched with conscious shame, conceals the occasion of his receiving it; and reflecting with sorrow on the sad fate of his wife, thus delivers himself with

672. Aspicit Æoliden.] Cephalus is said to have been the grandson of Æolus, and the son of Deionius, king of Phocis.

685. Juvenis Nereius.] Phocus, the son of Æacus by the nymph Psamathe, the daughter of Nereus.

qua mercede tulerit : tactusque dolore amissæ conjugis, ita fatur lacrymis obortis. Nate Dea, hoc telum, quis possit credere? facit me flere, faciet que diu, si fata dederint nobis vivere diu. Hoe per-didit me cum card conjuge, utinam semper carvissem hoc munere. Procriserat soror raptæ Orithyiæ (si forte Orithyia magis pervenit ad tuas aures.) Si welis conferre faciem moresque duarum, ip-su erat dignior ra-pi. Pater Erechtheus junzit hanc mihi: dicebar, eramque felix: non ita visum est dis ac nunc quoque forsitan essem beatus. Alter mensis agebatur post sacra jugalia, cum lu-tea Aurora tenebris pulsis vidit me mane tendentem retia cornigeris cervis de sum-mo vertice Hymetti semper florentis, rapit-que invitum. Liceat mihi referre vera pace dea, quod sit spectabidee, guod sit spectabilis rosco ore, quod teneat confinia lucis, teneat confinia noctis,
quod alatur Nectareis
aquis,cgo amabam Procris. 'Procris crat pectore, Procris crat pectore, Procris crat pecper milht in ore. Referebam sacra tori, coistates a mars the grace grate, siste tuas querelas,

Quâ tulerit mercede, silet: tactusque dolore Conjugis amissæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis: Hoc me, nate Deâ, (quis possit credere?) telum 690 Flere facit, facietque diu; si vivere nobis Fata diu dederint. Hoc me cum conjuge carâ Perdidit. Hoc utinam caruissem munere semper! Procris erat (si forte magis pervenit ad aures Orithyïa tuas) raptæ soror Orythïæ. 695 Si faciem moresque velis conferre duarum, Dignior ipsa rapi. Pater hanc mihi junxit Erechtheus:

Hanc mihi junxit Amor. Felix dicebar, eramque: (Non ita Dîs visum est) ac nunc quoque forsitan

essem.

essem beatus. Atter agebatur post pacta jugalia mensis:

Other agebatur post pacta jugalia pactis

Other agebatur post pacta jugalia pactis

Other agebatur post pactis pactis

TRANSLATION. a flood of tears. "This dart, goddess born, (can you believe it), this dart " is the cause of my grief, and will long continue so, if the Fates have " assigned me a long period of life. This dart destroyed me, and my " dearest wife. Would to heaven I had never enjoyed this fatal present. " Procris was the sister of Orithyia, ravished by a god (as peradventure "the greater fame of Orithyia may rather have reached your ears.) "Though if you compare the faces and manners of the two, she seemed " the more deserving of a rape. Her father Erechtheus joined her to me "in marriage; we were united too by all the strictest ties of love. " was accounted happy, and was so indeed; and had it seemed good to " the gods, might have been so still. It was now the second month after "the nuptial contract, when saffron-coloured Aurora, dispelling the "darkness of the morning, saw me as I was planting nets for the horned " stags, upon the high tops of ever-flourishing Hymettus; and carried " me off, against my will. Let me relate the truth, without offence to the "goddess; amiable as she is with her rosy mouth, though she possesses "the confines of light and darkness, and is fed with the juice of nectar, " yet I loved my Procris. Procris alone was in my thoughts, Procris " ever in my mouth. I alleged the sacred ties of marriage, our late " union, the nuptial chambers, and my first and solemn engagements to

" the forsaken fair. The goddess was provoked; cease, says she, your

Procrin habe, dixit. Quod si mea provida mens est, Non habuisse voles. Meque illi irata remisit. Dum redeo, mecumque Deæ memorata retracto, Esse metus cœpit, ne jura jugalia conjux Non bene servâsset. Faciesque, ætasque jubebant Credere adulterium: prohibebant credere mores. Sed tamen abfueram: sed et hæc erat, unde redibam, Criminis exemplum: sed cuncta timemus amantes. Quærere, quo doleam, studeo; donisq; pudicam 720 Sollicitare fidem. Favet huic Aurora timori: Immutatque meam (videor sensisse) figuram. Palladias ineo non cognoscendus Athenas: Ingrediorque domum. Culpa domus ipsa carebat; faiet huic timori: imCostago, gigna da hat; dominacque eret anvia ronto
mutatque (videor sen-Castaq; signa dabat: dominoque erat anxia rapto. Vix aditu per mille dolos ad Erechthida facto; Ut vidi, obstupui: meditataque pænè reliqui Tentamenta fide: malè me, quin vera faterer, Continui; malè quin, ut oportuit, oscula ferrem. Tristis erat: sed nulla tamen formosior illâ, Esse potest tristi; desiderioque calebat Conjugis abrepti. Tu collige, qualis in illâ, Phoce, decor fuerit; quam sic dolor ipse decebat. Quid referam, quoties tentamina nostra pudici Reppulerint mores? quoties, Ego, dixerit, uni 735 tomennulla potest esse

habe Procrin, quod si mea mens est provida, voles non habuisse, irataque remisit me illi. Dum redco, retrac-toque; mecum memorata dea, metus capit csse, ne conjux non be-ne servasset jura jugalia. Faciesque, atasque jubebant credere adulterium; mores prohibebant credere. Sed tamen abfueram, sed et hac unde redibam erat exemplum criminis, sed amantes time-mus cunctu. Studeo quarere quo doleam, sollicitareque pudicam fidem donis. Aurora sisse) meam figuram. Ineo non cognoscendus Palladias Athenas, ingrediorque domum.Do. mus ipsa carebat culpa dabatque casta signa, eratque anxia domino rapto. Aditu ad Erechthida vix per mille dolos facto, ut vidi obstupui, peneque reliqui meditata tentamenta fidei: male continui me, quin fa-terer vera, male, quin ferrem oscula, ut opor-tuit. Frat tricti tuit. Erat tristis, sed

calebatque desiderio abrepti conjugis; tu Phoce collige qualis decor fuerit in illa quam ipse dolor sic decebat. Quid referam quoties pudici mores reppulerint nostra tentamina? quoties dixerit ego servor uni.

TRANSLATION.

"complaints, ungrateful youth; go to your Procris: but if my mind di-"vines aright, sore will you repent your unhappy love: and thus in anger "sent me back. While I return, and revolve within myself the words " of the goddess; a jealousy began to arise, lest my wife might have "violated the nuptial vow. Her beauty and age alarm my fears, but "her spotless morals forbid every suspicion. But I had been absent, " and she, whom I had just left, was an example of a guilty flame, but "love is always full of fears and jealousies. I grow impatient to explore what must prove matter of grief to myself, and to solicit with gifts her " blameless chastity. Aurora cherishes these fears, and changes my " shape, as I seemed then to perceive. I enter Athens, the city of Pallas, " in a form unknown, and go to mine own house. The house itself was "without flame, and carried all the marks of chastity; full of concern "for the absence of its master. When after a thousand artifices I had "at length with great difficulty found access to the daughter of Erech-"theus, as soon as I saw her I stood amazed, and well nigh quitted "the projected trial of her fidelity: scarce could I refrain from owning "the truth, scarce refrain from the wished embrace: she was dejected; "yet even in her grief beautiful beyond compare, and languished in sor-"row for the loss of her husband. Judge, young prince, what her beauty " must be, when even in tears she looked thus lovely. What need I to " repeat how often her chastity baffled all my attempts? How often she

ubicunque est, servo mea gaudia uni. Cui sano non istu experi-entia fidei foret satis magna? non sum contentus, et pugno in mea vulnera ; dum paciscor me dare census pro nocte, augendoque mu-nera, tandem coegi eam dubitare. Exclamo en ego male tectus, male pactus adulter, cram verus conjux, perfida teneris me teste. Illa respondit nihil, tantummodo victa tacito pumodo vieta tuetto pu-dore, fugit insidiosa li-mina cum malo con-juge, perosaque omne genus virorum offensa mei, errabat montibus, Tum violentior ignis pervenit ad ossa mihi deserto: orabam veni-am, et fatebar me peccasse, et me quoque po-tuisse succumbere simili culpæ datis mu-neribus; si tanta mu-nera darentur. Red-ditur mihi confesso hoc, prius ulta læsigum pu-dorem, et exigit con-corditer dulces annos. Præterea, tanquam dedisset se parva dona, dat mihi canem munus: quem cum sua Cynthia

Servor, ubicunque est: uni mea gaudia servo? Cui non ista fide satis experientia sano Magna foret? non sum contentus; et in mea pugno Vulnera; dum census dare me pro nocte paciscor, Muneraque augendo tandem dubitare coëgi. Exclamo: Malè tectus ego en, male pactus adulter Verus eram conjux: me, perfida, teste teneris. Illa nihil: tacito tantummodo victa pudore Insidiosa malo cum conjuge limina fugit: Offensâque mei, genus omne perosa virorum 745 Montibus errabat studiis operata Dianæ. Tum mihi deserto violentior ignis ad ossa Pervenit: orabam veniam; peccâsse fatebar, Et potuisse datis simili succumbere culpæ Me quoque muneribus; si munera tanta darentur. Hoc mihi confesso, læsum priùs ulta pudorem, 751 Redditur, et dulces concorditer exigit annos. Dat mihi præterea, tanquam se parva dedisset Dona, canem munus: quem cum sua traderet illi Cynthia, currendo superabit, dixerat, omnes. 755 Dat simul et jaculum; manibus quod (cernis) habemus.

XXVII. Muneris alterius quæ sit fortuna requiris? Accipe. Mirandi novitate movebere facti. quen cansaca e que la traderat illi, dizerat Accipe. Mirandi novitate movement lacti. superabit omnes currendo. Dat simul et jaculum, quod (cernis) habemus manibus. XXVII. Requiris que sit fortuna alterius muneris? accipe. Movebere novitate mirandi facti.

TRANSLATION. "told me I am reserved for one wherever he is: I keep my joys for him " alone? Who in his senses might not have been satisfied with this trial " of fidelity? But it contents not me; I strive to wound myself, while I " promise vast sums for one night, and by increasing the bribe, bring her "at last to waver. Alas, cried I: lo, I, the unhappy concealed, the un-"happy contracting lover, am your real husband: perfidious wretch, I "am myself a witness of your infidelity. She made no reply, but over-"whelmed with silent shame, flies the treacherous house, and her en-"snaring husband, and for my offence, hating the whole race of men, "ranges the mountains, devoted to the exercises of Diana. "thus, the fire of love more violent than ever raged in my bones; I " begged forgiveness, and owned myself in fault, and that even I might "have yielded to the force of presents, had presents of so great value " been offered. This confession restored her to my embraces, having "but too severely revenged by absence the assault upon her modesty; and "we passed our years in the sweetest harmony. Besides, as if it was " but a small gift that she had given me herself, she presented me with "a dog, which her own Diana had given her, and promised that he " should surpass all others in running. She gave me a dart too, the same "that you see now in my hands. XXVII. "Would you know the fortune of the other present, the dog?

" hear then: you will be surprised at the novelty of the wonderful fact.

Carmina Laïades non intellecta priorum Solverat ingeniis: et præcipitata jacebat Immemor ambagum vates obscura suarum. Scilicet alma Themis non talia linquit inulta. Protinus Aöniis immittitur altera Thebis Pestis; et exitio multi pecorumque, suoque Rurigenæ pavere feram. Vicina juventus Venimus; et latos indagine cinximus agros. Illa levi velox superabat retia saltu: Summaque transibat positarum lina plagarum. Copula detrahitur canibus, quos illa sequentes Effugit, et volucri non secius alite ludit. Poscor et ipse meum consensu Lælapa magno; Muneris hoc nomen. Jamdudum vincula pugnat Exuere ipse sibi, colloque morantia tendit. Vix bene missus erat; nec jam poteramus, ubi esset, Scire; pedum calidus vestigia pulvis habebat: 775 Ipse oculis ereptus erat. Non ocior illo Hasta, nec excussæ contorto verbere glandes, Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu. Collis apex medii subjectis imminet arvis: Tollor eò, capioque novi spectacula cursûs: Quà modò deprendi, modò se subducere ab ipso Vulnere visa fera est. Nec limite callida recto, In spatiumque fugit; sed decipit ora sequentis: tis arvis: tollor eo, capioque spectacula novi cursus, quo fera visa est modo deprendi, modo sub-ducere se ab ipso vulnere: nec callida fera fugit recto limite, vel in spatium, sed decipit ora sequentis:

Laïades solverat earmina non intellecta in-760 geniis priorum, et vates obscura jacebat præei-pitata, immemor sua-rum ambagum. Scilicet alma Themis non lin-quit talia inulta. Protinus altera pestis im-mittitur Aöniis Thebis ; et multi rurigenæ 765 suoque exitio, et exitio pecorum, pavere feram. Vicina juventus veni-mus, et cinximus latos agros indagine. Illa velox superabat retia tew superada returnelle levi saltu, transibat-que summa lina posi-tarum plagarum. Co-pula detrahitur cani-bus, quas sequentes il-la effugit, et ludit non segnius volucri alitc. Et ipse magno con-sensu poseor meum Lalapa. Hoc erat nomen inuneris. Jamdudum ipse pugnat exuere vincla sibi, tenditque collo ea morantia. Vix bene erat missus, nec jam poteramus seire ubi esset. Calidus pulvis habebat vestigia pedum, ipse erat erep-tus oculis. Non hasta exit ocior illo, nec glandes excussæ contorto verbere, nec levis ealamus ab arcu Gortyniaco. Apex medii eollis imminet subjec-

TRANSLATION.

"The son of Laias had unfolded the mysterious lines, impenetrable to "the understandings of all who essayed it before; and the dark songster, "precipitated from a rock, lay mindless of her riddle. But impartial "Themis suffers not crimes like these to escape due vengeance. Instantly "another savage ravages the Theban plains; and flocks and swains fall "a prey to the rage of the devouring monster. The neighbouring youth "convene, and beset the ample fields with toils. But with active bound " she eluded the snare, and nimbly overleaped the high barriers of the "spreading net. We then let loose our dogs; but she baffles their pur-" suit, and outflies them, swift as a winged bird. I am then importuned "by all to slip my Lelaps, for that was the name of my wife's present. "From the very first he struggles to break the hampering bonds, and "violently strains them with his neck. Scarce was he freed from the "chain, when in a moment he appears no more; the prints of his feet are "seen in the dust; but himself is snatched from our eyes. No spear "flies swifter than he, nor bullets tossed from the whirling sling, or light "arrow whizzing from a Cretan bow. A hill, with towering top, surveys "the plains around. Thither I mount, to have a view of the unusual "chase. Now he seems to hold his prey, now the monster starts from " his very bites; nor holds an even direct course, but eludes the mouth " of her pursuer, and winds away in rings, to break the force of his

et redit in gyrum, ne suus impetus sit hosti. Hic imminct, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti, non tenet, et exercet vacuos morsus in aëră. Vertebar ad open yacult, quod dum mea dextera librat, dum tendo indere digitos amentis, deflezi lumina, retuleramque rursus revocata eodem. (Mirum!) adspicio duo marmora medio campo; putares hoc fugere, illud latrare. Sciect deus, si quis deus adfuit illis, voluit ambos esse invictos certam ne cursus.

tam ne cursus.

XXI. Hactenus ettaeuit. Phocus ait, quod
crimen est in ipso jaculo? ille sic reddidt
crimina jaculi. Phoce,
sint gaudia principium
nostri doloris, referam
illa prius. O Æacida,
juvat meninisse beati
temporis, quo per primos annus eram rile
felix conjuge; illa crat
felix marito. Mutua
cura et sociali amor
habebat duos. Nee illa
praferret thulamos Jovis meo amori, nec erat
ulla quæ caperet me,
onn si ipsa Venus venirct: quales flama urebant pectora.
Sole feriente cacumina

Et redit in gyrum, ne sit suus impetus hosti. Imminet hic, sequiturque parem: similisque tenenti Non tenet, et vacuos exercet in aërâ morsus. 786 Ad jaculi vertebar opem: quod dextera librat Dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tento, Lumina deflexi: revocataque rursus eodem Rettuleram, medio (mirum) duo marmora campo Adspicio; fugere hoc, illud latrare putares. 791 Scilicet invictos ambos certamine cursûs Esse Deus voluit; si quis Deus adfuit illis.

XXVIII. Hactenus: et tacuit. Jaculo quod cri-

men in ipso? Jaculi sic crimina reddidit ille. Phocus ait. Gaudia principium nostri sint, Phoce, doloris. Illa priùs referam. Juvat ô meminisse beati Temporis, Æacida, quos primos ritè per annos Conjuge eram felix; ferax erat illa marito. Mutua cura duos, et amor socialis habebat. Nec Jovis illa meo thalamos præferret amori: Nec me quæ caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret, Æquales urebant pectora flammæ. Ulla erat. Sole ferè radiis feriente cacumina primis, Venatum in silvas juveniliter ire solebam: 805 Nec mecum famulos, nec equos, nec naribus acres Ire canes, nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam.

montium primis fere radiis, solebam ire juveniliter in silvas, venatum. Nec sinebam famulos, nec equos, nec canes acres naribus ire mecum, nec nodosa lina sequi.

TRANSLATION.

"career. He darts upon her, and closely urges his rival; at every stretch he hopes his prey, but still is baffled, and vainly chops the air. I then prepare to launch my javelin; but while I brandish it for the throw, and turn my eyes to fit my fingers to its thongs; looking back, with mazement I behold two marble statues in the middle of the plain: one seems to fly, the other with barking to pursue. Some god undoubtedly (if you can suppose that any god here interposed) thus changed them, that both might remain unconquered in the race."

"doubtedly (if you can suppose that any god here interposed) thus
"changed them, that both might remain unconquered in the race."

XXXIII. Here he stopped. But, says Phocus, what is the crime you
charge upon the dart? When Cephalus thus resumed his tale. "Let me
begin this mournful recital with past joys; these, Phocus, will I first
rehearse. O son of Æacus, how I am pleased to reflect upon the happy
time, those first years of marriage; when I was so completely blessed in
a wife, nor she less blessed in a husband. Mutual tenderness and endearing love linked us both. Not Jove himself had been preferred to
my embrace; nor could any nymph, not Venus in all her charms have
captivated my heart. Our breasts glowed with an equal flame. It was
my custom, soon as the sun's early beams gilded the mountain tops,
with youthful fondness to repair to the groves to hunt. Nor took I any
servants with me, nor horses, nor quick-scented hounds, nor was I provided with knotted nets. My dart was instead of all; but when satiated with

Eram tulus jaculo, Sed cum dextera erut

satiata ferinæ cædis; repetebam frigus, et umbras, et auram quæ halabat de gelidis val-

libus. Aura lenis pe-tebatur mihi in medio

æstu: expectabam au-

ram, illa erat requies labori. Solebam can-

tare (enim recordor) aura gratissima ve-nias, juvesque me, in-

tresque sinus nostros; utque facis, velis rele-

vare æstus quibus urimur. Forsitan, (sie mea fata trahebant me) addideram plures blanditias: ct'sim soli-

tus dicere, tu es mugna voluptas mihi, tu refi-

teque tuus spiritus semper captatur ab ore meo. Nescio quis præbuit deceptam au-

rem ambiguis vocibus, putansque nomen au-

ræ tam sæpe vocatum

esse nomen nymphæ, credit nympham ama-ri mihi. Extemplo te-merarius auctor ficti criminis adit Proerin, refertque audita, lin-

gua susurra. Amor est res credula. Ut nar-

ratur sibi, collupsa su-

bito dolore cecidit, re-fectaque longo tem-

Tutus eram jaculo. Sed cum satiata ferinæ Dextera cædis erat; repetebam frigus, et umbras, Et, quæ de gelidis halabat vallibus, auram. Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æstu: Auram expectabam; requies erat illa labori. Aura (recordor enim) venias, cantare solebam; Meque juves, intresque sinus, gratissima, nostros; Utq; facis, relevare velis, quibus urimur, æstus. 815 Forsitan addideram (sic me mea fata trahebant) Blanditias plures; et, Tu mihi magna voluptas, Dicere sim solitus, tu me reficisque, fovesque: Tu facis, ut silvas, ut amem loca sola; meoque Spiritus iste tuus semper captatur ab ore. 820 Vocibus ambiguis deceptam præbuit aurem cisque fovesque me; tu facis ut amem silvas, ut amem loca sola, is-Nescio quis; nomenque auræ tam sæpe vocatum Esse putans Nymphæ, Nympham mihi credit amari.

Criminis extemplò ficti temerarius index Procrin adit; linguâque refert audita susurrâ. 825 Credula res amor est. Subitò collapsa dolore, Ut sibi narratur, cecidit; longoque refecta Tempore, se miseram, se fati dixit iniqui: Deque fide questa est. Et crimine concita vano, Quod nihil est, metuit; metuit sine corpore no-830

Et dolet infelix veluti de pellice verâ. Sæpe tamen dubitat, speratque miserrima falli;

dixit se fati iniqui, questaque est de fide, et concita vano crimine, metuit quod est nihil, metuit nomen sine corpore, et infelix dolet, veluti de verà pellice. Tamen miserrima, save dubitat, speratave tuli:

ratque fulli; TRANSLATION. " slaughter I repaired to the cool shades, and refreshing breeze, that " breathed from the deep valleys. Fond I was of the cool gale in the " noon-tide heats, I expected it with impatience, it was a relief after my "fatigue. Come, gentle gale, was I wont to sing (for well I remember "the fatal words), come to my relief; and, grateful, enter my panting bosom; allay, as you are wont, those sultry heats under which I faint. " It chanced that I added (so my fate pushed me on) soothing blandish-"ments; and come, would I say, my joy, my pleasure; you cherish and " refresh me, you make me delight in woods and pathless haunts; that " balmy breath of yours is ever catched with eagerness by my mouth. "Some one, I know not who, overheard; and, misled by the ambiguous "words, fancying the name (Aura) so often invoked, to be that of a " nymph, imagined some nymph had captivated my heart. Instantly the "rash informer of this fictitious crime goes to Procris, and repeats to her "the sounds he had overheard. Love is easy of belief; soon as she "hears it she faints away, and after a long interval reviving, complains " of her misfortune, and cruel fate, and charges me with breach of faith: "thus distracted by the appearance of a groundless crime, she dreads "what indeed is nothing, the empty shadow of a name; and grieves as "for a real rival. Yet she often wavers in her belief, and inconsolable, "hopes she may be deceived; nor will credit the information, or charge

negatque Adem indicio, et, nisi ipsa viderit,non est damnatura delicta sui mariti. Postera lumina auroræ depu-lerant noctem: egredior, petoque silvas? victorque per herbas dixi, aura veni, mede-reque nostro labori; et subito videbar audisse nescio quos gemitus inter mea verba, tamen dixi optima veni. Fronde caduca rursus faciente levem strepitum, sum ratus esse feram, misique telum volatile. Erat Procris, tenensque vulnus in medio pectore, con-clamat hei mihi! ubi vox fidæ conjugis est cognita, encurri præ-ceps amensque ad vocem. Me miserum! invenio semianimem et fædantem vestes spar-sas sanguine, et tra-hentem sua dona de vulnere: attolloque ulnis sontibus corpus carius mihi meo, ves-teque scissa à pectore, ligo sæva vulnera, conorque inhibere cruorem, oroque neu sua morte deserat me sceleratum. Illa carens viribus, et jum mori-bunda, coegit se loqui hac pauca: oro supplex per fædera nostri lecti, perque deos su-

Indicioque fidem negat; et, nisi viderit ipsa, Damnatura sui non est delicta mariti. Postera depulerant Auroræ lumina noctem; 835 Egredior, silvasque peto: victorque per herbas. Aura veni, dixi, nostroque medere labori. Et subitò gemitus inter mea verba videbar Nescio quos audisse. Veni, tamen, optima, dixi. Fronde levem rursus strepitum faciente caduca, 840 Sum ratus esse feram; telumque volatile misi. Procris erat; medioque tenens in pectore vulnus, Hei mihi! conclamat. Vox est ubi cognita fidæ Conjugis, ad vocem præceps amensque cucurri. Semianimem, et sparsas fædantem sanguine ves-Et sua (me miserum!) de vulnere dona trahentem Invenio; corpusque meo mihi charius ulnis Sontibus attollo, scissâque à pectore veste Vulnera sæva ligo; conorque inhibere cruorem: Neu me morte suâ sceleratum deserat, oro. Viribus illa carens, et jam moribunda, coëgit Hæc se pauca loqui: per nostri fædera lecti, Perque Deos supplex oro, superosque, meosque; Per si quid merui de te bene; perque manentem Nunc quoque cum pereo, causam mihi mortis, amorem:

Ne thalamis Auram patiare innubere nostris. perosque meosque, per, si merui quid bene de te, perque amorem, causam mortis mihi, manentem nunc quoque cum pereo, ne patiare Auram innubere nostris thalamis.

TRANSLATION. "her hand with a crime, unless she witnesses it herself. Returning "Aurora had chased away the darkness of the night: I sally out, make " for the woods, and victorious in the field: Come gentle gale, (said I), " and relieve my pain; and suddenly, while I yet speak, mournful groans " strike my ear. Yet again I say, Come, delightful gale. The falling "leaves again making a rustling noise, I fancied it some wild beast, and "launched my flying spear. It was Procris, and bearing the wound "in the middle of her breast, Ah me! (she cried). When know-"ing it to be the voice of my faithful wife, headlong and distracted "I run to the place. I find her expiring, staining her clothes with " streaming blood, and (Oh woe unutterable!) attempting to draw from "the wound her own fatal gift: I raise her body in my guilty arms, and " tearing the breast of my robe, bind up the cruel wound, and endeavour "to stop the blood, and beg her to live, nor leave me thus under the "stain of her death. But strength failing her, and now just expiring, " she could only force out with faltering accent these few words: By " all the sacred ties of the nuptial bed I conjure you, by all the gods, "both of heaven and earth, by whatever made me once appear deserv-"ing, and by that love I bear you, the cause of my death, which even now " cleaves to me in my last moments, suffer not Aura to share with you the " nuptial bed. She said; then at last I perceived, and made her sensible

Dixit; et errorem tum denique nominis esse Et sensi, et docui. Sed quid docuisse juvabat? Labitur; et parvæ fugiunt cum sanguine vires. Dumque aliquid spectare potest, me spectat; et in

Infelicem animam nostroque exhalat in ore. Sed vultu meliore mori secura videtur. Flentibus hæc lacrymans heros memorabat et ecce weliore vultu. Heros Eacus ingreditur duplici cum prole, novoque 864 hac illis ftentibus: et Milite; quem Cephalus cum fortibus accipit armis. cce Aecusingreditur cum duplici prole, novoque milite, quem Cephalus accipit cum fortibus armis.

Dixit, et tum denique ct sensi et docui esse errorem nominis, sed errorem nomins, sea quid juvabat docuisse! labitur, et parvæ iires fugiunt cum saires fugiunt cum saireuinc. Dumque potest spectare aliquid, spectat me, et exhalat infelicem animam in me, mestrague in me. Sed nostroque in ore. Sed lacrymans memorabat

"that it was merely the error of a name. But what did it avail me to "convince her of the mistake? She sinks down, and her little remaining "strength vanishes with her loss of blood. Yet her expiring eyes are "immovably fixed on me; and, eased of her fears, she seems to die " with a contented air, and sighed her soul into my breast." The weeping hero, by this moving relation, had melted them all into tears; when, lo, Æacus enters with his two sons, and new-levied soldiers, whom, well equipped with gallant arms, he puts under the command of Cephalus.

NOTES.

862. Secura.] That is, free from anxiety, and the uneasiness that must arise from the apprehension of a rival's surviving her, and succeeding undisturbed

to his affections. Hence he adds vultu meliore, that she discovered her satisfaction and tranquillity in her looks.

LIBER OCTAVUS.

ORDO.

1. Lucifero jam retegente vitidum diem, fuganteque tempora noctis, Eurus cadit; et humida nubila surgunt. Placidi austri dant cursum Æacidis Cephaloque redeuntibus, quibus austris illi feliciter acti, tenuere petitos portus ante expectatum tempus. Interea Minos vastat Lelegeia littora, pratentatque vires sui Mavortis in urbe Alcothoi, quam Nisus habet; cui crinis splendidus ostro, fiducia magni regni, inharebat de medio vertice, inter honoratos capitos canos. Sexta cornua orientis Phabes resurgebant, et fortuna belli adhuc pendebat; victoriaque diu volat inter utrumque d

AM nitidum retegente diem, noctisque fugante Tempora Lucifero, cadit Eurus; et humida surgunt Nubila. Dant placidi cursum redeuntibus Austri Æacidis, Cephaloque; quibus feliciter acti Ante expectatum portus tenuêre petitos. 5 Interea Minos Lelegeïa littora vastat, Prætentatque sui vires Mavortis, in urbe Alcathoë, quam Nisus habet; cui splendidus ostro Inter honoratos medio de vertice canos Crinis inhærebat, magni fiducia regni. 10 Sexta resurgebant orientis cornua Phœbes; Et pendebat adhuc belli Fortuna; diuque Inter utrumque volat dubiis Victoria pennis. Regia turris erat vocalibus addita muris;

volat inter utrumque dubiis pennis. Turris regia erat addita, vocalibus muris, TRANSLATION.

I. A ND now the morning star ushering in the bright day, and dispelling the sable shades of night, the east wind falls, and humid clouds arise. The kindly south winds favour the return of Cephalus, and the sons of Æacus, and, urging their course, bear them sooner than expected to the intended port. Mean time Minos lays waste the Lelegian coasts; and previously tries the strength of his arms against the city of Alcathous, where Nisus reigns; among whose honoured hoary hairs a purple lock hangs down from the middle of his head, the strength and fortune of his kingdom.

Revolving Phœbe was now the sixth time filling her silver horns, and still the fortune of the war was in suspense; victory, doubtful which side to take, long hovers between both with expanded wings. There was a lofty tower rising from the vocal walls, on which the son of Latona is said to have laid his golden harp, whose sound was thence communicated to the stones. The daughter of Nisus was frequently wont in times of

Ovid, from the story of Cephalus, gal

passes to that of Nisus and Sylla. For Minos, finding that he could obtain no succours from Æacus, proceeds directly against Athens, and beginning with the adjoining cities, lays first siege to Megara or Nisa, of which Nisus was king. We are told, that prince's destiny depended on a red hair he had on his head; and that Sylla, being in love with Minos, cut it out, and made a present of it to her

gallant. This adventure is partly true; for, according to Pausanias, that princess held correspondence with Minos during the siege, gave him intelligence of the most secret resolutions of the council, and at last gave him admission into the town by the keys, which she took while her father was asleep, and which Ovid probably intended by the symbol of the fatal hair.

In quibus auratam proles Latoïa fertur
Deposuisse lyram: saxo sonus ejus inhæsit.
Sæpe illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi,
Et petere exiguo resonantia saxa lapillo;
Tum cùm pax esset. Bellum quoque sæpe solebat
Spectare, equè illâ rigidi certamina Martis. 20
Jamque mora belli procerum quoque nomina nôrat,
Armaque, equosque, habitusque, Cydoneasque pharetras.

Noverat ante alios faciem ducis Europæi; Plùs etiam, quâm nôsse sat est. Hac judice, Minos, Seu caput abdiderat cristatà casside pennis, In galeâ formosus erat; seu sumpserat auro Fulgentem clypeum, clypeum sumpsisse decebat. Torserat adductis hastilia lenta lacertis; Laudabat virgo junctam cum viribus artem. Imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus: Sic Phœbum sumptis jurabat stare sagittis. Cùm verò faciem dempto nudaverat ære, Purpureusque albi stratis insignia pictis Terga premebat equi, spumantiaque ora regebat: Vix sua, vix sanæ virgo Niseïa compos Mentis erat. Felix jaculum, quod tangeret ille, Quæque manu premeret, felicia fræna vocabat. spumantia ora : Nescia virgo vix crat sua, vix erat compos sanæ mentis. ille tangeret felix, frænaque quæ manu tangeret felicia.

in quibus proles La-toïa fertur deposuisse auratam lyrum : sonus ejus inhasit saxo. Filia Nisi est sæpe soli ta ascendere illuc, et petere resonantia saxa exiguo lapillo,tum cum esset pax. Bello quo que, solebat sæpe specture ex illa certamina rigidi Martis. Jumque, mora belli, nôrat quoque nomina procerum, armaque, equosque, ha-bitusque, Cydone as que pharetras. Noverat bitusque, Cydonia sque
pharetras. Noverat
Noverat
ante alios faciem Enropai ducis, etiam plus
quam est sat nôsse.
Hac judice, Minos, seu
abdiderat caput casside cristata pennis,
seu tormosus in gotei;
seu sumpserat clypeum fulgentem auro,
decebut sumpsisse ely
peum. Seu torserat
tenta hastilia adduetis tecertis, virgo lautis lacertis, virgo lau-dabat artem junctam cum viribus. Seu sinuaverat patutos areus calamo imposito, jurabat Phæbum stare sic sumptis sagittis. Cum vero nudaverat faciem dempto are; purpure-usque premebat terga albi equi insignia pic-tis stratis, regebatque Vocabat jaculum quod

TRANSLATION.

peace to mount thither, and with a small pebble strike the resounding walls. In war too she was often wont to behold thence the contests of And now by the long continuance of the war, she was become acquainted with the names of the chiefs, their arms, horses, warlike dresses, and the Cydonean quivers. But, above all the rest, she marked the face and mien of the son of Europa, even more than was consistent with her repose. In her judgment, Minos, whether he covered his head with a helmet crested with waving plumes, looked graceful in a helmet: or if he bore on his arm a shield gleaming with burnished gold, he was still amiable with the shield. Did he with nervous arm launch the trembling dart, the admiring nymph commended his strength and skill. If applying an arrow, he bends the circling bow, she fancies that thus Phœbus must look, when armed with his pointed reeds. But when putting off the brazen helmet, he discovers his levely face, and arrayed in purple mounts a snow-white steed richly caparisoned in flowers of gold, and guides with steady rein his foaming mouth, then indeed the Niseian maid is no longer mistress of herself, nor can control her frantic mind, Happy, says she, is the dart which he touches, happy the reins which are pressed by his hand. She is strongly impelled (were it possible) to direct her virgin steps through the hostile battalions, or launch her body from the top of the tower into the Gnossian camp, to open the brazen gates to the enemy, or to do whatever else Minos might

Est impetus illi (modo liceat) ferre virgineos gradus per hostile ug-men: est impetus illi mittere corpus e sum-mis turribus in Gnossia castra: vel recludere aratas portas hosti, rel si Minos velit quid aliud, facere id. Utque sedebat spectans candida tentoria Dictai regis: ait, est in dubio, læter dole-anne bellum lærymabile geri. Dolco quod Minos est hostis amanti. Sed nisi bella forent, numquid esset cognitus mihi? tamen poterat deponere bel-lum, me acceptà ob-side: poterat habere me comitem, me pignus pacis, Si, o pulcherrime rerum, quæ genuit te fuit talis qualis ipse es; dens merito ar-sit in illa. O ter felix ego, si lapsa per auras pennis, possum insis-tere castris Gnossiuci tere castris Gnossiaci regis: fassaqueme, me-asque flammas, roga-rem quà dote veltet cmi! tantum ne posce-ret patrias arces. Nam sperata cubilia potius percant, quam sim po-tens proditione. Quam-vis elementa quaciti vis clementia placidi victoris, sæpe fecit utile multis vinci. Certe facit justa bella pro nato perempto: vatet-que in causa, armis-que tuentibus causam.

Impetus est illi, (liceat modo) ferre per agmen Virgineos hostile gradus: est impetus illi, Turribus è summis in Gnossia mittere corpus 40 Castra; vel æratas hosti recludere portas: Vel si quid Minos aliud velit. Utque sedebat Candida Dictæi spectans tentoria regis: Læter ait, doleamne geri lacrymabile bellum, In dubio est. Doleo quod Minos hostis amanti est.

Sed nisi bella forent, numquid mihi cognitus esset; Me tamen acceptà poterat deponere bellum Obside; me comitem, me pacis pignus habere. Si, quæ te peperit, talis, pulcherrime rerum, Qualis es ipse, fuit, meritò Deus arsit in illà. 50 O ego ter felix, si pennis lapsa per auras Gnossiaci possem castris insistere regis: Fassaque me, flammasque meas, quà dote, rogarem,

Vellet emi! tantùm patrias ne posceret arces.

Nam pereant potiùs sperata cubilia, quàm sim 55

Proditione potens. Quamvis sæpe utile vinci
Victoris placidi fecit clementia multis.

Justa gerit certè pro nato bella perempto:
In causâque valet, causamque tuentibus armis.
Ut puto, vincemur. Qui si manet exitus urbem,
Cur suus hæc illi reserabit mænia Mavors, 61

Et non noster amor? meliùs sine cæde, morâque,

Ut puto, rincemur: qui exitus si manet urbem, cur suus Marors reserabit illi hac mania, et non noster amor? poterit melius superare sine cade mordque,

TRANSLATION. require. And as she sat with her eyes fixed on the snowy tents of the Dictean king, " I am uncertain, (says she), whether I ought to joy or " lament for this mournful war carried on against my country. I lament "that Minos is an enemy to her that loves him; and yet but for this war, " should I have ever known him. Perhaps if I am offered as a hostage " he may cease hostilities, and receive me as a companion and the pledge " of peace. If she who bare thee, loveliest of men, was charming as "thon art, what wonder that she fired the soul of a god: O thrice happy " I, if gliding through the air on wings, I could rest in the tent of the "Gnossian king, and owning my quality and flame, ask with what dowry " he might be won! if only he asked me not to betray my father's towers. " For perish all the hoped-for joys, and nuptial bed, e'er I seek to prevail by " a base attempt of treason. Though often the elemency of a mild con-" queror has made it a blessing to many, to fall under his sway. He certain-" ly prosecutes a just war, for the murder of his son, and is powerful in a "righteous cause, and in arms to defend his cause. We shall be vanquished, " I doubt not. Which fate, if it avails the city, why should his arms lay open " to him these walls, and not my love? Better will it be that he conquer " without slaughter, a tedious siege, and expense of blood. O Minos, how

" I tremble with anxious fear, lest some unwary hand should wound thy

Impensaque sui poterit superare cruoris. Quam metuo certè, ne quis tua pectora, Minos, Vulneret imprudens! quis enim tam dirus, ut in te Dirigere immitem, nisi nescius, audeat hastam? 66 Cœpta placent, et stat sententia tradere mecum Dotalem patriam; finemque imponere bello. Verum velle parum est. Aditus custodia servat; Claustraque portarum genitor tenet. Hunc ego

Infelix timeo; solus mea vota moratur. Di facerent, sine patre forem! sibi quisq; profecto felix timeo hunc solum; ille solus moratur meu Ignavis precibus Fortuna repugnat. Altera jamdudum succensa Cupidine tanto Perdere gauderet, quodcunque obstaret amori. 75 Et cur ulla foret me fortior? ire per ignes, Per gladios ausim. Neq; in hoc tamen ignibus ullis, Aut gladiis opus est: opus est mihi crine paterno. Illa mihi est auro pretiosior, illa beatam Purpura me, votique mei factura potentem. Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix, Nox intervenit; tenebrisque audacia crevit: Prima quies aderat, quâ curis fessa diurnis Pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos potentenque mei voit.

Intrat: et (heu facinus) foteli nete perenten.

85 Intrat; et (heu facinus!) fatali nata parentem

impensaque sui eruoris. Quammetuo certè Minos ne quis imprudens vulneret tua pectora! quis enim est tam dirus, nt nisi neseius audeat dirigere hastum immitem in te. Capta placent, et sen tentia stat tradere patriam dotalem mecum, imponereque fi-nem bello. Verum parum est velle. Custodia servat aditus, genitorque tenet claustra portarum : ego invota. Dii facerent fo-rem sine patre! pro-fecto quisque fit dens sibi. Fortuna repugnat ignavis precibus. tera succensa tanto cupidine, gauderet jam-dudum perdere quod-cunque obstaret amori. Et cur ulla foret for-tior me? ausim ire tor me: dusin he per ignes, per gladios: 80 tamen in hoc, neque est opus ullis ignibus aut gladiis. Opus est mihi paterno crine. Il la est pretiosior mihi auro: illa purpura est factura me beatam, cururum intervenit illi dicenti talia; auda-

ciaque crevit tenebris. Prima quies aderat ; qua somnus habet pectora fessa curis diurnis. Taciturna intrat paternos thalamos ; (et heu facinus!) nata spoliat

TRANSLATION.

"breast! for what soul so hardened, as knowingly to raise the merciless " spear against thee. I like the design, and now am fixed in my pur-" pose to give up my country with myself as a dowry, and to put an end "to the war. But the bare resolving upon this will do little. All the approaches are defended by guards. The gates are secured, and my "father has the keys. Alas! I fear only him: he alone obstructs my "wishes. O ye gods, were I without a father! but why do I address the gods? Every one that nobly dares, is a god to himself. Fortune is " an enemy to weak unavailing prayers. Another, inflamed by a pas-"sion like mine, would long e'er now with joy have borne down every obstacle that opposed her love. And why should any one be more "daring than myself? I could boldly force my way through flames and " armed hosts. Yet here I have neither flames nor armed hosts to en-"counter. All I want is my father's lock. That purple lock is to me " more precious than gold; that will make me happy, and mistress of "my wish." While yet she is revolving these things in her mind, night, the great nurse of care, draws on apace, and boldness grows upon her in the dark. It was now the hour when the first sleep steals in downy slumbers upon the breasts of mortals, overcharged with the fatigues of She enters softly her father's chamber: and (oh theft accursed!) the daughter robs her parent of his fatal lock; and, possessed of

NOTES.

85 Fatali crine.] The fatal hair; i. e., the lock upon which the fate of the city depended.

swum purentem futali
crine: potitupue nefunda praduque nefunda praduque nefunda praduque protum
sceleris seemu:
progressaque portu,
pervenit per medios
hostes ad regem, tanta
fiducia est meritis:
quem regem pæemtem,
aftata est sie. Amer
suusit facinus. Ego
sum Scylla regia profes
Nisi, trado tibi patriosque monque penates.
Peto nulta pramia nisi te. Cape purpureum crinem pignus
amoris: nee crede me
nune tradere tantum
crinem tibi, sed putrium caput, porrecique
scelerata munera duxtra. Minos refugit porrecta munera; turbatusque imagine novi
facti, respondet: Dii
submoveant te orbsvo,
o infamia nostri sacti,
iellusque pontusque
negentur tibi. Certe
(daxit) ego uon patiar
tantummonstrum contingere Creten, incunabula Jovis, qua est
mens orbis. Et auctor
justissimus, ut imposuit leges captis houtbus, jussit retnaeula
classis solvi, et arcatas
puppes impelli remige.
Scylla postquam videt
carinos deductas varc
freto, nee ducem prastore sibi pramia sceler

Crine suum spoliat; prædåque potita nefandå Fert secum spolium sceleris; progressaque porta Per medios hostes (meritis fiducia tanta est) Pervenit ad regem, quem sic affata paventem. Suasit amor facinus. Proles ego regia Nisi, Scylla, tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates: Præmia nulla peto, nisi te. Cape pignus amoris, Purpureum crinem. Nec me nunc tradere crinem, Sed patrium tibi crede caput. Scelerataque dextrâ Munera porrexit. Minos porrecta refugit: Turbatusque novi respondit imagine facti: Dî te submoveant, ô nostri infamia sæclî, Orbe suo: tellusque tibi pontusque negentur. Certè ego non patiar Jovis incunabula Creten, Quæ meus est orbis, tantum contingere mon-100

Dixit: et, ut leges captis justissimus auctor Hostibus imposuit, classis retinacula solvi Jussit; et æratas impelli remige puppes. Scylla, freto postquam deductas nare carinas, Nec præstare ducem sceleris sibi præmia vidit, 105 Consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram: Intendensque manus, passis furibunda capillis, Quò fugis, exclamat, meritorum auctore relictà.

carinas deductas nare freto, nec ducen præ. O patriæ prælate meæ, prælate parenti? freto, nec ducen præ. O patriæ prælate meæ, prælate parenti? sture sibi præmia scelerie, precibus consumptis, transit in violentam fram: intendensque manus, furibunda sparsis capillis, caclamat: Quò fugis, o prelate meæ patriæ, prelate parenti, auclore tantorum merilorum relicta?

TRANSLATION.

the sacrilegious prize, carries off with her the spoil of her impiety; and issuing out by one of the gates, advances through the heart of the enemy to the monarch's tent (such is her confidence in the merit of her deed), whom, full of amazement, she thus addresses: " Love urged me to the "deed; I am, Scylla, the royal issue of Nisus: I surrender into your " hands my country and my father's palace, nor ask any reward but your-" self. Take this purple lock as a pledge of my love; nor imagine that "you receive only a lock of hair, but my father's head." made him an offer of the impious present, but Minos refused her gift, and shocked at the thought of so uncommon a crime, "Wretch! (says he) "thou scandal and reproach of the age, may the gods banish thee the uni-"verse, may neither earth nor water afford thee a place of rest. " I will never suffer such a monster once to set foot in Crete, the birth-" place of Jove, and my kingdom." Having then, like a just conqueror, imposed easy conditions on the vanquished, he ordered the cables to be loosed, and the fleet to be urged on by the oars. When she saw the launched ships skim the main, and that the prince gave her not the expected reward of her baseness, having in vain essayed the force of prayers, she falls into a violent rage. And wringing her hands, her hair dishevelled, wild and furious with despair; "Whither dost thou fly "(cries she), leaving behind thee the author of thy success, thou whom I "have preferred to my country, preferred to my father? Whither dost thou " fly, barbarous man? whose victory is both my crime and merit. Can

Quo fugis, immitis? cujus victoria nostrum 110 Et scelus et meritum est. Nec te data munera,

Noster movit amor; nec quòd spes omnis in unum Te mea congesta est? nam quò deserta revertar? In patriam? superata jacet. Sed finge manere: Proditione mea clausa est mihi. Patris ad ora? 115 Quæ tibi donavi. Cives odêre merentem: Finitimi exemplum metuunt. Obstruximus orbem

Terrarum nobis, ut Crete sola pateret. Hâc quoque sic prohibes? sic nos, ingrate, relin-

quis? Non genitrix Europa tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis, Armeniæve tigres, Austrove agitata Charybdis. Nec Jove tu natus: nec mater imagine tauri Ducta tua est. Generis falsa est ea fabula vestri. Et ferus, et captus nullius amore juvencæ, Qui te progenuit, taurus fuit. Exige pænas, 125 Nise, pater. Gaudete malis modò prodita nostris Mœnia: nam fateor, merui; et sum digna perire. Me tamen ex illis aliquis, quos impia læsi, Me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti crimine nostro, Insequeris crimen? scelus hoc patriæq; patriq; 130 Officium tibi sit. Te verè conjuge digna est, Quæ torvum ligno decepit adultera taurum;

quo fugis immitis? cu-jus victoria est nos-trum et seelus, et me-ritum. Nec data munera movere te, nec noster amor movit te, nec quod omnis mea spes est congesta in te unum? nam deserta, quo revertar? in patriam? jucet superata. Sed finge eam monere: clausa est mihi, med proditione. Ad ora patris? quæ donavi tibi. Cives odere me merentem odium corum. Finitimi metuunt exemplum. Obstruximus orptum. Oostruumus or-bem terrarum, ut Cre-te sola pateret nobis. Si prohibes me hâc quoque, si ingrate re-linguis nos, Europa non erat genitriz tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis, Armeniæve tigres, Charybdisve, agitata austro. Nec tu es natus Jove: nec tua mater est ducta imagine tauri. Ea fabula vestri generis est falsa. Taurus qui progenuit te, et ferus fuit, et captus amore nullius juren-ca. Pater Nise, exi-ge pænas; mænia modo prolita analete prodita, gaudete nos-tris malis: nam fateor merui, et sum digna perire. Tamen aliquis ex illis quos ego impia læsi perimat me. Cur

tu qui vicisti nostro crimine insequeris illud crimen? hoc seclus pairiaque patrique, sit officium tibi. Illa adultera est verè digna te conjuge, qua decepit torvum taurum ligno.

TRANSLATION.

" neither my present, nor my ardent love, and hopes fixed on thee alone, " move thee to compassion? For whither, thus abandoned, shall I repair? "To my country? It is subdued, and rendered desolate by the calami-"ties of war. But grant it remained: my treason has shut its gates " against me. Shall I return to my father, whom I have basely betrayed " to you? My native citizens deservedly hate me. Neighbouring nations "dread the example. I have shut up against me all other regions of the " earth, that Crete alone might be open to receive me. And do you for-"bid me this too? Do you thus abandon me, ungrateful man? " Europa never gave thee birth, but inhospitable Syrtis, some ravenous "tigress, or Charybdis agitated by the violent south winds. Thou art no " son of Jupiter, nor was thy mother deceived by the assumed figure of a "bull. That story of thy birth is false. A wild outrageous bull, charmed "with the love of a heifer, begot thee. Behold, O father Nisus, ven-"geance overtake me. And, ye bulwarks, lately betrayed, exult and tri-"umph in my woes: It is, I own, the fate I deserve, I merit to perish. "But let me rather fall by some one of those whom I have so cruelly in-"jured. Why shouldest thou pursue a crime to which thou owest thy " success? Though treason to my father and country, it was the highest " merit to you. She indeed deserved such a husband, who within a wooden " heifer courted a lowering bull, and bore in her womb an unshapely

"birth. Do these my complaints reach thy ears, or do the winds bear

tulitque fatum dissortem utero. Ecquid mea dicta perveniunt ad tuas aures? an venti ferunt inania verba; idemque fert tuas carinas ingrate? jam jam non est mirabile Pasiphaen siphaën præposuisse taurum tibi: tu habebas plus feritatis. Me miscram! juvat pro-perare: undaque di-vulsa remis sonat. Ah me terra recedit simul mecum. Agis nil, o frustra oblite meorum meritorum. Insequar invitum: amplexaque recurvam puppim, tra-har per longa freta. Vix dixerat; insilit undas, consequiturque rates, cupidine faciente vires, hæretgue comes invidiosa Gnossiacæ carinæ. Quam ut pater vidit, (nam jam pendebat in auras, et erat modo factus et erat modo factus Halyactos fulvis alis.) Ibat, ut laniarct adunco rostro illam harentem. Illa dimittit pup-pim metu: at aura le-vis visa est sustinuisse cadentem, ne tangeret æquora. Fuit pluma: mutata plumis in a-vem, vocatur Ciris, et

Dissortemque utero fœtum tulit. Ecquid ad aures Perveniunt mea dicta tuas? an inania venti Verba ferunt, idemque tuas, ingrate, carinas? 135 Jam jam Pasiphaën non est mirabile taurum Præposuisse tibi: tu plus feritatis habebas. Me miseram! properare juvat: divulsaque remis Unda sonat. Mecum simul, ah! mea terra recedit. Nil agis, ô frustrà meritorum oblite meorum. Insequar invitum: puppimque amplexa recurvam Per freta longa trahar. Vix dixerat, insilit undas: Consequiturque rates, faciente Cupidine vires. Gnossiacæ hæret comes invidiosa carinæ. Quam pater ut vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras, Et modo factus erat fulvis Halyæëtos alis) Ibat, ut hærentem rostro laniaret adunco. Illa metu puppim dimittit: at aura cadentem Sustinuisse levis, ne tangeret æquora, visa est. Pluma fuit. Plumis in avem mutata vocatur 150 Ciris: et à tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo.

II. Vota Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum Solvit, ut egressus ratibus Curetida terram Contigit, et spoliis decorata est regia fixis. Creverat opprobrium generis: fædumque patebat

adopta est hoc nomen a tonso capillo.

11. Minos, ut egressus ratibus contigit terram Curetida, solvit corpora centum taurorum vota Jovi; et regia est decorata spoliis fixis. Opprobrium generis creverat; fædumque adulterium matris patebat

TRANSLATION.

"away my unavailing words, and alike urge forward thy fleet, un-" grateful monster. I wonder not now, I wonder not that Pasiphaë pre-" ferred a bull to thee, thou art of a nature still more savage. "that I am, he speeds his course with joy, and the waves lashed by the My country, alas! together with myself, retire from " oars resound. "him. In vain thou flyest, ungrateful man. I will follow thee in spite, " and grasping the crooked stern, shall be dragged through a length of "seas." She said, and leaped into the waves, and love supplying her with strength, at last reached the fleet, and hung, an unwelcome companion, by Minos' ship. Whom, when her father saw (for he, now a seaeagle, was suspended in air on tawny wings) he stooped from above to tear with his crooked bill. She quits her hold through fear; but the light air sustained her as she fell, nor touched she the surface of the sea. Wings bore her up; by these changed to a bird, she is called Ciris, a name derived from the ravished lock.

II. Minos, soon as he landed on the Cretan shore, offered up to Jupiter the bodies of an hundred bulls in performance of a vow, and adorned his palace with the spoils won in war. The reproach of his family was now

NOTES.

155. Creverat opprobrium generis.] The next story we meet with, is that of the Minotaur and Labyrinth, the particulars of which are well known to all. Theseus at last slew the monster, and, by the help

of a clue he received from Ariadue, unravelled the puzzling mazes of that intricate building, and thus freed his country from the heavy tribute that had been imposed upon them.

Matris adulterium monstri novitate biformis. 156 Destinat hunc Minos thalamis removere pudorem; Multiplicique domo; cæsisque includere tectis. Dædalus ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis Ponit opus: turbatque notas, et lumina flexum 160 Ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum. Non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Meandros in arvis Ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refluitque, fluitque: Occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas :

Et nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus aperfluitque ambiguo tapsu tentutque, nuntque :

l'amin' Secus de l'aguidus Meandrus
l'adit in Phrygiis arfluitque antique refluitque ambiguo tap-165 Incertas exercet aquas. Ita Dædalus implet Innumeras errore vias: vixque ipse reverti Ad limen potuit; tanta est fallacia tecti. Quo postquam tauri geminam juvenisque figuram

Clausit, et Actæo bis pastum sanguine monstrum Tertia sors annis domuit repetita novenis; Utque ope virgineâ nullis iterata priorum Janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto; Protinus Ægides, raptâ Minoïde, Dian Vela dedit: comitemque suam crudelis in illo 175 Desertæ, et multa querenti, Littore deseruit. Amplexus et opem Liber tulit. Utque perenni Sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam Tenues volat illa per auras, Immisit cœlo.

ber amplexus est, et tulit opem deserta et quarenti multa, utque foret clara perenni sidere im-misit calo coronam sumptam de fronte. Illa volat per tenues auras.

TRANSLATION.

grown up, and the shameful adultery of the mother notorious, from the unnatural appearance of the doubled-formed monster. Minos therefore resolves to remove from the palace this scandal of his house, and enclose it in the numerous chambers of a mazy labyrinth. Dædalus, highly famed for his skill in architecture, plans out the work, confounds all marks of distinction, and leads the eyes into wild meanders, by a mazy train of various paths. As limpid Meander strays in the Phrygian plains, and rolls backward and forward its various stream, often with wonder surveying its former banks: now it points upward to its source, now glides downward to the sea, and fatigues in various toil its wandering current. Just so Dædalus forms innumerable paths into endless windings, insomuch that he himself can scarce find the way to the entrance, so manifold and intricate are the turnings. Here when he had shut in the doubled-formed monster, partly of human shape, partly resembling a bull: when twice fed with Attic blood, the third nonennial lot had at length subdued this devouring plague; and when, by aid of the virgin princess, the puzzling entrance, hitherto gained by no former adventurer, had been explored by a guiding thread, instantly the son of Ægeus, carrying with him the daughter of Minos, sails for Dia, and afterward barbarously abandoned the companion of his flight on that shore. Thus solitary, and complaining bitterly of her hard fate, Bacchus aided and cherished her, and, resolving to perpetuate her by a lasting star, snatches the crown from off her head, and darts it to heaven. It mounts the yielding air, and

novitate biformis monstri. Minos destinat removere hune pudo-rem thalamis; includereque multiplici docasisque tectis. Dadalus celeberrimus ingenio fabra artis ponit opus : turbatque notas, et ducit lumina in errorem flexum ambage variarum via-rum. Non secus ac liquidus Mæandrus su, occurrensque sibi adspicit venturas un-das: et nunc versus ad fontes, nunc in apertum mare, exercet incertas aquas. Ita Dadalus implet innumeras vias errore: vixque ipse potuit reverti ad limen, fallucia tecti est tanta. Quo postquam clausit gemînam figuram tauri juvenis-que, et tertia sors re-petita novenis annis domuit monstrum bis pastum Actao sanguine. Utque ope vir-gined janua difficilis iteratanullispriorum, est inventa filo relecto : protinus Ægides, Minoide rapta, dedit vela Dian; crudelisque deseruit suam comi-tem in illo littore. Lidumque volat, gemmæ vertuntur in subitos ignes, consistuntque loco, specie coronæ re-manente, qui est me-dius nixique genu, te-

nentisque anguem. III. Interea Dadalus perosus Creten,longumque exilium, trae-tusque amore natalis soli; erat clausus pe-lago. Inquit, licet Mi-nos obstruat terras et undas, at certè calum patet. Ibimus illac. Minos possideat omnia, non possidet arra. Dixit : et demittit animum in ignotas artes: no-vatque naturam. Nam ponit in ordine pennas, captas à minima, breviore sequenti longam; ut putes crevisse clivo. Sie quondam fistula rustica, surgit paularustica, surgu pauta-tim disparibus avenis. Tum alligat medias pennas lino, et imas ceris: atque flectit eas ita compositas parvo curvamine: ut imiteutur veras aves. Puer Icarus stabat una: et ignarus se tractare sua periela, ore renidenti modo captabat plumas, quas vaga aura moverat :

Dumque volat, gemmæ subitos vertuntur in ig-180 nes,

Consistuntque loco, specie remanente Coronæ, Qui medius nixique genu est, anguemque tenentis.

III. Dædalus intereà Creten, longumque pe-

Exilium, tactusque soli natalis amore, Clausus erat pelago. Terras licet, inquit, et un-

Obstruat, at cœlum certè patet. Ibimus illâc. Omnia possideat; non possidet aëra Minos. Dixit: et ignotas animum dimittit in artes: Naturamque novat. Nam ponit in ordine pennas, A minimâ cœptas, longam breviore sequenti: 190 Ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam Fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis. Tum lino medias, et ceris alligat imas. Atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit; Ut veras imitentur aves. Puer Icarus unà Stabat: et, ignarus sua se tractare perîcla,

Ore renidenti, modò quas vaga moverat aura,

TRANSLATION.

in its flight the jewels change to sparkling fires, and settle in the place assigned (still retaining the form of a crown), between the constellation resting on his knee, and that which holds the snake.

111. Dædalus, mean time, hating Crete and his long exile, and impatient to revisit his native soil, is shut up by the sea. "If Minos (says he) " beset land and sea, yet still the fields of air are open. Through them " will I wing my flight. His dominion, it is true, extends over all beside, "but these own not his sway." He said, and turns his thoughts to arts hitherto unknown, and attempts to vary the course of nature: for he ranges feathers in order, beginning with the least, and rising by degrees; a long succeeding the shorter, as if they grew on the ascending cliff. Thus often the rustic pipe gradually rises with unequal reeds. The middle pinions he binds together with thread, and secures the bottom stems with wax. Thus ranged, he forms them by a gentle bending into the figure of real wings. His son Icarus stood by him, and smiling, sometimes catched the feathers as they floated in the moving air, not aware of the danger

NOTES.

183. Dædalus interea.] Dædalus was an Athenian, of the race of Erechtheus, distinguished by his great skill in the mechanic arts. A mean jealousy pushed him on a crime that was the source of all his misfortunes. He had undertaken the education of his sister's son, a youth of a promising genius. Dædalus, fearing he might prove a dangerous rival, secretly murdered him. This being discovered, he fled to Minos, who being then at war

with Athens, received him favourably. Here he gave many proofs of his art, but after some time, being suspected of favonring the queen's gallantries, he was imprisoned by Minos; but he soon found means to escape, and embarking, to speed his flight, contrived the use of sails. This gave rise to the story of his flying from Crete on artificial wings. I carus his son perished in the voyage, and gave his name to the Icarian scaCaptabat plumas: flavam modò pollice ceram Mollibat; lusuque suo mirabile patris Impediebat opus. Postquam manus ultima cœptis 200

Imposita est; geminas opifex libravit in alas Ipse suum corpus: motâque pependit in aurâ. Instruit et natum: Medioque ut limite curras, Icare, ait, moneo. Ne, si demissior ibis, Unda gravet pennas; si celsior, ignis adurat. 205 Inter utrumque vola: nec te spectare Boöten, Aut Helicen jubeo, strictumque Orionis ensem. Me duce carpe viam. Pariter præcepta volandi Tradit; et ignotas humeris accommodat alas. Inter opus monitusque genæ maduêre seniles: 210 Et patriæ tremuêre manus. 1 Dedit oscula nato Non iterum repetenda suo: pennisque levatus Antè volat; comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto Quæ teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido. Hortaturque sequi; damnosasque erudit artes: 215 Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas. Hos aliquis, tremulâ dum captat arundine pisces, Aut pastor baculo, stivâve innixus arator, Vidit, et obstupuit, quique æthera carpere possent, Credidit esse Deos. Et jam Junonia lævâ. Parte Samos fuerant, Delosque, Parosque relictæ:

modo mollibat flavam ceram pollice, lusuque teram puttice, tusuque suo impediebat mira-bile opus patris. Post-quam ultima manus est imposita captis: ipse opifex libravit suum corpus in geminas alas: pependitque in mota aurà. Instruit et natum: aitque, Icare, moneo ut curras medio limite; ne, si ibis demissior, unda gra-vet pennas; si celsior, ignis adurat eas. Vola inter utrumque: nec jubeo te spectare Boo-ten, aut Helicen, strictumve ensem Orionis. Carpe viam, me duce; pariter tradit pracep-ta volandi, et accom-modat ignotas alas lumeris. Genæ seniles maduere: inter opus monitusque: ct patriæ manus tremuere. Dedit oscula suo nato, non iterum repetenda: levatusque pennis volat ante; timetque co-miti. Velut ales qua producit teneram pro-lem ab alto nido in aera. Hortaturque sequi, eruditque damnosas artes: et ipse mo-vet suas alas, et respicit alas nati. Aliquis, dum captut pisces tremuta arundine, aut pastor innixus buculo,

va, vidit hos, et obstupuit: crediditque eos esse deos, qui possent carpere athera. Et jam Junonia Samos, Delosque, Parosque, fuerant relicta lavá parte.

TRANSLATION.

from them impending; sometimes softened with his thumb the pliant wax, and with his childish play retarded the wonderful work of his father. When now the last hand was put to the design, the ingenious contriver poised his body on equal wings, and hung suspended in the beaten air. He then instructs his son: "Remember, Icarus, to keep the middle "tract; lest, flying low, the waves should clog thy wings, or, soaring "high, the fiery rays of Phœbus burn them: fly between both. " mark your course by Boötes, or Helice, or Orion's naked sword, but " follow me as your guide." At the same time he gave him precepts for flying, and fits the untried wings to his shoulders. While thus engaged, and amid his admonitions, his aged cheeks are wet with tears, and the hands of the father trembled. He gave kisses to his son, never again to be repeated; and, poised on his pinions, flies before, auxious for his companion; like a parent-bird, when first from the towering nest she leads forth her tender young to tempt the airy way. Thus he cheers him on, and instructs him in the fatal art, nimbly moving his own wings, and with attentive regard eyeing those of his son. These the angler, as with his trembling reed he ensnares the finny prey, or shepherd leaning on his crook, or peasant guiding the plough, descries, and with amazement views; imagining they must be gods, who thus through the ethereal skies cut the liquid way. And now they had passed Samos sacred to Juno, and Delos and Paros on their left: on the right was Lebynthos, and Calymne

Lebynthos, Calymne-que facunda melle c-rant à destra. Cum puer expit gaudere audaci volatu, deseruitque ducem; tractus-que cupidine cæli, egit attius iter. Vicinia rupidi solis mollit odoratas ceras, vincula pen-narum. Cera tabue-rant, ille quatit nudos lucertos: carensque remigio alarum, non percepit ullas auras. percepti utas auras, Oraque elamantia pu-trium nomen, excipi-untur carulea aqua; qua traxit nomen ab illo. At infelix pater, nec jam pater, dixit Icare, Icare dixit, ubi cs? quâ regione requi-ram te? Icare, di-cebat: adspexit penreed : daspett pen-nas in undis, devovit-que suas artes; condi-ditque corpus sepul-chro, et tellus est dic-ta à nomine sepulti pueri. Garrula perdix prospexit ab ramosa ilice, hunc ponentem corpora miseri nati tumulo: et plausit pen-nis: testataque est gaudia cantu; tunc unica volucris; nec visa prioribus annis, factaque avis nuper, longum crimen tibi Dædale. Namque germana ejus ignara famana ejus ignara fa-torum, tradiderat huic suam progeniem docen-

Dextra Lebynthos erat, focundaque melle Calymne. Cum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu; Deseruitque ducem: cœlique cupidine tactus Altiùs egit iter. Rapidi vicinia Solis Mollit odoratas pennarum vincula ceras. Tabuerant ceræ: nudos quatit ille lacertos: Remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras. Oraque cœruleâ patrium clamantia nomen Excipiuntur aquâ: quæ nomen traxit ab illo. **2**30 At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare, dixit, Icare, dixit, ubi es? quâ te regione requiram, Icare, dicebat? Pennas aspexit in undis; Devovitque suas artes; corpusque sepulchro Condidit; et tellus à nomine dicta sepulti. 235Hunc miseri tumulo ponentem corpora nati Garrula ramosâ prospexit ab ilice perdix: Et plausit pennis: testataque gaudia cantu est; Unica tunc volucris; nec visa prioribus annis; Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Dædale, cri-Namque huic tradiderat, fatorum ignara, docendam Progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis Bis puerum senis, animi ad præcepta rapacis.

dam, puerum animi Perpetuos dentes; et serræ repperit usum. capacis ad pracepta, bis senis natalibus actis. Ille etiam traxit spinas notatas in medio pisce in exemplum: inciditque perpetuos dentes, ferro acuto, et reperit usum serræ.

Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas

Traxit in exemplum: ferroque incidit acuto

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TRANSLATION.

When the youth began to aspire at a more daring abounding in honey. flight, forsook his guide, and fond to trace the skies, soars aloft in air. The rapid sun, now nearer, softened the fragrant wax that held together his pinions: it melts away; he shakes his naked arms, and, stripped of his oary wings, feels no resistance from the air. Then, calling his father, plunges in the sea-green waves, which from him derived their name. But the unhappy father, now no more a father, calls upon his Icarus. "Where, where art thou, O Icarus? In what region of the world shall I " search for thee?" When he beheld his pinions in the deep, and cursed his own pernicious art. He next reposited the body in a tomb, and called the country by the name of the youth interred A partridge, from a branching oak, beheld him paying these last duties to the body of his illfated son; and, with fluttering wings and chirping notes, testified her joy. A single bird then, not known to former times, for but late it was For his sister, ignotransformed, a heavy crime against thee, Dædalus. rant of the fates, had to him committed her son for instruction, a youth of twice six years, and of a genius for the finest arts. He, from the spiny bone observed in the backs of fishes, took the hint of a noble invention, cut a continued range of teeth in edged iron, and found out the use of the saw. He too was the first, who bound two branches of iron to one hinge, Primus et ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo Vinxit; ut, æquali spatio distantibus illis, Altera pars staret, pars altera duceret orbem. Dædalus invidit; sacrâque ex arce Minervæ 250 Præcipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus. At illum, Quæ favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas; avemque Reddidit: et medio velavit in aëre pennis. Sed vigor ingenii, quondam velocis, in alas, 254 Inque pedes abiit; Nomen quod et antè, remansit. Non tamen hæc altè volucris sua corpora tollit, Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos; Propter humum volitat: ponitque in sepibus ova; Antiquique memor metuit sublimia casûs.

IV. Jamque fatigatum tellus Ætnæa tenebat 260 Dædalon: et sumptis pro supplice Cocalus armis, Mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenæ Pendere desiêrant Theseâ laude tributum. Templa coronantur: bellatricemque Minervam Cum Jove Dîsque vocant aliis, quos sanguine voto, Muneribusque datis, et acerris thuris adorant. 266 Sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Theseos: et populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit, Hujus opem magnis imploravere perîclis: Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron haberet, Sollicitâ supplex petiît prece. Causa petendi 271

Et primus vinxit duo ferrea brachia ex uno nodo; ut illis distantibus aquali spatio, altera pars staret, attera pars duceret or-bem. Dædalus invidit. mittitque eum precipitem ex sacrà arce Minervæ, mentitus esse lapsum. At Pallas quæ favet ingeniis ex-eepit eum:reddiditque avem, et velurit cam pennis in medio aere. Sed vigor ingenii quondam vetocis, abiit in adas, inque pedes. No-men, quod et erat illi ante, remansit. Ta-men hæc volucris non tollit sua corpora alte, nec facit nidos in ramis altoque cacu-mine; volitat propter humum : ponitque ova in sepibus : memorque antiqui casûs metuit

which are the action of the control of the control

actesque munerihus, et acceris, thuris. Vaga fuma sparserat nomen Theseos per Argolicas urbes: et populi quos dives Achaia cepit, imploravere opem hujus mugnis periclis. Calydon supplex petiti opem hujus sollicita prece, quamvis haberet Mcleugron. Causa petendi

TRANSLATION.

that extending with ease, while one part stood fixed, the other might describe an equi-distant orb all around. Dædalus, jealous of his superior talents, precipitated him from the sacred tower of Minerva, pretending it was an accidental fall. But Pallas, the patroness of ingenious men, bore him up, and changed him to a bird, that through mid-air with pinions winged his way. But the vigour of his genius, once so penetrating, passed into his feet and wings; his name too remained the same as before. Yet this bird raises not his body high, nor builds his nest in boughs, or towering tops of trees, but with low flight sweeps the ground, shelters its eggs in hedges, and, mindful of its former fall, dreads to soar aloft in air.

IV. And now the Ætnean land receives Dædalus fatigued with his long flight; and Cocalus taking up arms for his suppliant guest, was commended by all for his mildness and humanity. Athens had now ceased to pay her mournful tribute by the gallant behaviour of Theseus. The temples are crowned, and they invoke warlike Minerva, with Jupiter and all the other gods, whom they adore with the blood of victims, vowed rich offerings, and censers of frankincense. Winged fame had now spread the renown of Theseus through all the Grecian cities, and the nations of populous Achaia applied to him in threatening dangers. Calydon too, though guarded by Meleager, in suppliant terms implored his aid. The cause of this request was a boar, the avenging minister of Diana's wrath.

erat sus, famulus vin-dexque infestæ Dianæ. Namque ferunt Œnea, pro successibus pleni anni, libasse primitias, frugum Cereri, sua vi-na Lywo, Palladios latices flavæ Minervæ. Honos invidiosus ewp-Honos invidiosus cap-tus ab agricolis, per-ros: ferunt solas aras Latoidas praterite, relictas sine thure, cessasse. Ira et tangit deos. At inquit, non feremus hoc impune, quaque sumus inhonorata, non ct dicemur inulta: ct spreta mi-sit aprum ultorem per (Eneus agros: quanto Epiros herbida non habet tauros majores, sed Sicula arva habent minores. Oculi micant sanguine et igne, ar dua cervix riget et setæ similes densis hastilibus horrent : set æque stant velut vallum, velut alta hastilia. Fervida spuma fluit per latos armos cum rauco stridore : dentes aquantur Indis dentibus. Fulmen venit ab ore: frondes ardent ore: frondes ardent afflatibus. Is modo proculcat segetes in crescenti herbû, nunc me-tit matura vota fletu-

Sus erat, infestæ famulus, vindexque Dianæ. Enea namque ferunt, pleni successibus anni Primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyzo, Palladios flavæ latices libâsse Minervæ. 275 Cœptus ab agricolis Superos pervenit ad omnes Invidiosus honos: solas sine thure relictas Præteritæ cessâsse ferunt Latoidos aras. Tangit et ira Deos. At non impunè feremus; Quæque inhonoratæ, non et dicemur inultæ, Inquit: et Œneos ultorem spreta per agros Misit aprum: quantò majores herbida tauros Non habet Epiros: sed habent Sicula arva minores. Sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget horrida cervix: Et setæ densis similes hastilibus horrent, Stantque velut vallum, velut alta hastilia setæ. Fervida cum rauco latos stridore per armos Spuma fluit: dentes æquantur dentibus Indis. Fulmen ab ore venit: frondes afflatibus ardent. Is modò crescenti segetes proculcat in herbà: 290 Nec matura metit fleturi vota coloni. Et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustrà, Et frustrà expectant promissas horrea messes. Sternuntur gravidi longo cum palmite fœtus, Baccaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivæ 295 Sævit et in pecudes. Non has pastoresve, canesve,

ric coloni, et intercipit Sævit et in pecucles. Non has pastoresve, canesve, Cererem inspicis, A-rea frustra, et horrea frustra, et horrea frustra, et horrea frustra, et horres frustra, expectant promissas messes. Fatus gravidi cum longo palmite sternuntur. Baccaque cum ramis oliva semper frondentis. Sævit et in pecucles; non pastoresve

canesvc,

TRANSLATION.

For, they tell us, that Œneus, in gratitude for the blessings of a plenteous year, had made an offering of the first fruits of his grain to Ceres, of wine to Bacchus, and the Palladian juice of olives to yellow-haired Minerva. This honour, beginning with the rural gods, was continued to all the heavenly divinities, only, they tell us, that Diana's altars were invidiously neglected, and no incense offered at her shrine. Wrath touches even the goddess. "This daring insult (says she) shall not escape with "impunity; unhonoured though I am, at least I shall not be all unrevenged." The neglected goddess soon sent an avenging boar into the lands of Œneus; no bulls of larger size feed in the fertile plains of Epirus, nor do any so large crop the Sicilian meads. His eyes glare with blood and fire, his neck is rough with pointed thorns, and his back shoots up in horrid spikes, that stand like an impenetrable rampart, guarded with rows of spears. The foam in waves flies round his sounding flanks, his tusks rival the Indian elephant; thunder guards his horrid jaws, and the fields are scorched with the steams issuing from his mouth. he tramples down the growing blade of corn, or crops the yet unripe hopes of the disconsolate swain; devours the ripening ears, and intercepts the labour of the year. In vain the threshing-floor, in vain the barns expect the promised harvests. The grapes in clusters strew the fields, and loaden boughs of the ever-green olive. He rages too amid the folds, neither dogs

possunt defendere has ; non truces tauri pos-

sunt desendere armen-ta. Populi diffugiunt,

nec putant se esse tutos, nisi manibus ur-bis: donec Melcagros,

et una, lecta manus juvenum coière cupidine laudis. Gemini Tyndaridæ, alter spec tatus cæstibus, alter equo, lüsonque molitor

prima ratis, et These-

us, felix concordià cum Pirothoo, et duo Thes-

tiadæ, Lynccusque pro-

les Apharéia, et velox ldas: et Caneus jam non famina, feroxque Leucippus, Acastus-que insignis jaculo, Hippothoosque, Dryas-

que, et Phanix cretus Amyntore, paresque Actorida, et Phyleus missus ab Elide. Nec

Telamon aberat, crea-

torque magni Achillis: cumque Pherctiade, et

Hyanteo Iotao, impi-ger Eurytion, et Echion invictus cursu, Nary-ciusque Lelex, Pano-

peusque, Hyleusque, jerosque Hippasus, et Nestor etiamnum in

primis annis; et quos

Non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri. Diffugiunt populi: nec se, nisi mænibus urbis, Esse putant tutos: donec Meleagros, et unà Lecta manus juvenum coïère cupidine laudis. 300 Tyndaridæ gemini, spectatus cestibus alter, Alter equo; primæque ratis molitor l'ason, Et cum Pirithoö felix concordia Theseus, Et duo Thestiadæ, prolesque Aphareïa, Lynceus, Et velox Idas; et jam non fæmina, Cæneus, Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus, Hippothoösque, Dryasque, et cretus Amyntore Phœnix.

Actoridæque pares, et missus ab Elide Phyleus: Nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achillis: Cumque Pheretiade, et Hyanteo Iolao Impiger Eurytion, et cursu invictus Echion, Naryciusque Lelex, Panopeusque, Hyleusque, fe-

roxque Hippasus, et primis etiamnum Nestor in annis. Et quos Hippocoön antiquis misit Amyclis; Penelopesque socer, cum Parrhasio Ancæo, Ampycidesque sagax, et adhuc à conjuge tutus Œclides, nemorisque decus Tegeæa Lycæi.

Hippocoon misit anti-Penelopes, cum Parrhasio Ancao, Amycidosque sagax, et Eclides adhuc tutus à conjuge, Tegewaque decus Lycai nemoris. TRANSLATION.

nor shepherds can defend them; even the stern bulls are unable to guard The people fly, nor think themselves secure but when shut up within their walls: until Meleager and a chosen band of youths draw together from thirst of fame. The two sons of Tyndarus, one renowned at the rigid gauntlet, the other for managing the horse; Jason the first who built a ship, and Theseus happy in his friendship for Pirithous, and the two sons of Thestius, and Lynceus, the son of Aphareus, and swift Idas, and Cæneus now no more a woman, brave Leucippus, and Acastus famed at the dart, Hippothoos, Dryas, and Phænix, the son of Amyntor, and the twin sons of Actor, and Phyleus sent from Elis. Telamon too was there, and the father of the great Achilles; and the son of Pheres, and Hyantian Iolaus, with gallant Eurition, and Echion invincible in the race; Narycian Lelex, Panopeus, bold Hylcus, Hippasus, and Nestor then in his first years. And those whom Hippocoon sent from ancient Amyclæ; the father-in-law too of Penelope, and Parrhasian Aucæus, Mopsus, the sage son of Ampycus, and Amphiaraus of Œclus' line, as yet unsold by his wife; and Tegæan Atalanta, the glory of the Lycæan

304. Duo Thestiadæ.] Toxens and Plexippus, the sons of Thestius, brothers to Althea, the mother to Meleager.

308. Actoridesque pares.] Eurytus and Creatus, two brothers, the sons of Actor of Elis. They were afterward slain by Hercules.

316. Ampycidesque sagax.] Mopsus, the son of Ampyous, therefore called sagax, because he had the gift of foresight.

Ibid. Et adhuc à conjuge tutus Œclides.] Amphiarus, the son of Œcleus. He was one greatly renowned for his pro-phetic gifts. It is related of him, that

Huic rasilis fibula mordebat summam restem: erinis erat simplex collectus in unum nodum. Eburnea custos telorum, pendens ex tavo humero, resona-but: lava quoque te-nebat arcum. Cultus nebat arcum. Cultus erat talis; fucies erat, quam possis verè di-cere virgineam in pu-ero, pucrilem in vir-gine. Calydonius heros pariter vidit, pariros parater vidit, pari-terque optavit hanc, deo renuente: hausitque latentes flammas, ct inquit, ô felix, si ista dignabitur quem vi-rum! nec tempusque, pudorg; sinunt dicere; putya mains onus mae plura majus opus mag-ni certaminis urget. Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla atas ceciderat, incipit à plano, prospicit que arva devera. Quo post-quam viri vendre: pars tendunt retia; pars adimunt vincla canibus; pars sequuntur pressa signa pedum: cupiuntque reperire suum periculum.Erat concava ratlis, qua rivi pluvialis aquæ assuerant demittere se. Lenta salix tenet ima

Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem; Crinis erat simplex nodum collectus in unum: Ex humero pendens resonabat eburnea lævo 320 Telorum custos: arcum quoque læva tenebat. Talis erat cultus: facies, quam dicere verè Virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine posses. Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros Optavit renuente Deo: flammasque latentes Hausit, et, O felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit, Ista virum! nec plura sinunt tempusque pudorque Dicere; majus opus magni certaminis urget. Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat ætas, Incipit à plano: devexaque prospicit arva. Quò postquam venêre viri; pars retia tendunt; Vincula pars adimunt canibus: pars pressa sequuntur

Signa pedum: cupiuntque suum reperire perîclum. Concava vallis erat: quâ se demittere rivi Assuerant pluvialis aquæ. Tenet ima lacunæ 335 Lenta salix, ulvæque leves, juncique palustres, Viminaque, et longâ parvæ sub arundine cannæ. Hinc aper excîtus medios violentus in hostes Fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes.

lacunæ, ulvæque leves, juncique palustres, viminaque, et parvæ cannæ sub longå arundine. Hinc per violentus excitus, fertur in medios hostes, ut ignes elisi excussis nubibus.

TRANSLATION.

groves. A polished buckle bound her robe, and her hair was tied up in a simple knot. An ivory quiver rattled on her left shoulder, and in her left hand she held a bow: such was her dress. Her face, what in a boy, you might truly say, was that of a blushing maid, in a maid, that of a lovely boy. The Calydonian chief at once beheld, and at once wished for the dame, with gods averse, and drew in the latent fire. O happy, says he, the man by fate reserved for her embraces. Time and glory suffer not more; a mightier work of mighty praise rouses his soul.

A wood thick of trees, which no age had cut down, rises from a plain, and overlooks the shaded fields below. When here the heroes were arrived, some spread around the toils, some unbind and set on the dogs, while part explore the monster's steps, and are impatient to trace their own danger. There was a hollow valley whither rivulets of rain-water were wont to roll: in its marshy bottom sprung up the limber willow, smooth sedges, and slimy rushes, with osiers, and lengthened stalks of trembling reeds. Hence the boar roused, rushes violent amid his foes, like lightning darted from the bursting clouds. In his career he levels the grove, and bears down the wood with a crashing noise. The youths

NOTES.

foreseeing if he went to the Theban war he should never return, to avoid being compelled to it, he kept out of the way. His wife Eriphyle was the only person intrusted with the secret, as he believed her fidelity impregnable. But being won over by Adrastus, who presented her with a fine necklace, she betrayed her husband. He was therefore obliged to accompany the other leaders to the Theban war, and, we are told, was swallowed up with his chariot by the earth.

Sternitur incursu nemus; et propulsa fragorem 340 cursu, et situa pro-Silva dat. Exclamant juvenes; prætentaque forti pulsa dat fragorem. Juvenes exclamant; Sternitur incursu nemus; et propulsa fragorem 340 Tela tenent dextrâ, lato vibrantia ferro. Ille ruit; spargitque canes, ut quisque ruenti Obstat; et obliquo latrantes dissipat ictu. Cuspis Echionio primum contorta lacerto Vana fuit, truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno. Proxima, si nimiis mittentis viribus usa Non foret, in tergo visa est hæsura petito; Longiùs it: auctor teli Pegaseus Iason. Phæbe ait Ampycides, si te coluique coloque; 350 Da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo. Quà potuit, precibus Deus annuit. Ictus ab illo, Sed sine vulnere aper: ferrum Diana volanti Abstulerat jaculo; lignum sine acumine venit. Ira feri mota est: nec fulmine leniùs arsit: Lux micat ex oculis, spiratque è pectore flamma. Utque volat moles adducto concita nervo, Cum petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres; In juvenes certo sic impete vulnificus sus
Fertur; et Eupalamon, Pelagonaque dextra
entes
Cornua prosternit. Socii rapuêre jacentes.

Lignum vent sine acumine. Ira feri est moda, nec avsit lenius fulmine, lux micat ex oculis, flammaque spirat e pectore. Utque moles concita adducto moles concita adducto nervo volat, cum petit aut muros, aut turres

At non letiferos effugit Enæsimus ictus Hippocoönte satus. Trepidantem, et terga parantem

yuenes vasto impete,
et prosternit Eupalaet prosternit Eupala-Vertere, succiso liquerunt poplite nervi.

Nemus sternitur intenentque tela vibrantia lato ferro, præten-tia lato ferro, præten-ta forti dextrà. Ille ruit, spargitque cancs, ut quisque obstar ru-enti, at dissipat la-trantes obliquo ictu. Cuspis primum con-torta Echionio lacerto fuit vana, deditque leve vulnus trunco acerno. Proxima, si non usa foret nimiis viribus mittentis, visa est hæsura petito ter-go. Ita longius, Pe-gascus Iason erat aucgascus Iason erat auctor teli. Ampycides ait, Phabe, si coluique, coloque te, da mihi contingere quod petitur certo telo. Deus annuit precibus qua potuit aper est ictus ab illo, sed sine vulnere: Diana abstulerat ferrum volanti jaculo, lignum venit sine acumine. Ira feri est momento teles auctores de la coloque de la coloq aut muros, aut turres plenas milite; sic vulmon Pelagonaque

entes dextra cornua. Socii rapuere jacontes. At Enasimus satus Hippocoonte non effugit letiferos ictus : nervi, poplite succiso liquerunt eum trepidantem, et parantem vertere terga.

TRANSLATION.

shout, and presenting their spears with nervous arm, brandish the broadpointed steel. He rushes impetuous, and disperses the dogs that oppose him, repelling with slanting wounds the clamorous crew. The first spear, launched by Echion with unavailing aim, slightly wounded a maple-tree trunk. The next seemed to threaten the monster's back, but, darting with too much force, it went beyond the mark: Pegasean Jason aimed the " Phœbus, (says the son of Ampycus), if I adore, and ever have "adored thee, grant me with unerring aim to reach the mark." The god consented, as far as fate allowed; he struck the savage but without a wound; Diana disarmed the flying javelin, which whizzed along a pointless shaft. At this the monster's rage redoubles, quick as the winged lightning; fire flashes from his eye-balls, and flames expire from his breast. As a stone, launched from an engine against walls or guarded towers, flies with rapid force; just so with outrageous pace the destroying boar rushes on the youthful band, and beats down Eupalamos and Pelagon who guarded the right wing: their companions raised and bore them off as they lay. But Enæsimus, the son of Hippocoon, escaped not a mortal wound, for pierced in the ham, his nerves give way, nor sustain him trembling and preparing to fly. Perhaps the Pylian chief too had here perished before the Trojan war, but that with violent effort aided

Forsitan et Pylius periisset citra tempora Trojana: sed conumine sumpto ab hastà posità, insituit ramis arboris qua stabat proxima, tutusque loco, despex-it hostem quem fuge-rat. Ille serox dentibus tritis in querno stipite, imminet exitio, sidensque recentibus armis, hausit femur magni Othriadæ rostro adunco. At gemini fratres, nondum calestia side-ra, erant ambo conspi-cui, ambo vectabantur equis candidioribus nive, ambo quatiebant per auras spicula has-tarum vibrata tremulomotu. Fecissent vul-nera, nisi setiger îsset inter opacas silvas, loco pervia nec jacutis, nec cquo. Telamon persequitur, incautusque studio eundi, cecidit pronus, retentus ab arborea radice. Dum Peleus levat hunc, Tegæa imposuit celerem ged impositit ceterem sagittam nervo, expu-litque sinuato arcu. Arundo fixa sub aure feri distrinxit sum-mum corpus; et rubefecit setus exiguo sanguine. Nec tamen il-la erat latior successu sui ictus, quam Meleagros. Primus Meleagros. putatur vidisse, et pri-mus ostendisse visum quos petit.

Forsitan et Pylius citra Trojana perîsset 365 Tempora; sed sumpto posità conamine ab hastà, Arboris insiluit, quæ stabat proxima, ramis: Despexitque loco tutus, quem fugerat, hostem. Dentibus ille ferox in querno stipite tritis Imminet exitio, sidensque recentibus armis 370 Othriadæ magni rostro femur hausit adunco. At gemini, nondum cœlestia sidera, fratres, Ambo conspicui nive candidoribus albâ Vectabantur equis; ambo vibrata per auras Hastarum tremulo quatiebant spicula motu, Vulnera fecissent; nisi setiger inter opacas Nec jaculis îsset, nec equo loca pervia silvas. Persequitur Telamon; studioque incautus eundi, Pronus ab arboreâ cecidit radice retentus; Dum levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeæa sagittam Imposuit nervo, sinuatoque expulit arcu. Fixa sub aure feri summum distrinxit arundo Corpus; et exiguo rubefecit sanguine setas. Nec tamen illa sui successu lætior ictûs, Quam Meleagros erat. Primus vidisse putatur; 385 Et primus sociis visum ostendisse cruorem: Et, meritum, dixisse, feres virtutis honorem. Erubuêre viri; seque exhortantur, et addunt Cum clamore animos; jaciuntque sine ordine tela. Turba nocet jactis, et, quos petit, impedit ictus. 390 cruorem sociis, et dixisse feres meritum honorem virtutis. Viri crubuere, exhortanturque se, et addunt animos cum clamore ; jacinntque tela sine ordine. Turba nocet jactis, et impedit ictus

TRANSLATION.

by his spear, he vaulted on a tree that stood by him, and secure by his situation, looked down on the foe he had escaped. He whetting his tusks on an oaken trunk, stands ready for destruction; and trusting to his newly-pointed weapons, with crooked jaws ranched the thigh of the great But the two brothers, not yet celestial constellations, rode distinguished from the rest, on horses whiter than the driven snow. Both with trembling motion brandished in air their pointed spears, and both had wounded the bristly monster, but that he rushed into the shady woods, impenetrable to horses or the winged steel. Telamon presses on, and heedless in the eager pursuit, is stopped by the branching root of a tree, and tumbles on the ground. While Peleus raises him up, the Tegean maid fits an arrow to the string, and drives it from the straightened bow. The shaft grazing under the ear, pierced the skin, and dyed the bristles around with scanty blood: nor did she herself rejoice more at the successful stroke than Meleager. He first observed the wound, and first pointed it out to his companions; nor, added he, shall thy valour want its The heroes blush through a noble emulation; they encourage and animate each other by joint acclamations, and pour in volleys their undistinguished darts: but their multitude impede the aim, and mutually baffle the commissioned strokes. When lo, Arcadian Ancæus with

Ecce furens contra sua fata bipennifer Arcas. Discite fæmineis quam tela virilia præstent. O juvenes, operique meo concedite, dixit. Ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis; Hunc tamen invitâ perimet mea dextra Dianâ. 395 Talia magniloquo tumidus memoraverat ore; Ancipitemque manu tollens utrâque securim, Institerat digitis primos suspensus in artus; Occupat audacem, quaque est via proxima leto, Summa ferus geminos direxit in inguina dentes. 400 Concidit Ancæus; glomerataque sanguine multo Viscera lapsa fluunt; madefactaque terra cruore est. Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem Pirithous, validâ quatiens venabula dextrâ. Cui procul Ægides, O me mihi carior, inquit, 405 Pars animæ consiste meæ; licet eminus esse Fortibus: Ancæo nocuit temeraria virtus. Dixit; et æratâ torsit grave cuspide cornum: Quo bene librato, votique potente futuro, Obstitit esculeâ frondosus ab arbore ramus. Misit et Æsonides jaculum; quod casus ab illo Vertit in immeriti fatum latrantis, et inter Ilia conjectum, tellure per ilia fixum est. At manus Œnidæ variat; missisque duabus, Hasta prior terrà, medio stetit altera tergo. 415 Nec mora; dum sævit, dum corpora versat in orbem, quod casus vertit ab

Ecce Arcas bipennifer, furens contra sua fata, dixit, O juvenes, discite quid virilia tala præstent fæmineis, concediteque meo operi. Licet ipsa Latonia protegat hune in-vità Dianà. Ille tumidus memoraverat tulia magniloquo ore, tollensque ancipitem securim utraque manu, institerat digitis, suspensus in primos artus. Ferus occupat audacem, direxitque geminos dentes in sum-ma inguina, qua est proxima via letho. Aneaus concidit; visce-ruque glomeruta fluunt lapsa multo san-guine, terraque est madefacta cruore. Pirithous proles Ixionis ibut in adversum hostem, quatiens vena-buta valida dextrà. Cui Agides procul, inquit, () carior mihi me, pars mea anima consiste; licet nobis esse 410 fortibus eminus, temeraria virtus nocuit Ancao. Dixit, et tor-Antau. Date, to tar-sit cornum grave æra-tâ cuspide, quo bene librato, futuroque po-tente voti, ramus fron-dosus ab arbore escu-led abetitit. Escari Æsonileà obstitit. Æsoni-des et misit jaculum,

latrantis, et conjectum inter ilia, fixum est in tellure per ilia. At manus Œnida variat, dua-busque missis, hasta prior stetit terrà, altera medio tergo. Nee mora, dum sævit, dum versat corpora in orbem,

TRANSLATION.

his battle-axe rushing forward to his fate: "Mark, O noble youths, " (says he), the difference between a manly weapon, and that sent by a "female hand, and give way to my assault. Did Diana herself protect "this stern savage, yet, even in spite of Diana, shall he fall by my right "hand." These fierce boasts he uttered with a vain-confident air, and raising with both hands the double-edged axe, stood stretched on his tip-But the boar prevents him, and aiming at a speedy death, tears open his groin with both his tusks. Down falls Ancæus, and his bowels gathering in a knot, rush out in torrents of blood, and drench the earth with gore. Pirithous, the son of Ixion, advances next against the foc, brandishing his spear with strong arm; to whom from far the son of Ægeus, "O dearer to me than myself, thou better part of my soul, stay; "we may shew bravery at a distance. Ancœus fell a victim to his rash "courage." He said, and hurled his cornet spear, ponderous with massy brass; which well poised, and urging its unerring way, was checked by the arm of a branching oak. Jason too launched his spear, which fortune averting from the boar, lodged in the bowels of a harmless dog, and piercing them, it stuck fast in the ground. But the son of Eneus aims with various event, for discharging two javelins, the one stood fixed in the ground, the other pierced the middle of his back. Instantly, while

funditque spumam stridentem cum novo sanguine; auctor vulneris adest, irritat-que hostem ad iram, condidit que splendida venabula in adversos armos. Socii testan-tur gaudia secundo clamore, petuntque conjungere victricem dextram suæ dextræ. Mirantesque spectant immanem ferum, ja-centem multa tellure, neque adhuc putant esse tutum contingere; sed tamen quisque cruentant sua tela. cruentant sua tela.
Ipse pressit exitiabile
caput pede imposito,
atque dixit ita: Nonacria, sume spolium
mei juris, et gloria veniat mihi in partem
tecum. Protinus dat
illi exunius tera horilli exuvias terga hor-rentia rigidis setis, et ora insignia magnis dentibus. Auctor muneris, cum munere, est lætitiæ illi. Alii invidere, murmurque erat toto agmine. E qui-bus Thestiada, ten-dentes brachia, cladentes bracha, cla-mant ingenti voce, age, pone famina, nec in-tercipe nostros titulos, nec fiducia forma de-cipiat te, auctorque captus tuo amore sit

Stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine fundit, Vulneris auctor adest, hostemque irritat ad iram; Splendidaque adversos venabula condidit in armos. Gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo; Victricemque petunt dextræ conjungere dextram; Immanemque ferum multâ tellure jacentem Mirantes spectant; neque adhuc contingere tutum Esse putant: sed tela tamen sua quisque cruentant. Ipse pede imposito caput exitiabile pressit; Atque ita, Sume mei spolium, Nonacria, juris: Dixit; et in partem veniat mihi gloria tecum. Protinus exuvias rigidis horrentia setis Terga dat, et magnis insignia dentibus ora. Illi lætitiæ est cum munere, muneris auctor: 430 Invidêre alii; totoque erat agmine murmur. E quibus ingenti tendentes brachia voce, Pone, age, nec titulos intercipe fæmina nostros, Thestiadæ clamant: neu te fiducia formæ Decipiat; longèque tuo sit captus amore Auctor; et huic adimunt munus, jus muneris illi. Non tulit, et tumida frendens Mavortius irâ, Discite raptores alieni, dixit, honoris, Facta minis quantum distent. Hausitque nefando Pectora Plexippi, n'îl tale timentia, ferro.

longe: et adimunt huic munus, illi jus muneris. Heros Mavortius non tulit, et frendens tumida irâ, dixit: discite raptores alieni honoris, quantum fucta distent minis. Hausitque pectora Plexippi, timentia nil tale nefando ferro.

TRANSLATION.

yet he rages, and wheels his body round disgorging blood and foam, the author of the wound advances, and provokes his adversary anew, and buries his shining spear in his opposed shoulders. His companions in applauding shouts testify their joy, and hasten in congratulation to seize his victorious right hand. They behold with wonder the huge monster extended on a breadth of earth, and scarce yet think it safe to touch him; Meleager, with his foot imyet all tinge their weapons in his blood. pressed on the monster's baleful head, said: "Take, Nonacrian nymph, "these spoils by conquest mine, and share in my glory." Immediately he gives her the skin rough with horrid bristles, and head distinguished She joyfully receives the gift, nor is less pleased with by the huge tusks. the giver. The rest envied her, and a murmur ran through the whole Above all, the sons of Thestus, stretching out their arms, exclaim with loud noise: " Lay down these spoils, nor think, a weak woman "as thou art, to intercept the honours due to us. Let not a vain con-"fidence in thy beauty deceive thee, nor hope for protection from the "giver infatuated by thy charms." They said, and snatch from her the spoil, and from him the right of disposing of it. The hero could not bear it, but swelling with martial rage, "Learn, (said he), ye ravishers " of another's praise, how much deeds differ from threats," and pierced with his cruel sword the breast of Plexippus, dreading no such fate.

Toxea, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volentem Ulcisci fratrem, fraternaque fata timentem, Haud patitur dubitare diu; calidumque priori Cæde recalfecit consorti sanguine telum. Dona Deûm templis nato victore ferebat; Cùm videt extinctos fratres Althæa referri. Quæ plangore dato, mæstis ululatibus urbem Implet; et auratis mutavit vestibus atras. At simul est auctor necis editus; excidit omnis Luctus: et à lachrymis in pænæ versus amorem est. Stipes erat, quem, cum partus enixa jaceret Thestias, in flammam triplices posuêre sorores; Staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, Tempora, dixerunt, eadem lignoque, tibique, O modò nate, damus. Quo postquam carmine dicto Excessere Deæ; flagrantem mater ab igne Eripuit torrem: sparsitque liquentibus undis, Ille diu fuerat penetralibus abditus imis; Servatusque tuos, juvenis, servaverat annos. Protulit hunc genitrix, tædasque in fragmina poni Imperat; et positis inimicos admovet ignes. Tum conata quater flammis imponere ramum Cœpta quater tenuit. Pugnant materque, sororque, Et diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus. Sæpe metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri: 465

Haud patitur Toxea. (dubium quid faciat, pariterque volentem ulcisci fratrem, timen-temque fraterna fata) dubitare diu: recalfecitque telum calidum priori cæde, sanguine consorti. Althaa fere-bat dona templis deûm pro nato victore, cum videt fratres extinctos referri. Qua, plan-gore dato, implet ur-bem mæstis ululalibus, et mutavit auratas vestes vestibus atris.
At simul auctor necis
est editus, omnis luctus excidit, et est versus a lachrymis in amo-rempænæ. Erat stipes, quem cum Thestias jacerct enixa partus, triptices sorores poluere in flammam, nentesque 466 fatalia stamina impresso pollice, dixerunt, O modò nate, damus eadem tempora tibique lignoque. Quo carmine dicto, post-quam deæ excessere, mater eripuit flagran-tem torrem ab igne, sparsitque liquentibus undis. Ille fuerat diu abditus imis penetralibus, servatusque, servaverat tuos annos, o juvenis. Genitrix protulit hunc, imperatque tædas poni in fragmi-na, et admovet inimi-

cos ignes positis. Tum quater conata imponere ramum flammis, quater tenuit capta. Materque sororque pugnant, et duo nomina, trahunt unum pectus in diversa. Sope ora pallebant metu futuri secleris.

TRANSLATION.

Nor suffers he Toxeus, who seemed to waver between the fear of a like fate, and a desire to avenge his brother's death, long to deliberate; but again died in kindred blood his sword, yet warm with the late slaughter.

Althæa was bearing offerings to the temples of the gods for her son's victory, when she sees her brothers brought off dead from the field. Fetching a mournful groan, she fills the city with her lamentations, and changes her embroidered robes to the sable weeds of sorrow. But when she heard the author of their death, her grief vanished at once, and from tears her soul is bent upon revenge. There was a billet, which, as the daughter of Thestius lay labouring in the throes of birth, the triple sisterhood cast upon the fire; and spinning with thumbs impressed the fatal thread; "To thee (they said), O new-born babe, and this brand we give the same "destiny." Thus sung, the three goddesses departed. The mother snatched from the fire the flaming wood, and sprinkled it with water. Long it had been kept in her most retired apartment, and thus preserved, had preserved too the life of the young hero. This the mother now brought out, and ordered a pile of split torches to be raised, and applies to it, when raised, the hostile flames. Then four times essaying to cast the branch upon the flaming pile, and four times repressed her hand. The mother and sister struggle long within her, and these different titles draw different ways one and the same breast. Often her looks were pale from an

sape fervens ira dabat suum ruborem oculis. Et modo vultus erat similis minauti nescio quid crudele, modo evat quem posses credere misereri. Cumque fe-rus ardor animi siccaverut lachrymas, tamen lachrymæinvenic-bantur. Utque carina, quam ventus, as-tusque controrius vento, rapit, sentit gemi-nam vim, incertaque paret duobus; haud aliter Thestias errat auter Thestias errat dubiis affectibus, po-nitque, resuscitatque positam iram in viccs. Tamen germana inci-pit esse melior pa-rente, et ut leniat consanguinees umbras sanguine est pia im-pietate. Nam post-quam postifer ignis convaluit, dirit, iste rogus cremet mea vis-cera. Utque tenebat fatale lignum dira ma-nu, intelli adetitis amnu, infelix adstitit ante sepulchrales aras, in-quitque Eumenides,triplices de panarum, advertite vestros vultus furialibus sacris. Ulciscor, facioque nefas. Mors est pianda morte, scelus est addendum in scelus, fu-

Sæpe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem. Et modò nescio quid similis crudele minanti Vultus erat; modò quem misereri credere posses. Cùmque ferus lachrymas animi siccaverat ardor; Inveniebantur lachrymæ tamen. Utque carina, 470 Quam ventus, ventoque rapit contrarius æstus, Vim geminam sentit, paretque incerta duobus: Thestias haud aliter dubiis affectibus errat, Inque vices ponit, positamque resuscitat iram. Incipit esse tamen melior germana parente; Et, consanguineas ut sanguine leniat umbras, Nam postquam pestifer ignis Impietate pia est. Convaluit: Rogus iste cremet mea viscera, dixit. Utque manu dirâ lignum fatale tenebat; Ante sepulchrales infelix adstitit aras. Pænarumque Deæ triplices furialibus inquit, Eumenides, sacris vultus advertite vestros. Ulciscor, facioque nefas. Mors morte pianda est; In scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus: Per coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus. An felix Eneus nato victore fruetur; Thestius orbus erit? melius lugebitis ambo. Vos modò, fraterni manes animæque recentes, Officium sentite meum; magnoque paratas acutum in seetus, ya.

mus in finera. Domus
impia pereat per coacervatos luctus. An Accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora nostri. 490
cervatos luctus. An Hei mihi! quo rapior? fratres ignoscite matri.

Cucus felix fruetur
nato victore, Thestius erit orbus? ambo lugebitis meliis. Vos modo fraterno munes, unimaque
recentes, sentite meum officium, accipiteque inferias paratas magno pretto, mala pignora nostri
uteri. Hei mihi! quo rapior? fratres ignoscite matri.

TRANSLATION.

apprehension of the future crime, often rage glowing in her eyes, inflamed her countenance. Now her looks threatened some cruel purpose, now they wore an air of compassion; and when the fierce passionate ardour of her soul had dried up her tears, still fresh tears would triekle down. And as a ship tossed by the wind and contrary tide, sustains a double assault, and fluctuates between both; just so the daughter of Thestius wavers between repugnant affections, and sometimes banishes, sometimes rouses her banished wrath. Yet the sister begins to prevail over the mother; and, to appease her kindred ghosts by blood, she aims at being pious by an act of impiety. For when the pernicious flames began to rise, Let that pile, said she, consume my bowels. And holding in her hand the fatal branch, as she stood before the sepulchral altars; "Sister goddesses (said she), " ye avenging furies, avert your look from these baleful rites: I avenge "and commit a crime; death is to be expiated by death, crime heaped " upon crime, and funeral upon funerals. Let the impious race perish by " accumulated calamities. Shall Œneus be happy in his victorious son, " and Thestius be spoiled of his? It is better that both mourn. Do you " only, my brother's ghosts, ye recent shades, regard this my last duty, and " accept kindly these funeral sacrifices that cost me so dear, the guilty "pledge of my unhappy womb. Alas! whither am I hurried? Pardon, Deficiunt ad cœpta manus. Meruisse fatemur Illum, cur pereat: mortis mihi displicet auctor. Ergo impunè feret; vivusque, et victor, et ipso Successu tumidus regnum Calydonis habebit? 495 Vos cinis exiguus, gelidæque jacebitis umbræ? Haud equidem patiar. Pereat sceleratus; et ille Spemque patris, regnique trahat, patriæq; ruinam. Mens ubi materna est; ubi sunt pia jura parentum? Et, quos sustinui, bis mensûm quinque labores? 500 O utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans; Idque ego passa forem! vixisti munere nostro: Nunc merito moriere tuo. Cape præmia facti; Bisque datam, primùm partu, mox stipite rapto, Redde animam; vel me fraternis adde sepulchris. Et cupio, et nequeo. Quid agam? modò vulnera

Ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantæ cædis imago;
Nunc animum pictas, maternaque nomina frangunt.
Me miseram! malè vincetis, sed vincite, fratres:
Dummodo, quæ dedero vobis solatia, vosque 510
Ipsa sequar, dixit: dextrâque aversa trementi
Funereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes.
Aut dedit, aut visus gemitus est ille dedisse,
Stipes; et invitis correptus ab ignibus arsit.
Inscius atque absens flammâ Meleagros ab illâ 515
Uritur; et cæcis torreri viscera sentit

Manus deficiunt ad capta: fatemur illum meruisse cur pereat; auctor mortis displicet mihi. Ergo feret im-punè; vivusque, et vic-tor, et tumidus ipso successu, habebit reg-num Catydonis? Vos jacebitis exiguus cinis, gelidaque umbra. E-quidem haud patiar. Sceleratus percut; et ille trahat secum, spemque patris, ruinamque regni, patriaque. Ubi est mens muterna? ubi nunc pia vota paren-tum? et labores bis quinque mensiûm quos sustinui? o utinam arsisses infans primis ignibus, egoque forem passa id! vixisti nostro munere, nunc moriere tuo merito. Cape pramia fucti; redde-que animum bis du-tum, primum partu, mox rapto stipute, vel aduc mc fraternis se-pulchris. Et cupio, et nequeo, quid agam? modo vulnera fratrum sunt ante oculos mihi, et imago tantæ eædis ; nune pietas, materna-que nomina frangunt animum. Me miscram! male incetis of atres, sed vincite; dummodo ipsa sequar vos, sola-tiaque quæ dedero vo-bis. Dixit : aversaque conject funereum tor-

rem in medios ignes trementi dextrâ. Ille stipes, aut dedit, aut visus est dedisse gemitus et correptus ab invitis ignibus, arsit. Meleagros inscius atque absens uritur in illâ flammâ, et sentit viscera torreri cacis

TRANSLATION.

" brothers, the feelings of a mother. My hands fail me in the attempt. "I own he deserves to perish, but he ought not to perish by a mother's " hands. Shall he then escape; shall he alive, victorious and elated with "success, possess the kingdom of Calydon; while you are reduced to " mere ashes, and cold lifeless shades? I cannot bear it; let the wretch " perish, and involve in his fall his father's hopes, his country, and his "kingdom. But where is the mother? Where the pious affections of pa-"rents, and all the pangs I for twice five months sustained? O that you " had perished in the flames when yet an infant, nor I opposed your fate. "You was preserved by my indulgence, but now must die by your own "guilt. Resign to me your life, mine by a double title; given you first "at your birth, and then preserved from the flames: or add me too to the "funerals of my brothers. I would, but cannot: what shall I do? Now "my brothers' wounds stand before my eyes, and the idea of the horrid " murder: now piety and a mother's name disarm my soul. Wretch that "I am! It is an unnatural conquest, yet conquer; my brothers, if so be "that I follow you, and that son whom I sacrifice to appease your injured "ashes." She said; and averting her eyes, tossed the fatal brand into the midst of the flames. It gave, or at least seemed to give, a groan; and, catched by the reluctant fire, was gradually consumed. Meleager, absent and unsuspecting, wastes in that flame, and feels the contagion rage in

ignibus; at superat magnos dolores virtute, Tamen mæret quod ca-dut leto ignavo et sine sanguine, et dicct vulnera Ancai felicia. rera Ances Jenna. Vocatque supremo ore cum gemitu, granda-vum patrem fratrem-que, pias sorores, so-ciamque tori forsitan et matrem. Ignisque dolorque crescunt, ite-rumque languescunt. Uterque est simul extinctus, spiritusque abiit paulatim in leves auras: Alta Calydon jacet. Juvenesque, se-nesque lugent, vulgusnesque lugent, vulgus-que proceresque ge-munt: matresque Ca-lydonides Eveninæ scissæ quoad capillos, planguntur. Genitor fusus humi, fædat ca-nitiem vultusque se-nities multusque se-nities multusque seniles pulvere; incre-patque spatiosum a-vum. Nam manus conscia sibi diri facti exegit panas de matre, ferro acto per viscera. Si deus dedisset mihi ora sonantia centum linguis, ingeniumque capax totumque Helicona non persequerer tristia dicta misera-rum sororum. Immemores decoris, tundunt liventia pectora; dumque corpus manet, foventque, refoventque corpus: dant oscula ipsi, dant oscula lecto posito. Post cinerem

Ignibus: at magnos superat virtute dolores.
Quòd tamen ignavo cadat, et sine sanguine leto,
Mœret; et Ancæi felicia vulnera dicit. 519
Grandævumq; patrem, fratremque, piasq; sorores
Dum gemitu, sociamque tori vocat ore supremo;
Forsitan et matrem. Crescunt ignisque, dolorque;
Languescuntque iterum. Simul est extinctus uter-

Dum gemitu, sociamque tori vocat ore supremo; Forsitan et matrem. Crescunt ignisque, dolorque; Languescuntque iterum. Simul est extinctus uterque, Inque leves abiît paulatim spiritus auras: Alta jacet Calydon. Lugent juvenesque senesque, Vulgusque, proceresque gemunt: scissæque capillos Planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninæ. Pulvere canitiem genitor, vultusque seniles Fædat humi fusus; spatiosumque increpat ævum. Nam de matre manus diri sibi conscia facti Exegit pænas, acto per viscera ferro. Non mihi si centum Deus ora sonantia linguis, Ingeniumque capax, totumque Helicona dedisset; Tristia persequerer miserarum dicta sororum. Immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt: 535 Dumq; manet corpus, corpus refoventq; foventque: Oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto. Post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora versant: Affusæque jacent tumulo: signataque saxo Nomina complexæ, lachrymas in nomina fundunt: Quas, Parthaoniæ tandem Latonïa clade Exsatiatâ domûs, præter Gorgenque nurumque

posito. Post cincrem versant haustos cincres ad pectora, jacentque affusæ tumulo: complexæque saxo signata nomine, fundunt lachrymas in nomina. Quas (præter Gorgenque, nurumque nobilis Alcmenæ) Latoia, tandem exsatiatû clade Parthaoniæ domus,

TRANSLATION.

his bowels, and with heroic patience supports the mighty pains. Yet he grieves to fall by an inglorious death, without a wound, and thinks Ancæus happy in his hasty fate. And now expiring with a sigh, he calls upon his aged father, his brothers, his pious sisters, and the partner of his bed; perhaps too his mother. The flames and his pain increase, and again languish; both are extinguished together, and his breath by degrees blends with the thin air. Lofty Calydon is now sunk in sorrow; young and old, nobles and people mourn; the Calydonian matrons, with hair dishevelled, lament his fate. His wretched father, prostrate on the ground, defiles his silver locks and aged face with dust, and chides his lingering years. For the mother, conscious of her direful deed, with her own hand exacted punishment, and thrust a sword through her bowels. mouth sounding with a hundred tongues, an imagination the most enlarged, and all the gifts that Helicon inspires, I could not yet describe the mournful complaints of his wretched sisters. Regardless of decency, they beat their breasts till they turn livid; and while the body remains, cherish, and cherish it again; cling to it in embraces, and even to the couch on which it was laid. And when reduced to ashes, pressed the ashes enclosed in an urn to their breasts, and lie prostrate round the tomb, and kiss his name graved upon the stone, bedewing it with tears. Whom at

Nobilis Alcmenæ, natis in corpore pennis, Allevat: et longas per brachia porrigit alas, Corneaque ora facit, versasque per aëra mittit. 545

V. Interea Theseus sociati parte laboris Functus, Erechtheas Tritonidos ibat ad arces. Clausit iter, fecitque moras Achelous eunti, Imbre tumens. Succede meis, ait, inclyte, tectis, Cecropida; nec te committe rapacibus undis. 550 Ferre trabes solidas, obliquaque volvere magno Murmure saxa solent. Vidi contermina ripæ Cum gregibus stabula alta trahi: nec fortibus illic Profuit armentis, nec equis velocibus esse. Multa quoque hic torrens, nivibus de monte solutis, Corpora turbineo juvenilia vortice mersit. Tutior est requies; solito dum flumina currant Limite; dum tenues capiat suus alveus undas. Annuit Ægides: utarque, Acheloë, domoque, Consilioque tuo, respondit: et usus utroque est. Pumice multicavo, nec lævibus atria tophis Molli tellus erat humida musco, Structa subît. Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ. Jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso, Discubuêre toris Theseus comitesque laborum: 566 Hâc Ixionides, illâ Trœzenius heros

Parte Lelex, raris jam sparsus tempora canis: mida molti musco. Conche tacunabant summa alterno murice. Jamque Hyperione menso duas partes lucis, Theseus comitesque laborum discubuére toris: hâc parte Ixionides, illà Lelex Trazenius heros, jam sparsus tempora raris canis:

TRANSLATION.

length the daughter of Latona, now satiated with the miseries of Parthaon's house, bore up on wings, all except Gorge, and the daughter-in-law of noble Alcmena, covers their arms with long pinions, furnishes them with horny beaks, and sends them thus transformed to fleet in air.

V. Mean while Theseus, having discharged his part of this confederate labour, repaired to the Erechthean towers of Pallas. But Achelous, swelled with rains, opposed his journey, and stopped him on his way. "Illustrious Cecropian (says he), come under my roof, nor trust the rapid " floods. They sometimes with roaring noise bear down huge beams, and " roll along ponderous rocks. I have seen them sweep away the high " folds and contiguous banks, with all the herds and cattle: nor did his "strength avail the bulky steer, or his swiftness the prancing steed. "Often, when swelled with melted snows from the mountains, it swal-"lows in its whirling eddies the bodies of strongest youths. It is better "to repose here, till the river returns to its wonted track, and glides " smoothly along its own channel." The son of Ægeus assented: "I em-"brace (says he), Achelous, your counsel, and accept the offer of your "house;" and he accordingly accepted both. He enters the grot formed of pumice-stone, and rough sand-stone: the floor was of soft moss, the roof arched, and chequered with various shells. And now the declining sun had measured two-thirds of his course, Theseus and his companions took each their place on couches. Here the son of Ixion, there Lelex the Træzenian hero, his temples now thinly covered with the silver locks of

allevat pennis natis in corpore; et porrigit longas alas per brachia, facitque ora cornea, mittitque eas versas per acra-

v. Interea Theseus, functus parte sociati laboris, ibat ad Erechtheas arces Tritonidos. Achelous tumens imthe clausit iter, fecit-que moras eunti. In-clyte Cecropida ait, succede meis tectis; nec committe te rapacibus undis. Solent ferre solidas trabes, volvere que obliqua saxa magno murmure. Vidi alta stabula conter-mina ripæ, trahi cum gregibus: nec illic pro-fuit urmentis esse fortibus, nec equis esse velocibus. Hic quoque torrens, nivibus solu-tis de monte, mersit multa juvenilia corpora turbinco vortice. Requies est tutior, dum flumina currant solito limite; dum suus alveas capiat tenues undas. Ægides annuit, responditque, Acheloë, utar domoque, tuoque consilio, et est usus utroque. Subit atria structa multicavo pu-mice, et tophis nec la-vibus. Tellus erat humida molli musco. Con-

quosque alios amnis Acarnanum, latissi-Acarnanum, latissi-mus tanto hospite, fuerat dignatus parili honore. Protinus nymphæ nudæ quoad vesti-gia instruxêre apposi-tas mensus epulis; dapibusque remotis posuere merum in gemmâ. Tum maximus hema. Ium maximus ne-ros prospiciens aquora subjecta oculis, inquit, Quis ille locus? (os-tendit digito) et doce quod nomenilla insula gerat, quanquam non videtur una. Ad hae amnis inquit, Non est unum quod cernimus. Quinque terra jacent : discrimine spatii fal-discrimine spatii fal-lunt. Quoque minus mirere fuctum spreta Diana, ha fuerant Navades: qua cum mactassent bis quinque juvencos, vocassentque deos ruris ad sacra duxêre fertas choreas immemores nostri. Intumui: eramque tantus quantus cum unquam firor plurimus; immanisque pariter animis et undis, revelli silvas à silvis, et arva ab arvis; pro-volvique in freta nym-phas, tum denique memores nostri, cum loco. Fluctus nosterque ma-risque diduxit conti-nuam humum; resolQuosque alios parili fuerat dignatus honore Amnis Acarnanum, lætissimus hospite tanto. Protinus appositas nudæ vestigia Nymphæ Instruxêre epulis mensas: dapibusque remotis Tum maximus heros In gemmâ posuêre merum. Æquora prospiciens oculis subjecta, Quis, inquit, Ille locus? digitoque ostendit, et, Insula nomen Quod gerat illa, doce. Quanquam non una videtur. Amnis ad hæc, Non est, inquit, quod cernimus,

Quinque jacent terræ: spatii discrimine fallunt. Quòque minùs spretæ factum mirere Dianæ; Naïades hæ fuerant: quæ, cùm bis quinque juvencos Mactâssent, rurisque Deos ad sacra vocâssent, 580 Immemores nostri festas duxêre choreas.

Intumui: quantusq; feror, cum plurimus, unquam Tantus eram: pariterq; animis immanis et undis, A silvis silvas, et ab arvis arva revelli.

Cùmque loco Nymphas, memores tum denique nos-

In freta provolvi. Fluctus nosterque, marisque Continuam diduxit humum; partesque resolvit In totidem, mediis quot cernis Echinadas undis.

VI. Ut tamen ipse vides, procul, en procul una recessit,

Perimelen navita dicit. 590 Insula grata mihi. tes, quat cernis Echinadas procul, en una insula grata milli. Ferimelen navita dicit. 590 virgineum dilectæ nomen ademi.

vi. It tumen ipse vides, procul, en una insula grata mihi, recessit procul. Navita dicit Perimelen. Ego ademi huic dilectæ nomen virgineum.

TRANSLATION. age; and the rest whom the Acarnanian river, proud of so renowned a guest, had graced with the like honour. Nymphs bare-footed served up in order the several courses, and when the tables were removed, poured wine into a bowl adorned with gems. Then the great hero surveying the sea subjected to his eyes, "What place (says he) is that? and points "to it with his finger: inform me what name that island bears: and yet " methinks it seems not one." To this the River replies; "It is not in-" deed one, but five distinct islands we see; their distance deceives the " sight. And that you may cease wondering at the late instance of in-" jured Diana's vengeance, these were once Naiads; who offering a sa-" crifice of twice five bullocks, and inviting all the rural gods to the so-"lemnity, celebrated the rural dance, regardless of me. I swelled, and "with redoubled rage, as when my stream rises highest, poured along " with a torrent mighty as my resentment, and tore woods from woods, "and fields from fields; and the nymphs (then at last mindful of me) " with the place of their festival, I hurried headlong to the sea. My waves, " with those of the main, rent the land before continued, and divided it " into as many parts, as you see the isles Echidnides amid the waves."

VI. "Yet, as you see, one is removed far, far from the rest, an island "grateful to me: mariners call it Perimele. From this beloved nymph

Quod pater Hippoda-mas tulit ægre, pro-pulitque corpora pa-rituræ natæ è scopulo

unda provima ewto, in quo nos sacri amues desinimus, quo currimus (Neptune, huc ades atque placidus audi me precantem). Ego nocui huic quam

porto: si pater Hippo-damas esset mitis et aquus, aut si esset minus impius, debuit eum misereri illius, et

sæ paterna feritute ; vel licebit ut ipsa

sit locus. Complectur

hanc quoque. Rex æquoreus movit caput;

concussitque omnes undas suis assensibus.

Nymphe extimuit, ta-men nabat: ipse tan-

gebam pectora natau-tis salientia trepido motu. Dumque con-

trecto ea, sensi totum corpus durescere, et pracordia condi in-ductà terrà. Dum lo-

quor novu terra est

amplexa artus nutantes, et gravis insula increvit mutatis mem-

Quod pater Hippodamas ægrè tulit: inque pro-

Propulit è scopulo parituræ corpora natæ. ritura nata e scopulo in profundum. Ex-cepi; fercusque nan-tem, dixi, o tridenti-595 fer, sortite regna vaga unda proxima cælo, in Excepi; nantemque ferens, O proxima cœlo Regna vagæ, dixi, sortite, tridentifer, undæ, In quo desinimus, quo sacri currimus amnes, Hùc ades, atq; audi placidus, Neptune, precantem. Huic ego, quam porto, nocui. Si mittis, et æquus. Si pater Hippodamas, aut si minus impius esset; Debuit illius misereri; ignoscere nobis. 600 Affer opem; mersæque precor feritate paterna Da, Neptune, locum: vel, sit locus ipsa, licebit. Hanc quoque complectar. Movit caput æquoreus ignoscere nobis. Affer open: precorque Republic ignoscere nobis. Affer open: precorque Republic ignoscere nobis. Affer open: precorque Republic ignoscere nobis. Affer open: provide ignoscere nobis.

Concussitque suis omnes assensibus undas 604 Extimuit Nymphe, nabat tamen. Ipse natantis Pectora tangebam trepido salientia motu: Dùmque ea contrecto, totum durescere sensi Corpus; et inductà condi præcordia terrà. Dum loquor: amplexa est artus nova terra natantes, Et gravis increvit mutatis insula membris.

VII. Amnis ab his tacuit. Factum mirabile

cunctos Moverat. Irridet credentes, utque Deorum Spretor erat, mentisque ferox Ixione natus, Ficta refers, nimiùmque putas, Acheloë, potentes Esse Deos, dixit, si dant, adimuntque figuras. 615

bris. VII. Amnis tacuit ab his. Factum mirabile moverat cunctos. Natus Ixione irridet credentes : utque erat spretor Deorum, feroxque mentis, dixit ; Acheloë re-fers ficta, putasque Deos esse nimium potentes, si dant adimuntque figuras.

TRANSLATION. "I took the name of a virgin, which her father Hippodamas bore with "impatience, and pushed the body of his pregnant daughter from a rock "into the sea. I received her, and bearing up her swimming weight; O " Neptune, said I, who wields the trident, to whom belongs the kingdom " of the waters encompassing the earth, in whom we sacred rivers end, "and whither we direct our streams, attend, and propitious hear my It is I that have injured her whom I bear. Had her father "been more mild and just, or less unnatural, he ought to have pitied her, " and been reconciled to me. Aid us, O Neptune, and grant this unhappy " nymph, plunged into the sea by her father's cruelty, some place in thy "realms, or change her to a place. Her even thus I shall embrace. The "ruler of the sea bent his head, and shook all his waters with his assent.

"The nymph was afraid, yet still swam: I bore her up, and felt her " heart leap trembling in her breast; and as I felt it, perceived her whole "body to grow hard, and her chest to be crusted over with earth. While "I speak, new earth enclosed her swimming limbs, and a bulky island " grew upon her transformed members."

VII. Here the River was silent. The wonderful story made an impression on them all: only the son of Ixion, a contemner of the gods, and of a mind untamed, laughs at their credulity. " These are mere fictions " (said he), Achelous, you attribute too much to the power of the gods, in

Omnes obstupuere, nec probarunt talia dicta; Lelexque unte omnes, maturus animo et avo, ait sic : Patentia cœli est immensa, que non habet finem, et quic-quid superi voluere, cst peractum. Quò-que minus dubites, est in collibus Phrygiis quercus contermina tilia, circumdata mo-dico muro. Ipse vidi locum: nam Pittheus misit me in Pelopeïa must me in Petopeia arva, quondam regna-ta suo parenti. Haud procul hinc est stag-num; alim tellus ha-bitabilis; nune unda, celebres mergis, fuli-cisque palustribus. Jupiter venit huc specie mortali, cum-que parente Atlantia-des caducifer positis alis. Adière mille da-mos. vetentes locum mos, petentes locum requiemque; seræ clausêre mille domos. Tamen una recepit eos, parvos penates;

Obstupuêre omnes, nec talia dicta probârunt: Ante omnesque Lelex, animo maturus et ævo, Sic ait: Immensa est, finemque potentia cœli Non habet: et quicquid Superi voluêre, peractum est. Quòque minus dubites; tiliæ contermina quercus

Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro. Ipse locum vidi: nam me Pelopeïa Pittheus Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti. Haud procul hinc stagnum; tellus habitabilis olim; Nunc celebres mergis, fulicisq; palustribus undæ. Jupiter hûc, specie mortali, cumque parente Venit Atlantiades positis caducifer alis.

Mille domos adière, locum, requiemque petentes: Mille domos clausêre seræ. Tamen una recepit; Parva quidem, stipulis et cannà tecta palustri: 630 Sed pia Baucis anus, parilique ætate Philemon, Illâ sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illâ

Consenuêre casà: paupertatemque fatendo Tamen una recepit cos, parva quidem, tecta- que stipulis et canna protestri. Sed Baucis Effecêre levem, nec iniquâ mente ferendam. patustri. Sed Baucis Nec refert, dominos illic, famulosve requiras; 635 parili etate, sunt juncti tild annis juve. Tota domus duo sunt: idem parentque, jubentque. nilibus, cansenuêre il- La casa; fatendoque Ergo ubi Cœlicolæ parvos tetigêre penates; paupertatem, effecêre levem, et ferendam nec iniquâ mente. Nec refert utrum requiras illic dominos famulosve, tota domus sunt duo: idem parentque, jubentque. Ergo ubi calicolæ tetigêre parvos penates;

TRANSLATION.

"thinking they can alter at pleasure the forms of things." All were amazed, nor approved his rash expressions; especially Lelex, ripe in age "The power of heaven (says he) is immense and and understanding. "boundless, nor can any thing resist the will of the gods. And to leave "no ground of doubt, among the mountains of Phrygia is an oak conti-"guous to a lime-tree, enclosed with a low wall. I myself have seen the " place: for Pittheus sent me into the Phrygian realms, formerly subject "to his father Pelops. Near this is a lake, formerly habitable land, but "now a collection of waters, the resort of cormorants, and coots, that "delight in fens. Hither came Jove in human shape. Mercury too, the "grandson of Atlas, the bearer of the mystic rod, putting off his wings, They went to thousands of houses, begging " accompanied his father. "admittance and shelter, but found all the thousands locked against " them. Yet one received them, small indeed, and thatched with straw " and marshy reeds: yet in this homely cottage dwelt pious Baucis and "Philemon, both in years. Here had they been united in their younger "days, here had they grown old together; and by owning their poverty " made it easy, and bore it with contented minds. It was all the same to " call for master or servant here; the whole family were but two, both "command, and both obey. When therefore the heavenly guests were

NOTES.

626. Jupiter huc, specie mortali.] The fable of Philemon and Baucis, which our poet here recounts in a strain so elegant and natural, is one of those that teach us

how acceptable hospitality is to heaven, and how sure of a recompense from the gods.

Submissoque humiles intrârunt vertice postes; Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili: Quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis. 640 Inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit: et ignes Suscitat hesternos; foliisque et cortice sicco Nutrit: et ad flammas animâ producit anili: Multifidasque faces, ramaliaque arida tecto Detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aheno. Quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto, Truncat olus foliis. Furcâ levat ille bicorni Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno: Servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem Exiguam; sectamque domat ferventibus undis: Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas: Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illic Fagineus, curvâ clavo suspensus ab ansâ: Is tepidis impletur aquis; artusque fovendos Accipit. In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis 655 Impositus lecto, spondâ pedibusque salignis. Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo Sternere consuêrant : sed et hæc vilisque vetusque Vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno: Accubuêre Dei. Mensam succincta tremensq; 660 Ponit anus. Mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar: Tecta parem fecit. Quæ postquam subdita clivum Sustulit, æquatam mentæ tersêre virentes.

intraruntque humiles intraruntque humiles postes submisso vertice, senex jussit eos relevare membra posito sedili, quo sedula Baucis super injecit rude textum. Inde dimovit tepidum cinerem foco, et sussitat haster. foco, et suscitat hester-nos ignes, nutritque foliis et sicco cortice, et producit ad flam-mas anima anili; detulitque tecto multifidas faces, aridaque ramalia et minuit, admovitque parvo aheno: truncatque olus quod suus conjux collegerat riguo horto, foliis. Ille levat sordida terga suis, pendentia nigro tigno, bicorni furca; resecutque exiguam partem de tergore diu servato, domat que sectam undis ferventibus. Interea fallunt medias horas sermonibus. prohibentque moram sentiri. Alveus fagi-neus erat illic, sus-pensus clavo ab ansa curva. Is impletur tepidis aquis; accipit-que artus fovendos. In medio est torus de mollibus ulvis imposimotivus utois imposi-tus lecto, spondá, pe-dibusque salignis. Ve-lant hunc vestibus, quas non consuerant stermere nisi festo tempore; sed et hæc vestis erat vilisque,

vetusque non indignanda lecto saligno. Dei occubuere. Anus succincta tremensque ponit men-sam: sed pes tertius mensæ erat impar. Tecta fecit parem. Quæ postquam subdita sustulit clivum; virentes mentæ tersêre æquatam. TRANSLATION. " come to this homely habitation, and, stooping, entered through the little "door, the old man begged them to rest their limbs upon a bench, over "which officious Baucis threw a coarse covering; then spreads the ashes "upon the hearth, and rouses the fire they had had the day before, and " nourishes it with leaves and dry bark, and with her aged breath blows "it into a flame; then bringing split fagots and dry chips, breaks them, "and puts them under a small kettle. She next strips the leaves from "some plants, which her husband had gathered in his well-watered gar-"den. Philemon with a two-grained fork took down a rusty chine of " bacon, which hung on a sooty beam, and cut a slice from it, and plunges "it into boiling water. Mean time they pass the hours in various dis-course, and by pleasing chat shorten the delay. There was a beechen "pail that hung by its crooked handle on a peg; that is filled with warm "water, and offered to the guests, in which they might bathe their feet. "In the middle of the room was a bed, the feet and borders of sallow: " on this a heap of sedges were laid and covered with garments used only "on festival occasions. These too were coarse and old, yet might serve " for a willow bed. The gods lie down. Baucis, her gown tucked up, and "trembling through age, sets before them a table. Unhappily one of its "feet was too short, which she remedied by thrusting under it a shell.

"The unevenness thus removed, she wiped the level table with green

Bicolor bacca sinceræ Minervæ ponitur hic, cornaque autumnalia conditain liquida face, intubaque, et radix, et massa coucti lactis, ovaq; leviter versatu favilla non ucri: ominia fictilibus. Post hac cælutus crater ex eadem argilla sistitur, poculaq ; jabricata fa-go,qua cava sunt illita flaveutibusceris. Mora est parva ; foci misêre epulas calentes, vina-que nec longæ senectæ rursus referuntur, seductaque paulum dant locum secundis mensis. Hic est nux, hic carica mixta rugosis palmis, prunaq; et mala redo-lentia in patulis canistris, et uvæ collectæ de purpureis vitibus. Candidus favus est in medio. Boni vultus accessere super omnia, voluntasque nec iners, nec pauper. Intereu quoties vident haustum cratera repleri sud sponte, vinuq; suc-crescere per se atto-niti novitate parent, Baucisque, timidusq; Philemon concepiant panus.

Ponitur hîc bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ, Conditaque in liquidâ corna autumnalia fæce, 665 Intubaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti; Ovaque, non acri leviter versata favillà; Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc cælatus eâdem Sistitur argillâ crater; fabricataque fago 669 Pocula, quâ cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris. Parva mora est ; epulasque foci misêre calentes : Nec longæ rursus referentur vina senectæ; Dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis. Hîc nux, hîc mista est rugosis carica palmis, Prunaq; et in patulis redolentia mala canistris, 675 Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ. Candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultus Accessère boni : nec iners pauperque voluntas. Interea, quoties haustum cratera replem Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina, 680 Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis Concipiunt Baucisque preces, timidusque Philemon: Et veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant. Unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ: Quem Dîs hospitibus domini mactare parabant: Philemon conceptual precess manibus supi Ille celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat; 686 nis, et orant eeniam dapibus, nuttisque pa Eluditque diu: tandemque est visus ad ipsos ratibus. Erat unicus anser, eustodia mini Confugisse Deos. Superi vetuêre necari; mæ ville, quem domini parabant mactare Dis hospitibus. Ille celer penna, fatigat eluditq; diu tardos ætate; tandemq; est visus confugisse ad ipsos Deos. Superi vetuêre eum necari, dixeruntque, sumus aii; impiaque vicinia luet meritas vænus.

TRANSLATION.

" mint. On this she placed the double-coloured berries of chaste Minerva, "and autumnal cherries preserved in pickle, and endive, and radishes, " and curds and cream, with eggs gently roasted at a slow fire, all in " earthen-ware. Then a bowl of the same materials adorned with figures, " and cups made of beech, whose inside was varnished with yellow wax. "The fire soon sent up the warm repast; the wine, almost new, is with-" drawn, and gives place to the second course. This was of nuts and dried "figs with wrinkled dates, and plums and fragrant apples in wide bas-"kets, and grapes gathered from the purple vines. In the midst was " placed a milk-white honey-comb; but above all, you might discern "welcome looks, and a cheerful willing mind. Mean time Baucis and " Philemon perceiving the bowl, as often as drunk off, to fill of its own " accord, and that the wine grew up of itself, astonished at the strange " appearance, they fall a trembling, and with uplifted hands address the "gods in prayers, and beg pardon for their entertainment and homely There was but one goose, the guardian of the little cottage, " which the owners were preparing to kill for the gods, their guests. She, " aided by her wings, wearied them tardy through age, and long eluded " their pursuit, and at last seemed to fly for shelter to the gods them-" selves. They interposed, and owning themselves to be gods, threatened "the impious neighbourhood with deserved punishment. Ye shall be

Impia, dixerunt. Vobis immunibus hujus 690 Esse mali dabitur: modò vestra relinquite tecta; Ac nostros comitate gradus; et in ardua montis Ite simul. Parent ambo, baculisque levati Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo. Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sa-

Missa potest: flexêre oculos, et mersa palude

Cætera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.

VIII. IX. Dumque ea mirantur; dum deflent nere.
VIII. IX. Dumque fata suorum:

Illa vetus dominis etiam casa parva duobus, Vertitur in templum: furcas subiêre columnæ: 700 Stramina flavescunt; adopertaque marmore tellus Cœlatæque fores, aurataque tecta videntur. Talia cum placido Saturnius edidit ore: Dicite, juste senex, et fœmina conjuge justo Digna, quid optetis. Cum Baucide pauca locutus, cido ore. Dicite, juste senex, et famina digna Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri Poscimus: et quoniam concordes egimus annos; Auferat hora duos eadem: nec conjugis unquam Busta meæ videam; neu sim tumulandus ab illâ. Vota fides sequitur. Templi tutela fuêre, Donec vita data est. Annis, ævoque soluti Ante gradus sacros cum starent forte, locique Narrarent casus; frondere Philemona Baucis;

Dabitur vobis esse immunibus hujus mali; modo relinquite vestra tecta, ac comitate nostros gradus, et ite si-mul in ardua montis. Ambo parent, levatique baculis, nituntur ponere vestigia longo clivo. Tantum aberant summo, quantum missa sagitta potest ire semel: flexere oculos, et prospiciunt catera mersa palude; et

mirantur ea, dum de-flent fata suorum, illa vetus casa, etiam parva duobus dominis, verti-tur in templum. Columnæ subière furcas, stramina flavescunt, tellusque adoperta cœlatæque marmore, fores, aurataque tecta videntur. Cum Saturjusto conjuge, quid op-tetis. Philemon locutus pauca cum Bau-cide, aperit commune consilium superis: Poscimus esse sacerdotes tuerique vestra delu-bra; et quoniam egi-mus annos concordes, eadem hora auferat duos; nec unquam vi-deam busta meæ conjugis neu sim tumulan-dus ab illà. Fides se-

tela templi, donec vita est data. Soluti annis avoque, cum forte starent ante sacros gradus, narrarentque casus loci; Baucis conspexit Philemona frondere,

TRANSLATION.

"exempted from this calamity, only leave your habitation, follow our "steps, and retire together to the summit of the mountain. " both obey, and aiding their steps with clubs, struggle to gain the top " of the tardy ridge. They, get now about the distance of an arrow-shot "from the summit, when, turning their eyes, they see all the country

"round sunk in a morass, and their own house alone left. VIII, IX. "While they stand wondering at the miraculous event, " and mourn the fate of their unhappy country, that old cottage of theirs, "before scarce large enough for two, is changed into a temple. " crotches rise in columns, the roof seems covered with yellow tiles, the "ground paved with marble, the gates adorned with sculpture, and gilded ceilings grace the dome. When thus the son of Saturn with mild ac-"cent began: Say, most upright of men, and you worthy of so upright a "spouse, what is your desire. Philemon, after a short conference with "Baucis, thus unfolds their joint petition to the gods: We desire to be

" your priests, to have the care of your temple, and as we have lived toge-"ther in perfect harmony, we beg the same hour of death. May I never " behold the tomb of my wife, nor live to be buried after her. A grant " attends their wishes, they are guardians of the temple while they lived,

" and when, at length, enervated with years, as by chance they stood be-

et senior Philemon conspexit Baucida fron-dere. Jamque cacu-mine crescente super geminos vultus, dum licuit reddebant mutua dicta, dixereque simul; O conjun, vale, frutex simul texit ora abdita. Tyaneius in-cola adhuc ostendit illic vicinos truncos de gemino corpore. Senes non vani narravere hæc mihi, neque erat cur vellent fallere. Equidem vidi serta pendentia super rumos; ponensque recentia dixi: Pii sunt cura diis, et qui coluere eos, co-

luntur. X. Desiêrat ; et resque; et auctor moverat cunctos; pracipue Thesea: quim volen-tem audire mira facta deorum, Calydonius deorum, Calydonius amnis nixus cubito,alloquitur talibus verbis: Sunt, ô fortissime, quo-rum forma est semel mota, et mansit in hoc renovamine. Sunt, quibus est jus transire in plures figuras, ut tibi, Proteu, incola maris complexi terram. Nam modo videre te juvenem, modo videre te teonem. Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon. 715 Jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus, Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta; Valeque, O conjux, dixêre simul: simul abdita texit Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneïus illic 720 Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos. Hæc mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent;) Narravêre senes. Equidem pendentia vidi Serta super ramos: ponensque recentia, dixi, Cura pii Dîs sunt, et qui coluêre, coluntur.

X. Desiêrat: cunctosque et res et moverat auctor; Thesea præcipuè: quem facta audire volentem Mira Deûm, nixus cubito Calydonius amnis Talibus alloquitur: Sunt, ô fortissime, quorum Forma semel mota est, et in hoc renovamine mansit. Sunt, quibus in plures jus est transire figuras; 730 Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu: Nam modò te juvenem, modò te vidêre leonem: Nunc violentus aper, nunc, quem tetigisse timerent, Anguis eras: modò te faciebant cornua taurum. Sæpe lapis poteras, arbor quoque sæpe videri. 735 Interdum, faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum, Flumen eras: interdum undis contrarius ignis.

nunc eras violentus aper, nunc anguis quem timerent tetigisse; modo cornua faciebant te tau-rum. Sape poteras videri lapis, sape quoque arbor. Interdum imitatus faciem liquidarum aqua-rum, eras flumen: interdum ignis contrarius undis.

TRANSLATION. "fore the sacred steps relating these past adventures, each beheld the " other sprout with verdant leaves. And now their heads shooting up in " boughs, while yet they could, they mutually exchanged discourse, and, at "once, said, Faithful spouse, farewell; at once the bark closed upon their " lips. The inhabitants of Tyana still shew the contiguous trees formed " of their bodies. This I learned of some old men, no vain pretenders, " nor had they any motive to deceive me. I, myself, indeed, saw the gar-"lands hanging from the boughs, and, adding fresh ones to them, said: "The good are the peculiar care of the gods, and they who honoured "them are now themselves honoured."

X. Here he ended, and both the story itself and the author of it made an impression upon all present, especially Theseus, whom, desirons to hear the wonderful acts of the gods, the Calydonian river leaning on his elbow, thus addresses: "There are, illustrious hero, beings whose form " have been once changed, and continued under that alteration. Others " have the privilege of assuming various shapes, as thou, Proteus, whose " abode is in the sea, encompassing the earth. For sometimes you have " been seen a yonng man, anon a lion, now a raging boar, again a snake "dreadful to the touch, or, assuming horns, you appeared a bull. Often "have you passed for a stone, often for a tree. Sometimes personating "gliding water, you flowed a river: sometimes taking a contrary nature, " aspired in flame."

NOTES. 731. Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu.] The different fictions of the poets, in regard to Proteus, are well known.

XI. Nec minus Autolyci conjux Erisichthone

Juris habet. Pater hujus erat, qui numina Dîvum Sperneret; et nullos aris adoleret honores. Ille etiam Cereale nemus violâsse securi Dicitur; et lucos ferro temerâsse vetustos. Stabat in his ingens annoso robore quercus; Una nemus: vittæ mediam, memoresque tabellæ, Sertaque cingebant voti argumenta potentis. Sæpe sub hâc Dryades festas duxêre choreas: Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci Circuière modum: mensuraque roboris ulnas Quinque ter implebat. Nec non et cætera tantò Silva sub hâc, silvâ quantò jacet herba sub omni. Non tamen idcirco ferrum Triopeïus illa 751 Abstinuit; famulosque jubet succidere sacrum Robur: et ut jussos cunctari vidit, ab uno Edidit hæc raptâ sceleratus verba securi: Non dilecta Deæ solum, sed et ipsa licebit Sit Dea, jam tanget frondente cacumine terram. Dixit: et, obliquos dum telum librat in ictus, Contremuit, gemitumque dedit Deoïa quercus: Et pariter frondes, pariter pallescere glandes 760 Cœpêre: ac longi sudore madescere rami.

X1. Nec conjux Autolyei, nata Erisich-thone, habet minus ju-ris. Pater hujus erat, qui sperneret numina divun, et adoleret nullos honores aris. dicitur ctiam violasse Cercule nemus securi; et temerasse vetustos lucos ferro. In his ingens quercus annoso robore stabat, una nemus: Fittæ, memores-que tabellæ, sertaque, argumenta potentis voti, cingebant mediam. Sape Dryades duxere festas chorcus sub hac. Sape etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, circui-ere modum trunci: mensuraque roboris implebat ter quinque ulnas ; nee non et catera silva tanto jacet sub hâc,quanto herba jacet sub omni silvâ. Tamen Triopeius non ideirea abstinuit ferrum illa, jubetque famulos sue-cidere sacrum robur: et ut sceleratus vidit jussos cuncturi, securi rapta ab uno, edidit hac verba: ticebit non solum sit dileeta dea, sed et ipsa sit dea, jam tanget terram fron-dente eacumine. Dixit et dum librat telum in obliquos ictus, Devia

obliquos utus, Devia querenscontremuit, deditque gemitum, et pariter frondes, pariter glandes cæpere palleseere, ac longi rami madescere sudore.

TRANSLATION.

XI. "Nor is the wife of Autolycus, the daughter of Erisichthon, pos-" sessed of less power. She had a father who despised the majesty of the "gods, and neglected the honours due to their altars. He is even said to " have violated with the axe a sacred wood of Ceres, and to have profaned " with steel her ancient groves. In these was a huge oak, of aged trunk, "itself a wood. Its shaft was encompassed with tillets, and monumental "tablets, and garlands, arguments of prosperous vows. Often the dryads "under it led up the festival dance; often with hands linked in order, "they compassed round its trunk, whose measure was fifteen yards com-" plete. In height it surpassed the rest of the wood, as that aspired above "the humbler grass. Yet did not the son of Triopa restrain the piercing "axe, but ordered his servants to cut down the hallowed tree, and ob-"serving them hesitate, snatching from one of them a hatchet, with "wicked purpose, uttered these words: Were it not only the favourite of "a goddess, but a goddess itself, it shall now touch the ground with its "leafy top. He said: and while he wields his weapon for a side stroke, "the Deoïan oak trembled, and fetched a groan, and, at once, its leaves "and acorns began to look pale, and its long boughs to moisten with "sweat. But no sooner had he with impious hand wounded its trunk,

738. Nec minùs Autolyci conjux.] After the metamorphoses of Proteus, Ovid introduces those of the daughter of Eresichthon; a story which has no other foundaries

tion but the anxiety and care of that dutiful child to support her father, who had ruined himself by his debaucheries.

In cujus trunco ut impia manus fecit vul-nus, sanguis haud aliter fluxit discussà cortice, quam eruor pro-fusus cervice abrupta solet fluere, ubi ingens taurus vietima concidit ante aras. Omnes obstupuere, aliquisque ex omnibus audet deterrere nefas, inhibe-reque savam bipen-nem. Thessalus aspicit bunc, dixitque, cape præmia piæ mentis, convertitque ferrum ab arbore in virum, dctruncatque caput, cæ-ditque repetita robora, cum talis sonus est editus è medio robore. Ego nympha gratissi-ma Cereri, sum sub hoc ligno qua moriens vativinor panas tuorum factorum, solutia nos-tri leti, instare tibi. Ille persequitur suum scelus: arborque, tandem labefacta innumeris ictibus, adductaque funibus, corruit, et prostravit multam silvam pondere. Dryades omnes germanæ, atto-nitæ damno suoque,nenorisque, marentes, adeunt Cererem cum vestibus atris, orant-que panam Erisich-thonis. Pulcherrima Ceres annuit his; mo-tuque sui capitis concussit agros oneratos gravidis messibus; mo-liturque miscrabile ge-

Cujus ut in trunco fecit manus impia vulnus, Haud aliter fluxit discussà cortice sanguis, Quam solet, ante aras ingens ubi victima taurus Concidit, abruptà cruor è cervice profusus. Obstupuêre omnes: aliquisque ex omnibus audet Deterrere nefas, sævamque inhibere bipennem. Aspicit hunc, Mentisque piæ cape præmia, dixit Thessalus: inque virum convertit ab arbore ferrum: Detruncatque caput; repetitaque robora cædit; Editus è medio sonus est cum robore talis: Nympha sub hoc ego sum, Cereri gratissima, ligno: Quæ tibi factorum pænas instare tuorum Vaticinor moriens nostri solatia leti. Perseguitur scelus ille suum: labefactaque tandem Ictibus innumeris, adductaque funibus arbor 775 Corruit, et multam prostravit pondere silvam. Attonitæ Dryades damno nemorisque suoque, Omnes germanæ Cererem cum vestibus atris Mœrentes adeunt, pænamque Erisichthonis orant. Annuit his: capitisque sui pulcherrima motu 780 Concussit gravidis oneratos messibus agros: Moliturque genus pœnæ miserabile, si non Ille suis esset nulli miserabilis actis, Pestiferâ lacerare Fame. Quæ quatenus ipsi [que Non adeunda Dea, (neque enim Ceremque Famem-Fata coïre sinunt) montani numinis unam Talibus agrestem compellat Oreada dictis:

nus pana, si ille sais actis esset non miserabilis, nulli lacerare eum pestifera fame. Qua quatenus non adeunda ipsi Dea, neque enim futa sinunt Cereremque famemque corre, compellat agrestem Oreadu, unam montani numinis his dictis. Est locus

TRANSLATION. "than the blood flowed from the severed bark, as when spouting it gushes " from the mangled neck of a huge victim slain at the altar. " amazed, and one of them ventures to check the daring impiety, and re-" strain the cruel axe. The Thessalian eyes him sternly, and says, Take "the reward of thy pious care, and, leaving the tree, turns the axe against " him, lops off his head, and then again attacks the oak with redoubled " strokes. When the following words were sent forth from the middle of "the trunk: I, a nymph, grateful to Ceres, reside in this tree; and now "dying, foretel, that the vengeance due to thy impiety, the solace of my "death, is at hand. He pursues his wicked purpose, and the oak, weak-"ened at length by innumerable blows, and bent by the force of ropes, "tumbles down, and with its weight levelled a great part of the wood. "All the sister dryads grieve for their own loss, as well as that of the "wood; disconsolate they repair in mournful habit to Ceres, and request "the punishment of Erisichthon. The beauteous goddess assented, and, " nodding, shook the fields crowned with heavy harvests. She contrives " a punishment which might create pity, had not his actions shut up all " access to pity: to torment him with persecuting famine. Who, because " not to be approached by the goddess (for the Fates permit not Ceres and "Famine to come together), she thus addresses rustic Oreas, one of the

Est locus extremis Scythiæ glacialis in oris, Triste solum, sterilis, sine fruge, sine arbore, tellus; Frigus iners illic habitant: Pallorque, Tremorque, Et jejuna Fames: ea se in præcordia condat Sacrilegi scelerata jube: Nec copia rerum Vincat eam; superetque meas certamine vires. Neve viæ spatium te terreat; accipe currus: Accipe, quos frænis altè moderere, dracones. 795 Et dedit. Illa dato subvecta per aera curru Devenit in Scythiam: rigidique cacumine montis (Caucason appellant) serpentum collà levavit: Quæsitamque Famen lapidoso vidit in agro, Unguibus et raras vellentem dentibus herbas. 800 Hirtus erat crinis, cava lumina, pallor in ore, Labra incana situ, scabræ rubigine fauces: Dura cutis, per quam spectari viscera possent, 804 Ossa sub incurvis exstabant arida lumbis: Ventris erat pro ventre locus. Pendere putares Pectus, et à spinæ tantummodo crate teneri. Auxerat articulos macies, genuumque rigebat Orbis, et immodico prodibant tubera tali. Hanc proculut vidit, (neque enim est accedere juxtà Ausa) refert mandata Deæ, paulumque morata, Quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modò venerat

Visa tamen sensisse Famem; retròque dracones Egit in Hæmoniam versis sublimis habenis.

in extremis oris glacialis Scythiæ; solum triste, tellus sterilis, sine fruge, sine arbore; illic iners frigus pal-lorque habitant, tremorque, et jejuna fames: jube ut ea (fames) condat se in scelerata pracordia sacrilegi; nec copia rerum vincat eam, superetque meas vires certamine. Neve spatium viæ terreatte; accipe currus, reatte; accipe currus, accipe dracones, quos moderere altè franis: et deait. Illusubvecta per aëra duto curru, devenit in Scythiam, lecuvitque colla serpentum cacumine rigidi montis, appellant Caucason: viditque quasitam Famem in agro lapidoso, vellentem raras herbas unguibus et dentibus. erat hirtus; lumina cava; pallor in ore: lubra erant incana situ: funces scubræ rubigine: cutis dura, per quam viscera possent spectari: ossa arida exstabant sub incurvis lumbis. Locus ventris crat pro ventre. Putares pectus pendere; et tantummodo teneri à crate spinæ. Macies auxerut articulos. orbisquegenuum rigebat, et tali prodibant immo-dico tubere. Ut vidit hanc procul, (neque enim ausa est accedere

juxta) refert mandata deæ ; morataque paulum, quanquam aberat longe, quanquam modò renerat illuc, tamen visa est sensisse famem : sublimisque, egit dracones retro in Hamoniam habenis versis.

TRANSLATION. " mountain deities: There is a place in the extreme coasts of icy Scythia, "a dreary soil, desolate and waste; without corn, without trees; where "pinching cold, paleness, trembling frights, and meagre famine dwell: "bid her lodge herself in the breast of this sacrilegious wretch; let no " plenty overcome her, but let her be superior to me in the contest. And "that the length of way may not alarm you, take my chariot, take my "dragons, whom you may guide aloft in air with reins. And she gave her She, wafted through the air in the granted chariot, arrives in "Scythia, and on the top of a steep mountain (they call it Cancasus) un-" yoked the harnessed dragons. There she saw the fiend she wanted in " a stony field, tearing up the thinly-strewed herbs with her nails and "feet. Rough was her hair, her eyes hollow, paleness sat on her cheeks, "her lips were foul with scurf, and her jaws furred with rust. Her skin "was hard and discovered her bowels within. Her bones, dry and parched, "stood out under her crooked loins; and for a belly, there was the place " of a belly. Her breast seemed to hang; and be supported only by her "spine. Leanness had increased her joints; her knee-balls were become " stiff, and her ancles bunched out to a monstrous size. How soon the " nymph saw her at a distance (for she durst not venture to come near) "she delivers the commands of the goddess, and though her stay

XII. Fames peragit dicta Cereris, (quamquam est semper contraria operitilius) delataque est vento per aëra, ad jussam domum et protinus intrat thalamos sveritegi; amplectiturque geminis alis eum solutum alto sopore (erat enim tempus woctis) inspiratque se viro affatque fauces et pectus, et ora; et spargit jejunia invacuis venis. Functaque mandato, deserit facundum orbem, revertiturque in bem, revertiturque in domos inopes, assuetu arva. Lenis somnus adhuc mulcebat Erisichthona placidis pen-nis. Ille petit dapes sub imagine somni, movetque vana ara, fati-gatque dentem in dente, gutturque exercet delusum inani cibo; proque epulis, nequic-quam devorat tenues auras. Ut verò quies est expulsa, ardor edendi furit, reguatque per avidas fauces im-mensaque viscera. Nec mensaque viscera. Nec mora: poscit quod pon-tus, quod terra, quod äër educat, et queritur jejunia appositis men-sis: inque epulis quæ-rat epulas. Quodque poterat urbibus esse satis aud monula non satis, quod populo, non sufficit uni, plusque cupit, quo plura demittit in suam alvum. Utque fretum recipit flumina de tota terra, nec satiatur aquis, cbi-

semper
Illius est operi) peragit; perque aëra vento 815
Ad jussam delata domum est: et protinus intrat
Sacrilegi Thalamos; altoque sopore solutum
(Noctis erat tempus) geminis amplectitur alis:
Seque viro inspirat, faucesque, et pectus, et ora
Afflat; et in vacuis spargit jejunia venis. 820
Eurotegue mendato, faccundum deserit orbem:

XII. Dicta Fames Cereris, (quamvis contraria

Afflat; et in vacuis spargit jejuma venis. 820 Functaque mandato, fœcundum descrit orbem; Inque domos inopes, assueta revertitur arva. Lenis adhuc somnus placidis Erisichthona pennis Mulcebat: Petite ille dapes sub imagine somni; Oraque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat; Exercetque cibo delusum guttur inani; 826 Proque epulis tenues nequicquam devorat auras.

Ut verò est expulsa quies; furit ardor edendi:
Perque avidas fauces, immensaque viscera regnat.
Nec mora; quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat

Poscit, et appositis queritur jejunia mensis; Inque epulis epulas quærit. Quodque urbibus esse, Quodque satis populo poterat, non sufficit uni; Plùsque cupit, quò plura suam demittit in alvum. Utque fretum recipit de totà flumina terrà, 835 Nec satiatur aquis, peregrinosque ebibit amnes, Utque rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat, Innumerasque trabes cremat, et quò copia major Est data, plura petit, turbàque voracior ipsà est; Sic epulas omnes Erisichthonis ora profani 840

nec satiatur aquis, chi. Sic epulas omnes Erisicatulollis ora piotali bitque peregrinos amnes: utque rapax ignis non unquam recusat alimenta, crematque innumeras faces, et quo major copia est data petit plura, estque voracior ipsa turba. Sic ora profani Erisichthonis

TRANSLATION.

"was short, though she kept a great way off, and was but just come, yet she seemed to feel famine; and, turning the reins, guided her dragons aloft back into Hæmonia."

XII. "Famine (though constant in her opposition to Ceres) obeys the "commands of the goddess, and, borne through the air by the winds, "reaches the assigned mansion, and enters the ruffian's bed-chamber. "It was night, and he lay dissolved in deep sleep. The fiend embraces (this wide the heavily a significant to the state of the same through the state of the same through the sa

"him with both her wings, inspires her whole self, and breathes upon his "jaws, his breast, and face, scattering keen hunger through his empty "veins. Her task thus despatched, she flies these plenteous regions, and

"returns to the barren habitation of her wonted caves. Gentle sleep still soothed Erisichthon with his downy wings. He, in dreams, hunts after food, exercises his mouth in vain, tires his grinding teeth, and de-

"ludes his throat with imaginary meat, vainly feasting on empty air. But sleep once expelled, the pangs of hunger redouble, and reign law"less in his craving jaws and insatiable bowels. Straight he requires

"whatever the sea, the earth, or air produce, complains of hunger at full tables, and starves in the midst of plenty. What might have sufficed whole cities and nations, is not enough for him alone; and the more he

quoque

accipiunt omnes cpulas, poscuntque simul. Omnis cibus in illo, est

trius opes. Sed tu dira

manebas inattenuata,

cera, fitia restabat, non digna illo parente. Inops vendit hanc quo-que. Illa generosa re-cusat dominum, et ten-

dens suas palmas su-

per vicina aquora, ait:

tu qui habes pramia virginitatis ruptæ no-

bis, eripe me domino. Neptunus habebat

hac. Qui, prece non spretd, quamvis modo esset visa hero sequen-

ti, novatque formam, induitque vultum vi-rilem, et cultus aptos capientibus piscem. Do-

minus spectans hanc, inquit: O moderator arundinis, qui cetas pendentia ara parvo cibo; Sicmare, sic com-

positum, sic piscis in

unda sie eredulus tibi. et nisi fixus, sentiat nullos hamos; die nbi

tum

fames

Accipiunt, poscuntque simul. Cibus omnis in illo Causa cibi est; semperque locus fit inanis edendo. causa petendi cibi; lo-cusque semper fit in-anis edendo. Junque fume, voragineque alti ventris attenua at pa-Jamque fame patrias, altique voragine ventris, Attenuârat opes: sed inattenuata manebat Tum quoque dira fames; implacatæque vigebat Flamma gulæ. Tandem, demisso in vicera censu, Filia restabat, non illo digna parente. Dominum generosa flammaque implucata gula vigebat. Tandem censu demisso in vis-

Hanc quoque vendit inops. recusat;

Et vicina suas tendens super æquora palmas, Eripe me domino, qui raptæ præmia nobis Virginitatis habes, ait. Hac Neptunus habebat. Qui prece non spretâ, quamvis modò visa sequenti Esset hero, formamque novat, vultumque virilem Induit, et cultus piscem capientibus aptos. Hanc dominus spectans, O qui pendentia parvo 855 Æra cibo celas, moderator arundinis, inquit, Sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in undâ Credulus, et nullos, nisi fixus, sentiat hamos: Quæ modò cum vili turbatis veste capillis Littore in hoc steterat, (nam stantem in littore vidi) Dic ubi sit; neque enim vestigia longiùs exstant. Illa Dei munus bene cedere sentit; et à se Se quæri gaudens, his est resecuta rogantem: Quisquis es, ignoscas, in nullam lumina partem

illa sit quæ modo ste-teratin hoc littore cum vili veste, capillis turbatis: (nam vidi eam stantem in littore) neque vestigiu exstant longiùs. Illa sentit munus Dei cedere bene; et gundens se quari d se, resecuta est regentem his dictis. Quisquis es, ignoscas; flexi lumina in nullam partém.

TRANSLATION.

" swallows, the more he still desires. And as the sea receives rivers from "every shore, and insatiate drinks up the distant streams; as devouring "fire never refuses nourishment, burns innumerable beams, and the more "that is thrown upon it, still craves the more, raging by its quantity of "prey: thus impious Erisichthon devours all that comes in his way, and " still demands more. All that he eats provokes his appetite anew, and "there is still a void that craves a fresh supply. And now hunger and "the ravenous demands of an importunate stomach had much diminished " his paternal wealth; but cruel hunger unrelenting remained, and the " vengeful flame of famine preyed upon him with unabating ardour. At " length, having eat up his whole estate, his daughter only remained, de-" serving of a more worthy father. Her, too, compelled by want, he sold. "She, with generous disdain, scorned a master, and stretching forth her " hands over the adjoining sea: Snatch me, says she, from bondage, thou "who enjoyest the treasure of my ravished divinity. Neptune had de-"flowered the maid; and now, regardful of her prayer, though but just "then seen in her known figure by her master, who pursued her, yet she "instantly assumed a new form, put on a manly look, and took the habit " of a fisher. Her her master addresses; O thou who managest with " steady hand the trembling rod, and concealest with treacherous bait the "hanging wire; so may the sea be smooth from storms, so may the fish " credulous throng around the steel, nor feel till hooked the latent snare; " tell me where she is, who but just now stood upon the shore with homely

ab hoc gurgite; operatusque inhast studio. Quoque dubites minus, sic Deus aquorisadjumet has artes, ut jamdudum nemo, nec ulla famina, (tumen me crepto) constitit in isto littore: et dominus pede verso pressit arenam, abitique closus. Sua forma est reddita illi. Ast ubi pater senti suam filam habere corpora transformia, sepe vendit Triopeida dominis. At illa abibat nunc equa, nunc ales; modo bos, modo cervus, prebebaque allimenta non justa avido parenti. Tamen postquam illa vis mati; consumpserat omnem materiam, dederatque nova pabula gravi morbo, ipse capit divellere suos artuslacero morsu: et infelix alebat corpus ninnendo. Quid moror externis? est etiam mihi juvenes, potestas finita numero, novandi sepe corporis. Nam modò videor quad sum nunce modò flector in anguem nunc ut ipse vides, alt

Gurgite ab hoc flexi, studioque operatus inhæsi. 865 Quòque minus dubites, sic has Deus æquoris artes Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum littore in isto, (Me tamen excepto) nec fœmina constitit ulla. Credidit, et verso dominus pede pressit arenam; Elususque abiit. Illi sua reddita forma est. Ast ubi habere suam transformia corpora sentit, Sæpe pater dominis Triopeïda vendit. At illa Nunc equa, nunc ales, modò bos, modò cervus abibat: Præbebatque avido non justa alimenta parenti. 874 Vis tamen illa mali postquam consumpserat omnem Materiam, dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo; Ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu Cœpit; et infelix minuendo corpus alebat. Quid moror externis? etiam mihi sæpe novandi Corporis, ô juvenes, numero finita potestas. Nam modò, quod nunc sum, videor; modò flector in anguem:

nis? est etiam mihi de Armenti modò dux vires in cornua sumo.
juvenes, potestas finita numero, novandi sepe Cornua, dum potui. Nunc pars caret altera telo corporis. Nam modò Frontis, ut ipse vides. Gemitus sunt verba secuti.
modò flector in anguem: modo dux armenti sumo vires in cornua: in cornua inquam dum potuis nunc ut ipse vides, altera pars frontis caret telo. Gemitus sunt secuti sua verba.

"nor can she have yet gone far. She perceiving that the privilege granted her by the god succeeded, and pleased herself to be inquired after, thus replied; Whoever you are, forgive me; I have no where turned my eyes from the waves, but been intent upon my diversion: and to satisfy you still more, so may the god of the ocean assist my art, as I have seen neither man nor woman upon this shore, myself excepted. Her master believing, turned from her, and, tracing his way back over the sand, withdrew deluded: she again resumed her ancient form. But when her father saw her possessed of a body capable of so many changes, he often

"weeds and dishevelled hair (for I saw her standing upon the beach);

"sold this grand-daughter of Triopa to other masters; but she under various shapes deceived her watchful keepers: sometimes a mare, sometimes a bird, now a steer, again a stag; and thus provided a dishonest
support for her craving parent. But when the violence of hunger had

"consumed all she could furnish, and was daily adding fresh fuel to the dire disease, he began to tear his own limbs with mangling bites,

"and feed his body by lessening it. But why do I dwell thus on foreign instances? Even I, illustrious youths, have a bounded power of varying my form. For often I appear as now in my natural shape; some-

"times a snake, wind up my rolling spires; again the leader of a herd, "call all my strength into my horns: I say, while yet, I could boast of these had a specific growing."

"these, but now, as you see, one part of my forehead wants its goring weapon." His words were followed with a groan.

Weapon." His words were followed with a groat NOTES.

872. Triopeida.] Metra, who was the grand-daughter of Triopa; for Metra was the daughter of Eresichthon, the son of Triopa.

883. Nune pars caret altera telo, fron-

tis.] This refers to the horn which Achelous had lost in the contest with Hercules, as will appear in the beginning of the next book.

LIBER NONUS.

I. QUÆ gemitûs truncæque Deo Neptunius

Causa rogat frontis; cùm sic Calydonius amnis Cœpit, inornatos redimitus arundine crines: Triste petis munus. Quis enim sua prælia, victus dine, sic copit: Petis Commemorare velit? referam tamen ordine, nec tam dine, sic copit: Petis triste munus. Quis enim victus velit comenim victus velit com-Turpe fuit vinci, quam contendisse decorum est: 6 Magnaque dat nobis tantus solatia victor. Nomine si quà suo tandem pervenit ad aures Deïanira tuas, quondam pulcherrima virgo, Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum. Cum quibus ut soceri domus est intrata petiti; Accipe me generum, dixi, Parthaone nate. Dixit et Alcides: Alii cessère duobus.

ORDO. I. Neptunius heros rogat quæ sit causa Deo gemitus, truncæque frontis: cum (ulydonius amnis redimitus inornatos crines arunmemorare sua prælia? tamen referam omnia ordinc: nec fuit tam turpe vinci, quamest decorum contendisse, victorque tantus dat magnu solatia nobis. Si qua Deianira tandem pervenit suo no-mine ad tuas aures, fuit quondam virgo pulcherrima, invidiosaque spcs multorum procorum. Cum qui-

bus ut domus soceri petiti est intrata; dixi, nate Parthaone, accipe me generum; ct Alcides dixit idem. Alii cessere duobus.

TRANSLATION.

I. THE Neptunian hero asks him the cause of these groans, and his I mutilated front, when the Calydonian river, having his careless tresses encircled with twining reeds, thus began: "You impose a hard " task upon me; for who that has been vanquished, can bear to rehearse "the mournful war? Yet will I trace the sad story of my woes, nor was " it so shameful to be conquered, as glorious to dispute the prize; so re-" nowned a conqueror softens the disgrace. If peradventure the name " of Dejanira has reached your ears, she was formerly a celebrated " beauty, and the envied hope of many lovers. With these I joined, and "entering the house of him I desired for my father-in-law, Receive, " said I, son of Parthaon, me for your daughter's husband. Alcides, too, "said the same. All the rest resign their pretensions to us two. He

We have seen in the end of the last book, that Achelous concludes his relation with lamenting his maimed forehead, and the loss of his born, which very naturally excites a curiosity in Thesens to inquire the cause of that misfortune. This book cause of that misfortune. accordingly begins with that recital. The river Achelous, which runs between Acarnania and Ætolia, often ravaged by its inundations the neighbouring country, and confounding the boundaries of the two people, engaged them in frequent wars. Hercules, with the assistance of his companions, fenced it with moles, and made the course of the river so uniform, that it gave no further trouble to those people. Those who wrote this event, related it in a quite fabulous manner. Hercules, said they, fought with the god of that river, who had first transformed himself into a serpent, whereby was denoted its winding course; and then into a bull, which sets forth the swelling and impetuosity of the river, and the desolation it made in the fields.

Ille referchat se dare Jovem soeerum, famamque laborum, et jussa sua noverca superata. Ego contra (nam duxi esse turpe deum cedere mortali, ille nondum erat deus) dixi cernis me regem aquarum, Auentem intertuaregna obliquis eursibus. Nec ego gener ero hospes missus tibi ab ex-ternis oris, sed popu-laris, et una pars tua-rum rerum. Tantum ne noceat quod nee re-gia Juno odit me, et omnis pana jussorum laborum abest. Nam quod jaetas tecreatum matre Alemena, Jupiter est aut falsus pa-ter, aut verus crimine. Petis putrem adulterio motris. Elige an malis Jovem esse fic-tum, an te ortum per dedecus. Hereules jumdudum spectat torvo lumine me dicentem talia; et non fortiter imperat accensæ iræ, redditque tot verbu: dextera est melior midexiera est mettor mi-hi linguà. Dummodo superem pugnando, vince tu loquenao; fe-roxque congreditur. Puduit me modo locutum magna, cedere. Reject viridem vestem de corpore, opposuique brachia; tenuique à pectore in statione varas manus; et paravi membra pugna. Ille spargit me pulvere hausto cavis palmis, invicemque flavescit jactu fulva arena.

Ille Jovem socerum dare se, famamque laborum, Et superata suæ referebat jussa novercæ. Contrà ego: (turpe deum mortali cedere duxi; Nondum erat ille deus) regem me cernis aquarum Cursibus obliquis inter tua regna fluentem: Nec gener externis hospes tibi missus ab oris, Sed popularis ero, et rerum pars una tuarum, 20Tantum ne noceat, quod me nec regia Juno Odit, et omnis abest jussorum pæna laborum. Nam quòd te jactas Alcmenâ matre creatum; Jupiter aut falsus pater est, aut crimine verus. Matris adulterio patrem petis. Elige, fictum 25 Esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum. Talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo Spectat: et accensæ non fortiter imperat iræ: Verbaque tot reddit: Melior mihi dextera linguâ; Dummodo pugnando superem; tu vince loquendo. Congrediturque ferox. Puduit modò magna lo-Cedere. Rejeci viridem de corpore vestem; Brachiaque opposui; tenuique à pectore varas

Ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis; 35 Inque vicem fulvæ jactu flavescit arenæ.

In statione manus; et pugnæ membra paravi.

TRANSLATION. " pleaded the fame of labour, the commands of his step-mother success-"fully executed, and the merit of giving the lady Jupiter for her father-" in-law. I again (for I thought it dishonourable that a god should yield "to a mortal; he was not yet enrolled among the gods) represented that "I was a king of the waters. You see too (added I) that through your " realms I take my mazy way. I, who court your alliance, am no stranger " from foreign lands, but a native of your own kingdom, and part of your " state. If I am neither hated by royal Juno, nor bear the punishment of " enjoined labours, that ought not to prejudice my suit; for as you boast " of having Alemena for your mother, Jupiter is then but your pretended "father, or, if your real sire, he is so by a crime. You claim a father " from your mother's guilt. Say then which is thy choice: own that Ju-" piter is only thy pretended father, or that thou art descended from him " in a way of infamy and dishonour. All the time I spoke he eyed me "with stern regard, and, scarce able to check his rising rage, thus re-" plied: My right hand is better than my tongue; while I carry off the " prize in fight, do you vauquish in words: and boldly assaults me. "was ashamed, after a speech so haughty and commanding, to yield; " and, therefore, flinging my sea-green to the ground, I opposed my arms " to his, and, holding my hands open from my breast, posted them upon " guard, and prepared my limbs for the combat. He pours upon me a " cloud of dust gathered in his hollow palms, and in his turn is covered

Et modo cervicem, modò crura micantia captat: Aut captare putes; omnique à parte lacessit. Me mea defendit gravitas; frustraque petebar. Haud secus ac moles, quam magno murmure fluc-

Oppugnant; manet illa suoque est pondere tuta. Digredimur paulum; rursumque ad bella coïmus; Inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere; eratque Cum pede pes junctus: totoque ego pectore pronus Et digitos digitis, et frontem fronte premebam. 45 Nescia quem maneat tanti victoria regni. Ter sine profectu voluit nitentia contrâ Rejicere Alcides à se mea pectora; quarto Excutit amplexus, adductaque brachia solvit; Impulsumque manu (certum mihi vera fateri) Protinus avertit; tergoque onerosus inhæsit. Si qua fides, (neque enim ficta mihi gloria voce 55 Quæritur, imposito pressus mihi monte videbar. Vix tamen exserui sudore fluentia multo Brachia; vix solvi duros à corpore nexus. Instat anhelanti; prohibetque resumere vires, Et cervice meâ potitur. Tum denique tellus Pressa genu nostro est; et arenas ore momordi.

Et modo captut cervicem, modo micantia crura, ant putes cap-ture, lacessitque ab tare, lacessitque ab omni purte: mea gra-vitas defendit me, pete-barque frustra. Haud secus uc moles quam fluctus oppugnant magno murmure ; illa manet, estque tuta suo pondere. Digredimur paulum: rursumque coimus ad bella, stetimusque in gradu, certi non cedere; pesque e-rat junctus cum pede dissima toto saltu ex-50 petitur pretium pug-næ. Armenta spectant, paventque, nescia quem victoria tanti regni mancat. Ter Aleides sine profectu vo-luit rejicere à se mea pectora nitentia contra: quarto, excutit umplexus, solvitque brachia adducta: pro-tinusque avertit me impulsum manu (certum est mihi fateri ve-ra) inhæsitque onero-sus tergo. Si qua fides, (neque enim gloria quaritur mihi ficta voce) videbar mihi pressus imposito monte.

tressa genu nostro est; et al'enas ore momordi. Tamen vix exservi brachia fluentia multo sudore; vix solvi duros nexus à corpore. Instat anhelanti, prohibet que resumere vires: et politur nec ecrvice. Tum denique tellus est pressa nostro genu; et momordi arenas ore.

TRANSLATION.

" with heaps of yellow sand. Oft he assails my neck and shifting legs: "he seems even to grasp them, and attacks me on every side. I stand " protected by my bulk, and am assailed in vain: as when a mole is in-" vaded with loud murmurs by the waves, it remains unshaken, and by "its own stability sustains the shock. We retire a little, and again rush "together in fight; and, with foot joined to foot, maintain each our " ground, determined not to yield. When bending forward with my whole " breast, I press fingers to fingers, and forehead to forehead. Thus have "I seen two furious bulls encounter, when the fairest heifer in the grove " is contended for as the prize of victory: the herds behold and tremble, "uncertain for whom this so mighty conquest is reserved. Thrice Alcides "essayed in vain to disengage himself from my reluctant grasp; at the "fourth attempt he broke from my hold, and untied my hampering arms; " and with a push of his hand (I aim not to diguise the truth) turned me "quite round, and clung a mighty load to my back. If any credit is due " to me (nor do I study by feigned narration to augment my praise), I " seemed pressed down as with a mountain's weight. Yet, with much "struggle, I unlocked my arms covered with a deluge of sweat, and freed "myself from his firm grasp. He again assails me as I am still panting " for breath, nor suffers me to recover my strength, and seizes my neck. "Then at length my knee pressed the ground, and I bit the sand with

Inferior virtute, divertor ud meas artes; formatusque in lon-gum anguem elabor viro. Qui, postquam sinuari corpus in flex-os orbes, movique bisul-cum lluwuam cum cum cum lluguam eum fero stridore, Tiryuthius ri-sit, et illudens nostras artes, dixit : superare angues est labor mearum cunarum, et ut Acheloe vincus dracones, quota pars tu unus serpens eris Ler-nææ Echidnæ? Illa erat fæcunda suis vul-neribus, nec ullum vaput de numero ceutum est recisum impune, quin cervix esset vatentior gemino harede. Ego domni hanc ramosam colubris natis è cade crescentemque malo, peremique domi-tam. Quid forte ere-das te facturum, qui versus in falsum un-guem moves aliena urma, quem precaria forma celat? dixerat, et injicit vinela digitorum summo collo; angebar, seu pressus guttura forcipe; pug-nabamque evellere meas fauces pollicibus. Tertia forma trucis tauri restabat mihi devicto sic quoque: mutatus membra tauro

Inferior virtute meas divertor ad artes. Elaborque viro longum formatus in anguem, Qui postquam flexos sinuavi corpus in orbes, 65 Cumque fero movi linguam stridore bisulcam. Risit, et illudens nostras Tirynthius artes; Cunarum labor est angues superare mearum, Dixit: et ut vincas alios, Acheloë dracones, Pars quota Lernææ serpens eris unus Echidnæ: Vulneribus fœcunda suis erat illa: nec ullum De centum numero caput est impunè recisum: Quin gemino cervix hærede valentior esset. Hanc ego ramosam natis è cæde colubris, Crescentemque malo, domui domitamque peremi. Quid fore te credas, falsum qui versus in anguem, Arma aliena moves, quem forma precaria celat? Dixerat; et summo digitorum vincula collo Angebar, seu guttura forcipe pressus: Pollicibusque meas pugnabam evellere fauces. Sic quoque devicto restabat tertia tauri 80 Forma trucis: tauro mutatus membra rebello. Induit ille toris à lævâ parte lacertos; Admissumque trahens sequitur: deprensaque durà Cornua figit humo; meque altà sternit arenà. Nec satis id fuerat: rigidum fera dextera cornu 85 Dum tenet, infregit; truncâque à fronte revellit. rebello. Ille induit lacertos toris à læva parte, trahensque sequitur admissum; figitque de-prensa cornua dura humo; sternitque me alth arend. Nec id fuerat sutis: dum tenet rigidum cornu fera dextra, infregit, revellitque à truncû fronte.

TRANSLATION.

"my mouth, inferior thus in strength, I have recourse to my art; and, " changed into a long snake, elude his hold. When bending my body into " winding rings, and brandishing, with dreadful hissings, my forky tongue, "the Tyrinthian hero laughed, and despising my unavailing arts; To "vanquish serpents, said he, was the labour of my cradle; and grant, "Achelous, you are more terrible than other serpents, yet what art thou " compared with the hydra of Lernus? She gathered strength and vigour " from her wounds, nor was any of her hundred heads cut off, but a dread-" ful pair sprung up from the same neck. Yet I subdued this monster "stronger by its own disasters, and branching with new snakes from " every wound, and stretched her dead upon the plain. What canst thou "do, who, changed to a false snake, trustest to terrors not thy own; whom " a precarious form conceals? He said, and straining his fingers round "my neck, tortured me as if grasped with pincers. I struggled hard to free my jaws from his griping thumbs. Thus vanquished too, a third " form still remained, that of a furious bull. Changed, therefore to a bull, "I renew the fight. He throws his nervous arms on the left side of my " brawny neck, and, dragging, follows me as I press forward; then, seiz-"ing my horns, he stuck them fast in the ground, and felled my bulk " along the deep sand. Nor did he stop there; but, as with an hostile right "hand, he grasps my stubborn horn; he broke it, and tore it from my Naïades hoc, pomis et odoro flore repletum, Sacrârunt; divesque meo bona copia cornu est. Dixerat: at nymphe ritu succincta Dianæ Una ministrarum, fusis utrinque capillis, Incessit, totumque tulit prædivite cornu Autumnum, et mensas felicia poma secundas. Lux subit, et, primo feriente cacumina sole Neque enim dum flumina Lux subit: et primo sole feriente cacumina Discedunt juvenes.

pacem, Et placidos habeant lapsus, motæque residant, 95 Opperiuntur aquæ. Vultus Achelous agrestes Et lacerum cornu mediis caput abdidit undis. Hunc tamen ablati domuit jactura decoris; Cætera sospes erat. Capitis quoque fronde salignâ, Aut super imposità celatur arundine damnum. 100

II. At te, Nesse ferox, ejusdem virginis ardor Perdiderat volucri trajectum terga sagittâ. Namque, novâ repetens patrios cum conjuge muros Venerat Eveni rapidas Jove natus ad undas, Uberiùs solito nimbis hyemalibus auctus, 105
Vorticibusque frequens erat, atque impervius amnis.
Intrepidum pro se, curam de conjuge agentem patrios muros cum no và conjuge, venerat ad rapidas undas Eveni. Amnis erat auctus uberius solito hyematibus undis, eratque frequens vorticibus, atque impervius. Nessus adit eum intrepidum pro se, agentem curam pro conjuse.

ram pro conjuge,

Naiades sacrarunt hoc repletum pomis et odoreptetam pomage copia roftore, bonaque copia est dives meo cornu. Dixerat: at nymphe 90 succincta ritu Diana, una ministrarum, capillis fusis utrinque, incessit, tulitque to-tum autumnum præ-divite cornu, et felicia poma secundas mensas. montium juvenes discedunt. Neque enim op-periuntur dum flumi. na habeant pacem et placidos lapsus, motæque aquæ residant. Achelous abdidit agrestes vultus, et lacerum cornu mediis undis. Tamen jactura abla-tidecoris domuit hunc, erat sospes quod ad catera. Damnum capitis quoque celutur fronde saligna, aut arundine super impo-

II. At ferox Nesse, ardor ejusdem virginis

TRANSLATION.

This, heaped with fruits and odoriferous flowers, the " mutilated front. " Naïads have consecrated, and auspicious plenty is enriched by my horn." He said, and a menial nymph, girt like Diana's train, with her hair flowing loose on either side, advanced, and bore in the copious horn the whole store of autumn, with mellow apples for the second board. light comes on apace, and the rising sun striking with his rays the tops of the mountains, the youths depart; nor stay they till the troubled stream subsides, and glides smoothly along its channel with peaceful current. Achelous plunged his rustic face and head, dismantled of its horn, into the midst of the stream. Yet the loss of this honour was his only grief, for he had received no other wound; and even this loss was concealed by a garland of willow leaves, and verdant reeds that shaded his forehead.

II. But a passion for this same virgin proved fatal to thee, Nessus! pierced through the back with a winged arrow. For the son of Jove, returning with his new bride to his native walls, was come to the rapid streams of Evenus. The river, unusually swollen with winter rains, was full of eddies, and impassable: regardless of himself, but full of concern for his spouse, Nessus approaches him; who, as he was strong-limbed,

NOTES.

88. Divesque meo bona copia cornu est.] Hercules, by reducing the two arms of the river into one, introduced plenty into the country, so that this horn became a Cornucopia; though by the Cornucopia is often understood that of Amalthea, who had nursed Jupiter, which the nymphs, we are told, gave Achelous, in exchange for that torn from him.

104. Eveni. A river of Ætolia, for-

merly the Lycormas.

Nessus valensque membris, scitusque vado-rum; aitque, Alcide, hac meo officio sistetur in illa ripa: tu utere viribus nando. Aonius tradidit Nesso pavi-dam Calydonida, pal-lentemque metu,timentemque fluvium,ipsum-que. Mox ut erat gravisque pharetra, spoli-oque leonis (nam miserat elavam et curvos arcus trans ripam) dixit: quandoquidem cæpi, flumina superen-tur. Nec dubitat : nec quærit quà amnis sit clementissimus:et spernit deferri obsequio uquarum. Jamque teneus ripam, cum tol-leret missos arcus, agnovit vocem conjugis: Nessoque parante fal-lere depositum, clamat, Quo vuna fiducia pe-dum rapit te violente? dicimus tibi Nesse biformis, exaudi, nec in-tercipe res nostras. Si nulla reverentia mei movit te; at orbes pa-terni poterunt inhibere vetitos concubitus. Tamen haud effugies, quamvis fidis equind ope. Consequar te vulnere,non pedibus. Probat ultima dicta re, et

Nessus adit, membrisque valens, scitusque vadorum; Officioque meo ripâ sistetur in illâ Hæc, ait, Alcide: tu viribus utere nando. Pallentemque metu, fluviumque ipsumque timentem Tradidit Aonius pavidam Calydonida Nesso. Mox, ut erat, pharetrâque gravis, spolioque leonis, [Nam clavam, et curvos trans ripam miserat arcus] Quandoquidem cœpi, superentur flumina, dixit. Nec dubitat; nec qua sit clementissimus amnis, Quærit: et obsequio deferri spernit aquarum. Jamque tenens ripam, missos cum tolleret arcus, Conjugis agnovit vocem: Nessoque parante Fallere depositum. Quò te fiducia, clamat Vana pedum, violente, rapit? tibi, Nesse biformis, Exaudi: nec res intercipe nostras. Si te nulla mei reverentia movit; at orbes Concubitus vetitos poterant inhibere paterni. 124 Haud tamen effugies, quamvis ope fidis equinâ. Vulnere, non pedibus te consequar. Ultima dicta Re probat : et missâ fugientia terga sagittâ Trajicit. Exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum. Quod simul evulsum est, sanguis per utrumque foramen

ope. Consequar te vulnere, non pedibus, Probat ultima dicta re, et Emicuit, mistus Lernæi tabe veneni. 130 trajicit fugientia terga missa sagitta. Ferrum aduncum exstabat de pectore. Quod simul est evulsum, sanguis emicuit per utrumque foramen, mistus tabe Lernæi veneni.

TRANSLATION.

and well acquainted with the shallows, offered to convey his wife to the other bank, while he might use his strength in swimming. The Aonian hero committed to Nessus his Calydonian spouse, pale with fear, and equally dreading the river and the centaur. Immediately, armed as he was with his quiver, and the lion's spoils (for he had tossed his club and crooked bow across the stream), Since I have begun, says he, the stream must be passed. Nor does he hesitate, or seek where the river glides with smoothest current, and disdains to be indebted to the compliant And now having reached the bank, as he took up his bow, which he had thrown over before him, he heard his bride's known voice. as Nessus was preparing to rob him of what he had intrusted to his care; "Whither, (cries the hero), vile ravisher, does thy vain confidence in "flight hurry thee. To you I speak, double-shaped monster; hear, nor " presume to invade my right. If you are swayed by no regard for me, " yet your father's racking wheel might restrain you from lawless lust. "Think not, perfidious wretch, to escape, though winged with horse's " speed; I will pursue thee with a wound, not with my feet." His threats were soon confirmed by deeds; and letting fly an arrow, he pierced the The barbed weapon stood out from his breast, monster's back as he fled. which, when torn away in anguish, the blood, mixed with Lernæan venom, gushed forth from both wounds. This Nessus took: nor shall my death, said he, to himself, go unrevenged; and gives his garment dyed in the warm blood as a present, to rouse the passion of love.

Excipit hunc Nessus: neque enim moriemur inulti. Secum ait: et calido velamina tincta cruore Dat munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris.

III. Longa fuit medii mora temporis: actaque

Herculis implérant terras, odiumque novercæ. 135 Victor ab Œchalia Cenæo sacra parabat Vota Jovi, cum fama loquax præcessit ad aures, Deïanira, tuas, (quæ veris addere falsa Gaudet, et è minimà sua mendacia crescit) Amphitryoniaden Ioles amore teneri. 140 Credit amans: Venerisque novæ perterrita famâ Indulsit primò lachrymis; flendoque dolorem Diffudit miseranda suum: mox deinde, Quid autem Flemus, ait? pellex lachrymis lætabitur istis: Quæ quoniam adventat, properandum, aliquidque novandum est, 145 inde ait, Quid autem Dum licet; et nondum thalamos tenet altera nos-flemus! petter tatabi-tur istis lachrymis;

Conquerar, an sileam?repetam Calydona, morerne? Excedam tectis; an, si nihil amplius, obstem? Quid si, me, Meleagre, tuam memor esse sororem, Forte paro facinus: quantûmque injuria possit, 150 Fæmineusque dolor jugulatâ pellice testor? In cursus animus varios abit. Omnibus illi

Nessus excipit hune. Enim (ait secum) neque moriemur inulti: et dat munus raptæ velamina tineta cali-do cruore velut irritamen amoris.

III. Mora medii temporis fuit longa: actaque mugni Herculis, odiumque novercæ im-plerant terras. Ille rediens victor ab Œ-chalia parabat saera vota Cengo Lovi vota Cenco Jovi, cum fuma loquax (quæ gau-det addere fatsa veris, et erescit è minima per sua mendacià) pracessit ad tuas aures Deianira, Amphitryoniaden teneriardore loles. Amans credit: perterritaque fama novæ Veneris, primo indulsit lachrymis; miserandaque diffudit suum do-lorem flendo: mox dequæ quoniam adventat properandum est, aliquidque novandum, dum licct; et altera nondum tenet nostros thalumos. Conquerar siteam? repetam Calydona, morerne? exe dam tectis? an si faciam nihit amplius, obstem. Quid si memor, Meleagre, me esse tu-

gulatû pellice, quantum fæmincus dolor injuriaque possit? animus habet varios incursus. Prætulit omnibas mittere illi vestem imbutam Nesseo sanguine;

TRANSLATION.

III. A long interval of time succeeded, and the actions of the great Hercules, and his step-dame's hate, had filled the earth. victorious from Œchalia, he was, in consequence of a vow, preparing a sacrifice to Cenean Jove; when buzzing Fame, which delights in adding fiction to truth, and from small beginnings swells to a great bulk with growing lies, hastily assailed thy ears, Dejanira; that the son of Amphitryon burned with a passion for Iole. Her love believes it, and, alarmed at the report of this new rival, gives way to tears, diffusing her load of grief in heavy lamentation. But soon recovering herself, "Why, (says "she), do I weep? My rival will rejoice in these tears; who, as she is "already on the way, I must be speedy, and resolve on something while "yet there is time, while yet she has not taken possession of my bed. "Shall I complain or be silent? Shall I seek Calydon, or remain here? " shall I leave the palace, or, if that be all my power, oppose their en-"trance? What, Meleager, if mindful that I am your sister, I resolve on "some desperate deed, and, by murdering my rival, give the world a "proof to what height revenge and a woman's rage may rise?" Her mind wavers amid various resolves, but at last prefers that of sending him the garment dyed in the blood of Nessus, to re-animate his decayed love. Herself, not knowing what she gave, commits to unsuspecting Lichas

quæ reddat vires de-fecto amori. Nesciaque quid tradat, ipsa tra-dit suos luctus ignaro Licha, miserrimaque mandat blandis verbis, ut det illa dona viro. Inscius heros capit ea, induiturque humeris virus Lernææ Echid-næ. Dabat thura ct na. Daoat thura ce precantia verba pri-mis flammis; funde-batque vina patera in narmoreas aras. Illa vis mali incaluit; rc-solutaque flammis, a-biit late diffusa per artus Herculeos. Dum artus Herculeos. Dum potuit repressit gemi-tum solità virtute. Postquam patientia est victa malis, re-pulit aras; implevitque nemorosum Œten suis vocibus. Nec mo-ra; conatur scindere letiferam vestem: illa qua trahitur, trahit cutem; fadumque re-latu, aut frustru ten-tata revelli hæret membris, aut detegit laceros artus, et gran-dia ossa. Inse erver dia ossa. Ipse cruor stridit, ceu quondam candens lamina tincta gelido lacu; coquiturque agente veneno. Nec est modus : avidæ flamcarulensque sudor

Mittere; quæ vires defecto reddat amori. Ignaroque Lichæ, quid tradat nescia, luctus Ipsa suos tradit: blandisque miserrima verbis Dona det illo viro, mandat. Capit inscius heros, Induiturque humeris Lernææ virus Echidnæ. Thura dabat primis, et verba precantia flammis, Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras: Incaluit vis illa mali; resolutaque flammis Herculeos abiit late diffusa per artus. Dum potuit, solità gemitum virtute repressit. Victa malis postquam patientia, reppulit aras; Implevitque suis nemorosum vocibus Œten: 165 Nec mora, letiferam conatur scindere vestem: Quà trahitur, trahit illa cutem: fœdumque relatu, Aut hæret membris frustrà tentata revelli. Aut laceros artus, et grandia detegit ossa: Ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens Tincta lacu, stridit: coquiturque ardente veneno; Nec modus est: sorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ: Cœruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor : Ambustique sonant nervi : cœcâque medullis Tabe liquefactis, tendens ad sidera palmas, Cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia, pascere nostris: ma sorbent pracordiu: Pascere: et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto:

fluit de tôto corpore: ambustique nervi sonant: medullisque liquefactis cæcû tabe, tendens palmas ad sidera, exclamat; Saturnia, pascere nostris cladibus pascere; et crudelis specta hanc

TRANSLATION.

her future woes, and begs him, in softest terms, safely to convey these presents to her husband. The unwitting hero takes the gift, and throws over his shoulders the poison of the Lernæan hydra. He was strewing with incense the rising flames, and, after offering up his vows, was pouring wine from a goblet upon the marble altars. Sraight the poison began to rage, and, dissolved by the flame, spread itself wide over all the hero's limbs. While he could, he suppressed his groans with his wonted fortitude; but when his patience was unable longer to sustain the cruel anguish, he pushed away the altars, and filled the forests of Œte with his cries. Instantly he endeavours to tear from his body the pestilential garment, but wherever he plucks, the skin too follows; and, shocking to relate, it either sticks to his body, all attempts to tear it off being vain, or bares his mangled limbs and huge bones. His blood hisses, like redhot iron plunged in cold water, and ferments with the raging venom. His misery is without bounds; the preying flames devour his entrails, and livid sweat flows down all his body; his scorched nerves burst; and now his whole marrow wasted by the lurking poison; lifting up his hands to heaven, he cries; "Satiate thyself, daughter of Saturn, with "my misery; satiate thyself, and, cruel as thou art, look down from " high heaven on my anguish, and glut thy savage heart.

Corque ferum satia. Vel si miserandus et hosti, (Hostis enim tibi sum) diris cruciatibus ægram, Invisamq; animam, natamq; laboribus, aufer. 180 Mors mihi munus erit. Decet hæc dare dona nover-

Ergo ego fædantem peregrino templa cruore Busirin domui? sævoque alimenta parentis Antæo eripui? nec me pastoris Iberi Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere movit? Vosne manus validi pressistis cornua tauri? Vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stymphalides undæ,

Partheniumque nemus? vestrâ virtute relatus Thermodontiaco cælatus balteus auro, Pomaq; ab insomni male custodita dracone? Nec mihi Centauri potuêre resistere, nec mî Arcadiæ vastator aper? nec profuit Hydræ Crescere per damnum, geminasq; resumere vires? Quid?cum Thracas equos humano sanguine pingues, Plenaque corporibus laceris præsepia vidi, Visaque dejeci, dominumque ipsosque peremi? His elisa jacet moles Nemeæa lacertis? Hâc cœlum cervice tuli? defessa jubendo est Sæva Jovis conjux: ego sum indefessus agendo. Sed nova pestis adest: cui nec virtute resisti, 200moles Nemcaa jacet elisa his lacertis? tuli calum hac cervice? savu conjux Jovis est defessa jubendo: ego sum indefessus agendo. Sed nova pestis adest: cui nec potest resisti virtute.

satiaque ferum cor. Vel si sum miserandus et hosti; (enim sum hostis tibi) uufer animam agram diris eruciatibus, invisamque, natamque laboribus. Mors erit munus mihi: decet novercam dare hæc dona. Ergo ego domui Busirin, fædantem templa peregrino cruore? eripuique alimenta parentis sævo Antæo? nec forma tri-plex pastoris Iberi mcvit me, nec tua triplex forma, Cerbere? vosne manus mew pressistis cornua validi tauri? Elis habet vestrum opus? Stymphalides un-dæ, Partheniumque nemus habent vestrum opus? balteusne colu-tus Thermodontiaco auro est relatus vestrà virtute, pomaquemale custodita ab insomni dracone? nee eentauri potuere resistere mihi! nee aper vastator Areadia potuit resistere mihi? nec profuit Hy-dra crescere per damnum, resumereque geminas vires! quid! cum vidi Thracas equos pingues humano sunguinc, prasepiaque plena laceris corporibus, dejecique visa, peremi-

TRANSLATION. "deserve pity even from an enemy (for a professed enemy I am to thee), " take away a life insupportable under this load of torments, hateful to "thee, and destined to trouble. Death will be to me a welcome gift; such "a gift it becomes a step-mother to bestow. Was it for this I subdued "Busiris, profaning the temples of the gods with the blood of strangers? " For this did fieree Antæus, up-borne from the ground, lose the fresh sup-" plies of vigour he constantly received from his mother? Did neither the "triple form of the Iberian shepherd, nor thine, huge Cerberus, startle " me? Did these hands control the horns of the mighty bull? Does not " Elis speak of thy toils, the Stymphalian lakes, and Parthenian grove? "Was it thy valour won the belt inlaid with gold of Thermodon, and "apples guarded in vain by the wakeful dragon?" Could neither the Cen-"taurs resist me, nor the boar that laid waste Arcadia? What availed it "the hydra to grow by his wounds, and shoot up with double strength? "Why should I speak of the Thracian horses, fat with human blood, and "the mangers full of torn bodies? These I saw and overthrew, with their "barbarous lord. Did not these hands crush the huge Nemean lion? And "this neck sustain the canopy of heaven? The unrelenting wife of Jove, " fatigued at length, suspended her commands, but no fatigue could con-" quer my resolution in executing. But here a new calamity pursues me, " against which neither valour, arms, nor darts can avail. A preying flame

nee telis, armisve. Ig-nis cdax errat imis putmonibus, paciturque per omnes artus. At Eurystheus valet? et sunt qui possint cre-dere esse deos? Dixit: sauciusque graditur per altum (Eten haud aliter quum si Tigris gerat venabula jixa corpore, auctorque factirefugerit. Videres illum sape edentem gemitus, sape frementem, sape retentantem in-fringere totas vestes, sternentemque trabes; irascentemque monti-bus, aut tendentem brachia patrio calo. Ecce adspicit Lichan trepidum, et latitantem rupe carata: utque dolor collegerat omnem rabiem; dixit, Tune Licha tulisti do-na feralia? tune eris auctor meæ necis? Ille callidus tremit pavet-que; et timide dicit excusuntia verba. Alcides corripit eum dicentem parantemque adhibere manus genibus; ct mit-tit terque quaterque rotatum fortiùs tor-mento in Euborcas undas. Ille pendens in-duruit per acrias au-ras. Utque ferunt im-

Nec telis, armisve potest. Pulmonibus errat Ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus. At valet Eurystheus. Et sunt, qui credere possint Esse deos, dixit? Perque altum sauciùs Œten Haud aliter graditur, quam si venabula tigris 205 Corpore fixa gerat, factique refugerit auctor. Sæpe illum gemitus edentem, sæpe frementem, Sape retentantem totas infringere vestes, Sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres 209 Montibus, aut patrio tendentem brachia cœlo: Ecce Lichan trepidum, et latitantem rupe cavatâ Adspicit; utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem; Tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Tune mere necis auctor eris? tremit ille, pavetq; Pallidus; et timidè verba excusantia dicit. Dicentem, genibusque manus adhibere parantem, Corripit Alcides; et terque quaterque rotatum Mittit in Euboïcas, tormento fortiùs, undas. Ille per aërias pendens induruit auras. 219Utque ferunt imbres gelidis concrescere ventis; Inde nives fieri; nivibus quoque molle rotatis Adstringi, et spissâ glomerari grandine, corpus; Sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis, Exsanguemque metu, nec quicquam humoris ha-

ras. Utque strant imbres concrescere gellbertes concrescere gelldis ventis, nives sieri
inde; nivibus quoque
rotatis, nulle corpus In rigidos versum silices prior edidit ætas. 225
astringi, et glomerari spissa grandine: sie prior atas edidit illum actum per inane validis lacertis, exsanguemque metu, nec habentem quidquam humeris, versum in rigidos silices.

TRANSLATION.

"strays through my entrails, and feeds upon my lungs and shrivelled " joints. Yet still Eurystheus lives. And are there any, said he, who after "this can believe there are gods?" He said, and, stung with pain, ranges the lofty hills of Ete; as when a wounded tiger scours the grove, bearing in his body the piercing steel, and seeks the flying author of his pain. Oft might you have seen him uttering groans, and raging in loud laments; oft striving to tear the clinging garments from his body, levelling huge trees, or venting his fury against rocks, and stretching out his hands to his paternal sky. When, lo! he beheld Lichas trembling, and lurking in a hollow rock; and as the anguish he felt had summoned together all his rage; "Was it you (said he), Lichas, who brought that fatal gift? Shall "I then owe my fate to thee?" He trembles, and, pale with shivering fear, utters some words of excuse with faltering tongue. While he yet speaks, and strove with his hands to clasp his knees, Alcides seizes him, and, whirling him several times round, tosses him into the Eubœan waves more forcibly than from an engine. He, as he hung aloft in air hardened; and, as they tell us, that showers coagulate by freezing winds, and that thence snow is formed; that snow by its rotation congeals in soft balls, hardens by degrees, and is rolled up in solid hail: thus we learn, from ancient tradition, that Lichas, hurled through air by the hero's nervous arms, his veins bereft of blood with fear, and his whole body drained of

Nunc quoque in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicataltè Gurgite, et humanæ servat vestigia formæ. Quem, quasi sensurum, nautæ calcare verentur: Appellantque Lichan. At tu, Jovis inclyta proles, Arboribus cæsis, quas ardua gesserat Œte,

Regnaque visuras iterum Trojana sagittas,
Ferre jubes Pœante satum: quo flamma ministro
Subdita. Dumque avidis comprênditur ignibus

Subdita. Subdi agger;

Congeriem silvæ Nemeæo vellere summam Sternis: et imposità clavæ cervice recumbis, Haud alio vultu quâm si conviva jaceres Inter plena meri redimitus pocula sertis.

IV. Jamque valens, et in omne latus diffusa sonabat, Securosq; artus, contemptoremq; petebat Flamma suum. Timuêre Dei pro vindice terræ. Quos ita (sensit enim) læto Saturnius ore Jupiter alloquitur: Nostra est timor iste voluptas, O superi: totoque libens mihi pectore grator Quod memoris populi dicor rectorq; paterq; 245 Et mea progenies vestro quoq; tuta favore est. Nam quanquam ipsius datur hoc immanibus actis;

Nunc quoque breris scopulus emicat alte in Euboico gurgite; ct servat vestigia huma-ua forma. Quem nou-ta verentur caleare quasi sensurum, appel-lantque Lichun. At tuinclyta proles Jovis, ras regna Trojana: quo ministro flamma est subdita. Dumque agger comprenditur a-vidis ignibus, sternis summam congeriem silvæ Nemeao vellere: et cervice imposità clave recumbis hand alio vultu quam si jaceres conviva, redimitus serlis inter plena pocuta

IV. Jamque flamma valens, et diffusa in omne latus sonabat, petebatque securos artus, suumque contemp-torem. Dei timuere pro vindice terræ; quos Sa-turnius Jupiter (sensit enim) ita alloquitur

Nam quanquam ipsius datur hoc immanibus actis; lato ore. Iste timor de Superi, est mostra vosuperi, est tuta vestro quoque
superi, est tuta vestro quoque
superi, est superi tora fida paveant vano

TRANSLATION.

its moisture, was transformed into a rigid stone. Even yet a small rock rears its front, high over the Eubœan sea, and retains the traces of human form; which mariners are afraid to tread upon, as still retaining sensibility, and call it by the name of Lichas. But thou illustrions offspring of Jove, felling the trees which lofty Ete bore, and raising them into a pile, gavest to the son of Pean, thy bow, and capacions quiver, and arrows, destined again to visit the Trojan realms. He set fire to the pile; and while the greedy flames climb round the structure, thou coveredst the woody pile with the skin of the Nemæan lion, and resting thy neck upon the knotty club, wert stretched at ease with a serene countenance, as if, crowned with garlands, thou satest a guest amid cheerful bowls of sparkling wine.

IV. And now his flames prevailing, and spreading on every side, crackle round the undismayed limbs, and approach the hero, who mocked their rage. The gods were alarmed for this great defender of the earth; whom Saturnian Jove (for he perceived it) thus with joyful voice addresses: "The concern you now express, O immortal powers, gives me great plea-"sure, and I readily congratulate myself, that I am the governor and

"father of a grateful people, and that my progeny can boast the protec-"tion too of your favour. For although this regard be justly paid to his "immortal deeds, yet you oblige me also in it. But now, to ease your "breasts of this vain fear, know that you ought to despise these Œtian

metu, speruite Atæas flammas. Mequi vicit amnia, vincet ignes quos cernitis nee sen-tiet polentem Vulca-num nisi maternâ parte. Quod traxit à me est aternum, et expers at que immune necis, domabileque nulla flamma. Egoque acci-pium calestibus oris id defunctum terra, con-fidoque meum factum fore latabile cunctis fore latabile cunctis dîs. Tamen si quis crit forte doliturus Hercule deo, si quis nolet præ-mia data; sed sciet eum meruisse ea duri ; invitusque probabit. Dei assensere. Corjux quoque regia est visa tulisse catera non duro, tamen ultima dicta Jovls duro vultu, Indo-Inisseque se esse nota-tam. Interea Mulci-ber abstulerat quodcunque erut popula-bile flammæ, nec effi-gies Herculis remansit cognoscenda, nec habet quidquam ductum ab quuquum anctum ab originc matris, servat-que vestigia tantum Jocis. Utque novus serpens, senecta povita cum pelle solet luxuriare, virereque recenti squamma; sie ubi Tisquamma; sac voi 11-rynthius exuit mortules artus; viget meliore parte sui; capitque videri major, et fieri verendus augustà gravitate. Quem raptum inter cava nubila pater omnipotens intulit quadrijugo curru radiantibus astris.

Fida metu paveant, Oetwas spernite flammas. Omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes: Nec nisi maternâ Vulcanum parte potentem Sentiet. Æternum est, à me quod traxit, et expers Atque immune necis, nullâque domabile flammâ. Idque ego defunctum terrà cœlestibus oris Accipiam, cunctisq; meum lætabile factum Dis fore confido. Si quis tamen Hercule, si quis Fortè Deo doliturus erit, data præmia nolet; Sed meruisse dari sciet; invitusque probabit. Assensêre Dei. Conjux quoque regia visa est Cætera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu, Dicta tulisse Jovis; seque indoluisse notatam. Interea, quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ Mulciber abstulerat; nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies; nec quidquam ab imagine ductum Matris habet; tantumq; Jovis vestigia servat. Utque novus serpens, positâ cum pelle senectâ, Luxuriare solet, squammâque nitere recenti: Sic, ubi mortales Tirynthius exuit artus, Parte sui meliore viget; majorque videri Cœpit, et augustâ fieri gravitate verendus. 270Quem pater omnipotens inter cava nubila raptum, Quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit astris.

TRANSLATION. "flames: the hero, who has vanquished all things, shall vanquish even "them too. That part alone, which he derived from his mother, shall feel "the rage of Vulcan; what he drew from me, is immortal, exempt from "death, and not to be conquered by any flames. This when disengaged " from earth, will I receive into these celestial mansions, nor doubt but " all the powers will approve the righteons act. Yet if any one, if any "one, I say, should peradventure grieve at seeing Hercules a god, and "repine at the honour conferred upon him; still they must own he me-"rited it, and, in spite of themselves, approve the deed." The gods assented. The queen of heaven too bore the rest of Jupiter's speech with a contented air, and seemed displeased only with his last words, which so plainly pointed at her. Mean time, whatever was in the power of flame was now consumed, nor was the form of Hercules any more to be known; nor did aught he had derived from his mother remain, he retains only the traces of immortal Jove. As a serpent, renewed by casting off old age with his wrinkled skin, gathers fresh strength, and glitters in recent scales; thus the Tyrinthian hero, when divested of mortal limbs, flourishes in his better part, looks more majestic, and becomes venerable by an awful gravity. Him the almighty father, snatching up in hollow clouds, bore aloft in a four-horsed chariot, and lodged among the shining stars.

NOTES.

263. Mulciber.] Vulcan, so called a mulcendo ferro. As he was the god of fire, he is often put for fire itself.

V. Atlas sensit pondus. Neque Sthem-teius Eurystheus ad-

huc solverat iras; u-

troxque exercebut odi-

um paternum in prole. At Argolis Alemene

anxia longis curis, habet Iolen nbi vonat aniles questus, cui re-ferat labores nati tes-tatos orbe, cuive referat

suos casus. Hyllus im-

perlis Herculis rece-

perut illum thalamoque animoque, imple-verutque uterum gent-

roso germine. Cui Alc-mene sie incipit: Nu-

mina faveant tibi, corripiantque moras, tum

saltem vnm matura vocabis Ilithyjium pra-

positum timidis parientibus ; quam gratia Janonis fecit difficilem wihi. Namque cum

natutis hora taboriferi

Hercutis jum adesset, et decimum signum

posses dicere Joiem esse auctorem tecti

premeretur

sutere :

V. Sensit Atlas pondus. Neque adhuc Stheneleius iras

Solverat Eurystheus; odiumque in prole paternum Exercebat atrox. At longis anxia curis Argolis Alcmene, questus ubi ponat aniles, Cui referat nati testatos orbe labores, Cuive suos casus, Iölen habet. Herculis illam Imperiis thalamoque animoque receperat Hyllus; Implêratq; uterum generoso germine. Cui sic 280 Incipit Alcmene: Faveant tibi numina saltem: Corripiantque moras, tum cum matura vocabis Præpositam timidis parientibus Ilithyïam; Quam mihi difficilem Junonis gratia fecit. Namque laboriferi cum jam natalis adesset Herculis, et decimum premeretur sidere signum, Tendebat gravitas uterum mihi: quodq; ferebam Tantum erat, ut posses auctorem dicere tecti Ponderis esse Jovem. Nec Jam tolerare labores Ulteriùs poteram; quin nunc quoq; frigidus artus, gravitas tembelut nterum mini; quodque ferebami rati tantum, ut doloris.

Septem ego per noctes, totidem cruciata diebus, ponderis: nec poteran jam utterius toterare lubores. Quiu nunc lucinam Nixosque pares clamore vocabam.

artus ; estque purs doloris meminisse. Ego cruciata per septem noctes, totidem dubus, fessa ma-tis, tendensque brachia ad calum, vocabam Lucenam, Nixosque pares magno clamore:

TRANSLATION. V. Atlas felt the additional load; nor had Eurystheus, the son of Sthenelus, as yet forgot his resentment; but, unrelenting, vented the hatred he had borne the father against his offspring. But Argolic Alemena, oppressed with a continued load of cares, is still happy in Iole; to whom she may unbosom the complaints of her old age, to whom relate the labours of her son, attested now by all the world, and her own misfortunes. Hyllus, at the desire of Hercules, had received her into his bed and heart, and swelled her womb with a noble birth. To her Alemena thus begins: " May the gods be propitious, and shorten the hours of suffering then "chiefly, when, having accomplished thy months, thou shalt invoke " Ilithya, who presides over women in those dreaded hours; whom the "influence of Juno rendered cruel and inexorable to me. For when now "the natal hour of Hercules, destined to so many toils, was at hand, and "the tenth sign had received the sun, a mighty load extended my womb, "and the burden itself readily proclaimed Jove the father of the latent "growth. Nor could I longer support the unutterable pangs; even now, "while I speak, cold horror seizes my limbs, and remembrance in part "renews my grief. Tormented for seven nights together, and as many "days fatigued with ills; and extending my hands to heaven, I, with a

NOTES. 274. The next fable is the birth of Herenles, which the poet describes very circumstantially. As Alemena had a difficult labour, hence it was feigned, that Juno prevailed upon Lucina to obstruct

the birth. As for Galanthis, Aleme-na's slave, whom Ovid makes to have heen transformed into a weasel, this is an episode invented to set the resentment of Juno in a stronger light.

Ma quidem venit, sed pracorrupta, quaque vettet douare meum caput iniquæ Junoni. I ique audit meos gerifue audit meos ge-mitus, subsedit ante fores in illa ara, pres-saque quod ad lævum genu à dextro poplite, digitis junctisinter se pretine, sustinuit nix-us. Divit quoque car-mina tacità voce, et carmina tenuerunt inveptos partus. et demens facio vana convicia ingrato Jori, capioque mori, queror-que verba motura du-ras silices. Matres Cadméides adsunt, suscipiuntque vota; ex-hortanturque dolen-tem. Galunthis una ministrarum de medià ministrarim de media plebe, flava quod ad co-mas aderat, strenua facientis jussis, et di-lecta suis officiis: Ea sensit nescio quid geri iniquă Junone: dum-que sepe exit et intrut fores, vidit divam resi-dentera in ava tenen dentem in ara, tenen-temque brachia connexa digitis in genibus: et ait, quacunque es, gratare domina, Argo-tis Alemene est levata, puerperaque, potitur voto. Diva potens uteri exsituit, pavefactaque remisit junctas manus. chia in primos pedes.

Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, meumque 296 Quæ donare caput Junoni vellet iniquæ: Utque meos audit gemitus, subsedit in illâ Ante fores arâ; dextroque à poplite lævum Pressa genu, digitis inter se peetine junctis, Sustinuit partus: tacitâ quoque carmina voce 300 Dixit; et inceptos tenuerunt carmina partus. Nitor, et ingrato facio convicia demens Vana Jovi; cupioque mori, moturaque duras Verba queror silices. Matres Cadmeides adsunt, Votaque suscipiunt, exhortanturque dolentem. 305 Una ministrarum medià de plebe Galanthis, Flava comas, aderat, faciendis strenua jussis; Officiis dilecta suis. Ea sensit iniquâ Nescio quid Junone geri; dumque exit, et intrat Sæpe fores, Divam residentem vidit in arâ; Brachiaque in genibus digitis connexa tenentem: Et quæcung; es, ait, dominæ gratare; levata est Argolis Alcmene; potiturque puerpera voto. Exsiluit, junctasque manus pavefaeta remisit Diva potens uteri. Vinelis levor ipsa remissis. 315

VI. Numine decepto risisse Galanthida fama est. Ridentem, prênsamque ipsis Dea sæva capillis Traxit, et è terrà corpus relevare volentem Arcuit; inque pedes mutavit brachia primos.

Ipsu levor vinclis remissis. V1. Ést fama Gulanthida risisse decepto numine. Særa dea braxit rid-nlem, prensamque îpsis capillis, et arcuit volentem relevare corpus è terra : mutavitque bra-

TRANSLATION. "lond voice, invoked Lucina and the two Nixi. She came indeed, but " with a hostile mind, and determined to give my life a sacrifice to vengeful "Juno. When she heard my groans, she took her seat on that altar be-" fore the gate, and pressing her left knee with her right hand, her fingers " joined in form of a comb, she stayed my delivery, and muttered charms "in a low voice. Her charms delayed the unfinished birth. I struggle " hard, and, distracted with pain, vainly reproach Jove's ingratitude, wish " for death, and complain in words that might have moved the hardest "rocks. The Theban matrons are present, offer up vows, and encourage " me to support my pains. Among the rest was Galanthis, one of my maids " of the vulgar throng, but graced with golden locks, active in executing " my commands, and beloved for her ready service. She perceived that "these woes proceeded from the persisting hate of Juno, and, as she often " passed and repassed, observed the goddess sitting upon the altar, and "holding her hands linked by her fingers upon her knees. Whoever you " are, says she, congratulate my mistress; she is released from her pains, " and Alcmena, now a mother, enjoys her wish. The goddess, who presides " over the womb, sprung from her seat, and, struck with sudden surprise, " unlocked her hands. These bonds thus loosed, I was instantly relieved. VI. "It is said, that Galanthis, after deceiving the goddess, laughed. "The goddess, seizing her by the hair as she laughed, dragged her along,

" nor suffered her to raise her struggling body from the ground, but

Strenuitas antiqua manet: nec terga colorem 320 Amisêre suum; forma est diversa priori. Quæ, quia mendaci parientem juverat ore, Ore parit; nostrasq; domos, ut et antè, frequentat.

VII. Dixit; et admonitu veteris commota ministræ,

Ingemuit. Quam sic nurus est affata dolentem: 325 Te tamen, ô genitrix, alienæ sanguine vestro Rapta movet facies. Quid si tibi mira sororis Fata meæ referam? quanquam lachrymæque do-

lorque

Impediunt prohibentque loqui. Fuit unica matri, (Me pater ex aliâ genuit) notissima formâ Echalidum Dryope: quam virginitate carentem Vimque Dei passam, Delphos Delonque tenentis, Excipit Andræmon; et habetur conjuge felix. Est lacus, acclivi devexo margine formam Littoris efficiens; summum myrteta coronant. 335 Venerat huc Dryope, fatorum nescia; quoque Indignere magis, Nymphis latura coronas. Inque sinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum, Haud procul à stagno, Tyrios imitata colores, 340
In spem baccarum florebat aquatica lotos:
Carpserat hinc Dryope, quos oblectamina nato,
num: alchatque ope tepidi lactis. Haud procul à stagne, aquatica lotos, imitata Tyrios colores,
florebat in spim baccarum. Dryope carpserat hine flores quos porrigeret oblectamina nato, Dulce ferebat onus; tepidique ope lactis alebat.

stremuitas Antiqua manet : nee terga amisere suum colorem: forma est diversa priori. Qua, quia juverut parientem mendaciore, parit ore: frequentatque nostras domos, ut

et ante. VII. Dixit; et com-mota admonitu veteris ingemnit: ministra, quam gementem, nurus est adjutu sic: Tamen o genitrix, facies rapta alienæ å vestro san-guine movet te. Quid si referam tibi fata meæ sorris? quanquamilachrymæque do-lorque impediunt pro-hibentque loqui. Dry-ope fuit unica film matri (pater genuit me ex aliû) formû no-tissima (Echalidam: quam earentem virginitate, passamque vim dei tenentis Delphos, Delonque, Andramon excipit, et habetur fe-lix conjuge. Est lacus efficiens formam aecli-vi littoris devexo margine: myrteta coro-nant summum. Dryope nescia futorum ve-

TRANSLATION.

"changed her arms into fore-feet. Her former activity remains, nor did " her back lose its wonted colour, but her form is wholly lost. Who, as " she had aided her lady in child-bed by a lying month, brings forth by

"the mouth, and still haunts the houses she loved before."

VII. She said; and, moved by this remembrance of an old faithful servant, sighed; whom, sighing, her daughter-in-law thus addressed: "You, mother, are moved at the loss of form, in one who was a stranger "to your blood. What were I to relate to you the surprising fate of my "sister? Although tears and grief check me, and tie up my speech. "Dryope, the most beauteous of the Œchalian nymphs, was her mother's "only hope (for I was my father's offspring by a second bride). "deflowered and ravished by the god, whose power is acknowledged at " Delphi and Delos, Andræmon espoused, and he was accounted happy " in a wife. There is a lake, whose shelving border makes the appear-"ance of a sloping shore: groves of myrtle crown its summits. "Dryope was come, unknowing of her fates; and, to raise your indigna-"tion yet more, was preparing an offering of garlands for the nymphs. "In her bosom she bore her son, a grateful load, who had not yet com-"pleted his first year, and whom she nursed with warm milk. Not far "from the lake flourished a watery Lotos, whose glowing blossoms vied

" with the Tyrian dye, and promised a rich crop of fruits. Dryope had " plucked some of these flowers to please her infant son, and I, who was et videbar factura blem, namque aderam. Vidi gattas ernentas decidere e flore, et remos moveri tremulo horrore. Scilicet, ut tardi agrestes nune denique reforunt, nymphe Lotis fugiens obscana Prinpi, contuterat vultus versos in hane, nomine servato. VIII. Soror nescië-

rat hoc; quæ cum per-territa vellet ire vetrò, et discedere nymphis adoratis, pedes hase-runt radice, pugnat convellere, acc moret quidquam nisi summa. Lentus cortex succrescit ab imo, paulatim-que premit tota ingui-na. Ut vidit : conata luniare capillos manu, implevit manum fron-de: frondes tenebant omne caput. At puer Amphissos (nam avus Eurytus addiderat hoc nomen illi) sculit materna ubera rigescere: nec lacteus' humor sequitur ducentem. Aderam spectatrix crudelis fati; nonque pote-ram ferre opem tibi soror: quantumque va-lebam morabar amplexa crescentem truncum ramosque. Et (fateor) volui condi sub eodem cortice. Ecce vir Andramon, genitorque miserrimus adsunt, et quærunt Dryopen; ostendi loton illis quærentibus Dryopen. Dant oscula tepido ligno;

Porrigeret, flores; et idem factura videbar; Namque aderam. Vidi guttas è flore cruentas Decidere, et tremulo ramos horrore moveri. 345 Scilicet, ut referunt tardi nunc denique agrestes, Lotis in hanc Nymphe, fugiens obscæna Priapi, Contulerat versos, servato nomine, vultus.

VIII. Nesciêrat soror hoc; quæ cum perterrita retrò

Ire et adoratis vellet discedere Nymphis; 350 Hæserunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat: Nec quicquam, nisi summa, movet. Succrescit ab imo.

Totaque paulatim lentus premit inguina cortex. Ut vidit; conata manu laniare capillos, Fronde manum implevit; frondes caput omne te-

nebant, 355 At puer Amphissos (namque hoc avus Eurytus illi Addiderat nomen) materna rigescere sentit

Ubera; nec sequitur ducentem lacteus humor. Spectatrix aderam fati crudelis; opemque 359 Non poteram tibi ferre, soror: quantumque va-

Crescentem truncum ramosq; amplexa, morabar: Et (fateor) volui sub eodem cortice condi. Ecce vir Andræmon, genitorque miserrimus, ad-

sunt!

Et quærunt Dryopen; Dryopen quærentibus illis Ostendi loton. Tepido dant oscula ligno; 365

TRANSLATION.
"also present, had done the same; but, lo! I observed bloody drops to
fall from the violated blossoms, and the boughs to shake with tremulous

"horror. For, as the swains, now at length too late, say, the nymph "Lotis, flying the lawless lust of Priapus, lodged her changing form in

"this plant, which still preserves her name.

VIII. "This my sister knew nothing of, who, as astonished, she endeavoured to retire, and leave the place, having first adored the nymphs;
her feet stuck fast by a root. She strives to tear them up, but can
only move above: the encroaching bark grows from below, and,
by slow degrees, covers all her groin. Surprised, and raising her
hand to rend her hair, her hand is filled with leaves, for now her
whole head was encircled with leaves. The child Amphisus (for
by this name his grand-father Eurytus had called him) perceived his
mother's breasts to harden, nor does the milky moisture follow upon
his sucking. I was a spectator of thy cruel destiny, nor could I, sister,
hring thee aid, but chung to the growing trunk and boughs, if possible.

"bring thee aid, but clung to the growing trunk and boughs, if possible, "to delay the rising bark; nay, even wished to share her fate. Behold her husband Andremon, and her unhappy sire, appear, and inquire for

"Dryope. I shewed them the springing lotos for Dryope: they print kisses on the warm rind, and cleave in close embrace to the roots of the tree.

Affusique suæ radicibus arboris hærent. Nil nisi jam faciem, quod non foret arbor, habebas, Cara soror. Lachrymæ verso de corpore factis Irrorant foliis; ac, dum licet, oraque præstant Vocis iter, tales effundit in aëra questus: Si qua fides miseris, hoc me, per numina juro, Non meruisse nefas. Patior sine crimine pænam: Viximus innocuæ: si mentior, arida perdam, Quas habeo, frondes; et cæsa securibus urar. Hunc tamen infantem maternis demite ramis, 375 Et date nutrici: nostrâque sub arbore sæpe Lac facitote bibat; nostrâque sub arbore ludat; Cùmque loqui poterit, matrem facitote salutet; Et tristis dicat, Latet hoc sub stipite mater! Stagna tamen timeat, nec carpat ab arbore flores; Et frutices omnes corpus putet esse Dearum. 381 Care, vale, conjux, et tu germana, paterque; Queis si qua est pietas, ab acutæ vulnere falcis, A pecoris morsu frondes defendite nostras. Et quoniam mihi fas ad vos incumbere non est; Erigite huc artus, et ad oscula nostra venite, 386 Dum tangi possunt, parvumque attollite natum. Plura loqui nequeo. Nam jam per candida mollis Colla liber serpit; summoque cacumine condor. Ex oculis removete manus. Sine munere vestro Contegat inductus morientia lumina cortex.

hærentque adfusi radieibus sue arboris. Cara soror jum habe-bas uit uisi faciem quod non foret arbor. Lachryma irroraut fotils factis de misero corpore : ac dum licet, oraque præstant iter vocis, effundit tules questus in acra. Si est qua sides miseris, juro per numina me nonmeruisse hoc nefas. Patior panam sine crimine: viximuvinnocua: si mentior, urida per-dam frondes quos habeo ; et cæsa securibus , urar ; Tamen demite hunc infantem maternis rumis, et date nu-trici; favitoteque ut sæpe bibat lae sub nostrà arbore; utque ludat sub nastrâ arbore. Camque poterit loqui, facilote at salutet matrem; et tristis dient, mater lulet sub hoe stipite. Tumen timeut stagnu, nec curpat flores ab arbore; et putet omnes frutices esse corpus dearum. Care corjux vale, et tu paterque germana, queis si est qua pictas, defendite nostras frondes ab vulnere acutæ falcis, à morsu pecoris. Et quoniam non est fus mihi incumbere ad ios, crigite artus hue, et venite ad nostra os

et venite ad nostro oscula, attolliteque parvum natum dum possum tangi. Nequeo loqui p^lura, nam jum mollis tiber serpit per candida colla : condorque summo cacamine. Removete manus ex oculis. Cortex inductus contegut morientia lumina sine vestro munere.

TRANSLATION. "And now, dear sister, your face only retained its human form. "distil upon the leaves that spring from your changed body; and, while " yet she may, while her mouth allows a passage for the voice, she pours " forth her complaints in such accents as these: If any credit is due to "the wretched, I swear by all the gods, I merited not this cruel ven-" geance. I suffer for no wilful crime, my life has ever been innocent. If "I speak false, may these green leaves drop from my withered trunk, may "axes fell me to the ground, and crackling flames consume me. "however, this infant from his mother's arms, and give it to some kind " nurse: yet let him oft be fed with milk under my tree, and sport in my " shade; and, as soon as he can speak, teach him to hail his mother, and " to say, with weeping eyes, My parent lies concealed within this plant. "But let him dread the lakes, nor crop the blossoms from trees, but sus-"pect a goddess shrined in every shrub. Farewell, my dear spouse, and "you, my sister, and my sire. If you still retain any love for me, guard my boughs from the wounds of the piercing bill, and the persecuting "bites of cattle. And since it is not allowed me to bend down to you, ad-" vance your lips to mine, and come to my embraces, while yet I may be "touched, and reach me my infant son. I can say no more, for now the " soft rind creeps along my white neck, and closes over my head. " move your hands; the invading bark will soon, without your aid, seal ()rasimul desicrant loqui, simul esse: ramique recentes diu calucre mutato corpore.

lucre mutato corpore.

IX. Dumque lobercet, fatum miscrabile sororis; dumque Alemene siccat lachrymas Eurytidos admoto police, et ipsa tamen flet; nova res compescuit omnem tristitlam. Nam Filaus pane puer constitit alto limine, tegensque mutas dubilanugine, reformatus ora in primos annos.

X. Junania Hobe

X. Junonia Hebe victa precibus viri dederat hoc muneris illi: quæ cum pararet jurares e tributuram posthàc tatia dona nulti, Themis non esse passa. Nam jam, dixit, Thebæ movent discordia ab Jove; fratresque pares ibunt invulnera: vatesque adhuc vivus, videbit suos manes seductà tellure: natusque altus parentem parente, crit pius et seeleratus codem facto. Attonitusque mulis, exul mentisque domisque, agitabitur vultius Emmenidam, nure

Desierant simul ora loqui, simul esse; diuque Corpore mutato rami caluêre recentes.

IX. Dumq; refert Iöle fatum miserabile, dumq; Eurytidos lachrymas admoto pollice siccat 395 Alcmene, flet et ipsa tamen, compescuit omnem Res nova tristitiam. Nam limine constitit alto Pænè puer, dubiâque tegens languine malas Ora reformatus primos Iölaus in annos.

X. Hoc illi dederat Junonia muneris Hebe, 400 Victa viri precibus. Quæ cum jurare pararet Dona tributuram posthàc se talia nulli, Non est passa Themis. Nam jam discordia Thebæ Bella movent, dixit: Capaneusq; nisi ab Jove vinci Haud poterit; ibuntq; pares in vulnera fratres; Seductâque suos manes tellure videbit; 406 Vivet adhuc vates; ultusque parente parentem Natus erit facto pius et sceleratus eodem: Attonitusque malis, exul mentisque domusque, Vultibus Eumenidum, matrisq; agitabitur umbris; Donec eum conjux fatale poposcerit aurum, 411 Cognatumque latus Phegeius hauserit ensis. Tùm demum magno petet hos Acheloïa supplex Ab Jove Callirrhoë natis infantibus annos.

magne, getacial var. Hibus Ehmenidum, umbrisque matris ; donce conjux poposcerit eum fatale aurum, ensisque Phegeius hauscrit cognatum latus. Tum demum Acheloïa Catlirrhoï supplex petet ab Jove magno hos annos natis infantibus.

TRANSLATION.

"those dying eyes. Her mouth ceased at once to speak, and to be; and though the nymph was now wholly changed, yet long the boughs re-

"tained a human heat."

IX. And while Iole thus relates the amazing fate of her sister, and Alemene with pitying hand dries up her tears, grief streaming the while from her own eyes; a new and unexpected event hushed all their sorrow. For Iolaus, changed to years of early youth, stood before the threshold; a boy he stood, having his cheeks covered with imperceptible down.

X. Hebe, the daughter of Juno, yielding to the solicitations of her hus-

band, had bestowed this grace; and now she was about to swear, that no mortal should henceforward taste of this gift; but Themis interposed: "For soon (said she) shall Thebes engage in civil war, nor is Capaneus to be conquered, but by the hands of Jove. The guilty brothers shall "rush into mutual wounds, and earth dividing, the bard shall, alive, be- hold his destined shades. His son shall, by a parent's death, avenge a "parent's fate; and, in the same action, be both unjust and good. "Haunted by the sentence of his crime, and persecuted by the furies and "his mother's ghost, he shall wander, deprived of reason and home, till "his wife demand the fatal bracelet, and the Phegeian sword pierce his "kindred side. Then shall Callirrhoë, the daughter of Achelous, suppliant

NOTES.

299. Iölaus.] According to Solinus, the son of Iphiclus, the brother of Hercules. Arriving to a great age, he was at the entreaty of Hercules, restored to youth by Hebe.

414. Callirrhoë natis infantibus annes.]
The poet goes on to recount how Callirrhoë obtained the same favour for her children.

Jupiter his motus, privignæ dona, nurusque 415 Præcipiet; facietque viros impubibus annis.

XI. Hæc ubi faticano venturi præscia dixit Ore Themis, vario superi sermone fremebant: Et, cur non aliis eadem dare dona liceret, Murmur erat. Queritur veteres Pallantias annos Conjugis esse sui; quæritur canescere mitis Iäsonia Ceres; repetitum Mulciber ævum Poscit Erichthonio. Venerem quoq; cura futuri Tangit, et Anchisæ renovare paciscitur annos. Cui studeat, Deus omnis habet; crescitq; favore Turbida seditio, donec sua Jupiter ora Solvit: et, O nostri si qua est reverentia, dixit, Quo ruitis? tantumne sibi quis posse videtur, Fata quoque ut superet? fatis Iolaus in annos, Quos egit, reddiit: Fatis juvenescere debent 430 Callirrhoë geniti; non ambitione, nec armis. Vos etiam, quoque hoc animo meliore feratis, Me quoque fata regunt : quæ si mutare valerem, Nec nostrum seri curvarent Æacon anni; Perpetuumque ævi florem Rhadamanthus haberet Cum Minoë meo: qui propter amara senectæ 436

Jupiter motus his pracipiet dona privigna nurusque, facietque vi-ros impubibus annis. X1. Ubi Themis pras-cia futuri dixit hac

faticano ore, superi fremebant vario ser-mone. Et erat mur-mur cur non liceret aliis dare eadem dona. Pallantias queritur annos conjugis sui esse veteres: mitis Ceres queritur I üsonia eanescere : Muleiber posrepetitum avum Erichthonio. Cura fu-turi tangit quoque Ve-nerem, et paciscitur renovare annos Anchisæ. Omnis Deus habet cui studeat, seditioque turbida erescit favore, donce Jupiter solvit sua ora: et dixit: () si est qua reverentia nostri, quo ruitis? quisne ridetur sibi se posse tantum, ut su-peret quoque fata? fu-tis Iolaus redit in annos quos egit : fatis ge-niti Callirrhod debent revirescere, non ambitione, nec armis. bitione, Fata regnnt vos ctiam,

liore animo, regunt me quoque: que si ralerem mutare, nee seri anni curvarent nostrum Eacum, Rhadamanthusque haberet perpetuum florem avi eum meo Minoc, qui nunc despicitur propter

TRANSLATION.

"request of Jupiter those years of youth for her infant sons. " moved by her tears, shall order for them this advance of years, the pe-"culiar gift of his step-daughter and daughter-in-law, and bid their

" unripe bosoms glow with manly heat."

XI. When prophetic Themis had thus spoke with prescient voice, the gods broke out in various murmurs; and complaints arose, that others had not also a power of dispensing the same gifts. Aurora grieves for her aged spouse, and gentle Ceres laments the freezing years of Iason. Vulcan requests a new life for Erichthonius; Venus too is concerned for her future race, and would fain restore the blooming age of Anchises. Each god has a different care, and their various interests increase their jars; till Jupiter rising, addressed them thus: "Is aught of the re-"verence due to me left among you? Why then this discord? Does "any one fancy himself powerful enough to resist fate? By fate Iolaus "resumed his youthful years. By the appointment of fate the sons of "Callirrhoë shall spring forward to manhood, not by ambition or arms.

"And that you may submit to this with more contentment of mind, know, "that I also am ruled by fate. Could I revoke its decrees, you should

"not behold my Æacus bending under a load of years. Rhadamanthus

"should flourish in perpetual youth; and my son Minos too, who now is NOTES.

415. Privignæ dona nurusque.] Hebe was the daughter of Juno without the

participation of her husband, and hence she was Jupiter's step-daugher Privigna: she was his daughter-in-law too, as being married to his son Hercules.

420. Pallantias.] Aurora, the daughter of Hyperion, and consin-german by the father's side to Pallas the giant.

422. Iäsonia.] Jasiones was the son of Jupiter and Electra, and beloved by Ceres.

amara pondera senectæ; nec regnat ordine quoprius. Dicta Joris morere Deos; nee ullus (cum videunt Rhadamanthon, et Aucon, et Minoa fessos annis) sustinct queri. Qui Minos dum fuit integer avi, terruerut magnas gentes ipso quoque no-mini. Tunc erat invalidus, pertimuitque Miletum Déionidem superbum robore juventa, Phaboque purente; credensque cum insurgere suis regnis, tamen haud est auxus arecre patriis penatibus. Tu Milete jugis tuâ spon-te, metirisque celeri carinu Ægeas uquas, et eonstituis in terra Aside mæniu habentiu nomen positoris. Hie filia Mænudri redeuntis totics eodem Cyanec, prastanti forma quod ad corpora, cognitu, dum sequitur curvadun sequeur curva-mina patria ripa, est enixa tibi genellam prolum, Byblida cum Canno. Byblis est in exemplo ut puella a-ment concessa. Byblis correpta cupidine Apol. pietatis.

Pondera despicitur; nec, quo prids, ordine regnat. Dicta Jovis movere Deos. Nec sustinet ullus (Cum videant fessos Rhadamanthon et Æacon annis, Et Minoa) queri; qui, dum fuit integer ævi, Terruerat magnas ipso quoque nomine gentes. Tunc erat invalidus: Deionidemque juventæ Robore Miletum, Phoboque parente superbum, Pertimuit; credensque suis insurgere regnis, Haud tamen est patriis arcere penatibus ausus. 445 Sponte fugis, Milete, tuâ, celerique carinâ Ægæas metiris aquas; et in Aside terra Mœnia constituis, positoris habentia nomen. Hic tibi, dùm sequitur patriæ curvamina ripæ, Filia Mæandri toties redeuntis eodem, Cognita Cyanëe, præstanti corpora formâ, Byblida cum Cauno prolem est enixa gemellam. Byblis in exemplo est, ut ament concessa puellæ: Byblis Apollinei correpta cupidine fratris, Non soror ut fratrem, nec quâ debebat, amavit. Illa quidem primò nullos intelligit ignes; 456 Nec peccare putat, quod sapins oscula jungat; Quòd sua fraterno circumdet brachia collo:

tinci frairis, amaoit Mendacique diù pietatis fallitur umbrà.
fratrem non ut soror,
nec quà debebat. Illa guidem primo intelligit nullos ignes nec putat se peccare quod sapiùs
jungat oscula, quodque circumdet sua brachia fraterno collo; diuque fallitur mendaci umbrà

TRANSLATION.

"despised, because of the heavy load of old age, nor reigns with his "wonted dignity." These words of Jove silenced the gods. None now presume to urge their complaints, when they see Rhadamanthus, and Æacus, and Minos, broken with years. Minos, when in the bloom of life, had by the fame of his name, been the terror of powerful nations; but now enfeebled with age, he dreaded Miletus, the son of Deione; whom elated with youth, and vain of his father Phœbus, he durst not drive from his native coast, though he suspected him of aiming at his kingdom. You, Miletus, left the island by choice, and ploughed the Ægean waves in thy swift vessel, and built on the Asiatic coast a city bearing the name of its founder. Here, as she traces the windings of her father's bank, Cyanëe, the daughter of Meander, whose channel glides so often backward to its source, a nymph of surpassing beauty, yielding to thy embraces, brought forth a double offspring, Camus and Byblis. Byblis serves as an example to guard unthinking maids against forbidden love; for Byblis, seized with a passion for her brother, the grand-son of Apollo, loved him more than became a sister, and burnt in unlawful flames. At first indeed she apprehended no guilty fire; she saw no crime in giving him frequent kisses, in throwing her arms round her

NOTES.

442. Deïoniden Miletum.] Miletus, according to Ovid, was the son of Apollo and Deïone, though others give him Ilia for his mother. He designed to invade

Crete, but deterred by admonitions from Jove, he sailed for Asia, where he built Miletus, a celebrated city of Caria. Paulatim declinat amor: visuraque fratrem 460 Culta venit; nimiùmque cupit formosa videri: Et, si qua est illic formosior, invidet illi. Sed nondùm manifesta sibi est; nullumque sub illo Igne facit votum; veruntamèn æstuat intùs. Jam dominum appellat; jam nomina sanguinis odit: 465

Byblida jam mavult, quam se vocet ille sororem. Spes tamen obscænas animo demittere non est Ausa suo vigilans. Placidâ resoluta quiete Sæpè videt, quod amat. Visa est quoque jungere

Corpus; et erubuit, quamvìs sopita jacebat. 470 Somnus abit: silet illa diù; repetitque quietis Ipsa suæ speciem; dubiâque ita mente profatur: Me miseram! tacitæ quid vult sibi noctis imago? Quam nolim rata sit. Cur hæc ego somnia vidi? Ille quidem est oculis quamvìs formosus iniquis: Et placet, et possum, si non sit frater, amare; 476 Et me dignus erat, verùm nocet esse sororem. Dummodo tale nihil vigilans committere tentem, Sæpe licet simili redeat sub imagine somnus. Testis abest somno; nec abest imitata voluptas. Proh Venus, et tenerâ volucer cum matre Cupido, Gaudia quanta tuli: quam me manifesta libido Contigit! ut jacui totis resoluta medullis!

Amor paulatim deelinat; venitque culta visura fratrem; nimiumque cupit videri formosa, et si qua formo-sior est illic, invidet illi. Sed uondam est manifesta sibi; facitque nullum votum sub illo igne; veruntamen æstuat intus. Jam appellat dominum ; jum odit nomina sanguinis; jum mavult ut ille vocet se Byblida quam sororem. Tamen non ausa est vigilans demittere obscanas spes suo animo: resoluta placida quiete, sape videt quod amat, visa 470 videt quon amat, visu est quoque jungere corpus fratri, et erubuit, quamvis jacebat sopita. Somnus abit: illusitet diu; ipsaque repetit speciem sua quietis, profaturque ita dubiá mente. Me miseram! quid vult si-bi imago tucitæ noctis! quam nolim sit ratu, cur ego vidi hæc som-nia. Ille quidem est formosus oculis quamvis iniquis, et placet, et possum amare, si non sit frater; et erat dignus me, verum nocet me esse sororem. Dummodo vigilans tentem committere nihil tale, licet somnus sæpe redeat sub simili ima-

no, nec imitata voluptas abest. Proh Venus, et Cupido volucer cum tenera matre, quanta gaudia tuli! quam munifesta libido contigit me! ut jacui resoluta totis medullis!

TRANSLATION. brother's neck, and is long deceived by the fallacious image of piety. But this pious love insensibly declines; she comes drest to visit her brother, is too anxious to appear beautiful, and envies every nymph, whose charms surpass her own. But she is yet a stranger to herself, nor harbours any wishes under her flame, and only fluctuates with inward care. Now she calls him lord, now she hates her kindred name, now she would rather be called her Byblis than sister. Yet, waking, she suffered no criminal hopes to assault her breast; but when dissolved in the soft embraces of sleep, the pleasing vision oft accosts her mind. She even seems linked with her brother in a close embrace, and blushed as she lay asleep on the conscious bed. Sleep goes off; she continues long silent, and ruminates upon the appearance of her dream; then thus, with wavering mind, exclaims: "Ah me! what means this image of the silent "night? How far I am from wishing it real? Why this incestuous "dream? He, it is true, must appear beautiful, even to envious eyes; "he charms my soul, he is every way worthy of me, and were he not a "brother I could love him; but it is my misfortune to be his sister. If, " awake, I carefully avoid every crime; where is the harm, though sleep "often brings back the same image? No witness disturbs these scenes " of sleep, nor is pleasure wanting in so near a resemblance. O Venus, "and winged Cupid, the offspring of that soft goddess! how great was "my joy! how nearly real my transport! how was I dissolved in the

ut juvat meminisse! quamvis illa voluptas fuit brevis, noxque præ-ceps, et invida nostris captis. Osiliceat jungi nomine mutato, quam bene ego, Caune poteram esse nurns tuo parenti! quam bene, Caune, po-teras esse gener meo parenti! dii facerent omnia essent communia nobis prater avos. National residence and the cases gene-rosior me. Igitar pul-cherrime, facies nescio quam matrem: at eris nil nisi frater mihi, quæ sum male sortita parentes quos, tu es sortitus. Habebinus id unum quod obest. Quid ergo mea visa signifi-cant mihi? somnia autem quod pondus ha-bent? an et somnia habent pondus? dii melius! dii nempe habuere suas sorores. Sic Saturnus duxit opim junctam sibi sanguine, Oceanus Tethyn, rector Olympi Junonem. Sua jura sunt superis. Quin tento exigere ad ritus humanos fadera cæ-lestia diversaque. Aut vetitus ardor fugubi-tur de nostro corde,

Ut meminisse juvat! quamvis brevis illa voluptas, Noxque fuit præceps, et ceptis invidia nostris. 485 O ego, si liceat mutato nomine jungi,

Quam bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse pa-

Quam bene, Caune, meo poteras gener esse parenti! Omnia, Di facerent, essent communia nobis, Præter avos. Tu me vellem generosior esses. 490 Nescio quam facies igitur, pulcherrime, matrem: At mihi, quæ malè sum, quos tu, sortita parentes, Nil nisi frater eris. Quod obest, id habebimus unum. Quid mihi, significant ergo mea visa? quod autem Somnia pondus habent? an habent et somnia pondus?

Dî melius! Dî nempè suas habuêre sorores. Sic Saturnus Opim junctam sibi sanguine duxit, Oceanus Tethyn, Junonem rector Olympi. Sunt Superis sua jura. Quid ad cœlestia ritus Exigere humanos, diversaque fœdera tento? Aut nostro vetitus de corde fugabitur ardor: Aut, hoc si nequeo, peream precor ante; toroque Mortua componar: positæque det oscula frater. Et tamen arbitrium quærit res ista duorum.

Finge placere mihi: scelus esse videbitur illi. 505

tur de nostro corae, aut si negueo hoe, pre- Finge placere mihi: scelus esse videbitur il cor peream ante, nor- tuaque componar toro, At non Æolidæ thalamos timuêre sororum. fraterque det oscula positæ. Et tamen ista res quærit orbitrium duorum. Finge plavidebitur illi esse scelus. At non Æolidæ timuêre thalamos sororum. Et tamen ista res quærit arbitrium duorum. Finge placere mihi :

TRANSLATION. " rapturous embrace! how pleasing is the remembrance, though the en-"joyment was but short, night headlong, and envious of my bliss! O were but the hated name of sister away! Could I, without a crime, " become thy spouse, what joy must I find, Caunus, in being a daughterin-law to thy father? With what pleasure should I hear thee salute "my parent by the kindred name? Would to heaven all things were " common to us, but our parents; that you were of a race more illustri-"ous than mine! thou art therefore destined, amiable man! to bless " some unknown stranger with a mother's joys. To me, who is, by an " unhappy lot, born of the same parents, thou wilt be only a brother. We "claim that only tie, which destroys all our hopes. What then do my dreams avail? What can I flatter myself from these visions of sleep? " Have such vain phantoms any weight or reality? Better the heavenly " powers! they have often married their own sisters. Thus Saturn es-" poused Ops, joined to him by the strictest ties of blood; thus the ocean, "Tethys; and the ruler of Olympus, Juno. But the gods have their "peculiar prerogatives. Why do I attempt to measure human love by "the standard of celestial laws? Either this forbidden flame shall be "banished my breast, or if that is a task beyond my strength, sooner " may I perish, and stretched on my bed a breathless corse, there receive "my brother's last embrace. But should I yield to gratify this pas-"sion, love requires the consent of both; and what so much pleases me, "may seem criminal to him. The son of Æolus was not afraid of a

Unde sed hos novi? cur hæc exempla paravi? Quo feror? obscænæ procul hinc discedite flammæ. Nec, nisi qua fas est germanæ, frater ametur. Si tamen ipse mei captus prior esset amore, Forsitan illius possem indulgere furori. Ergo, ego, quem fueram non rejectura petentem, Ipsa petam? poterisne loqui? poterisne fateri? Coget amor; potero. Vel, si pudor ora tenebit, Litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes. Hæc placet, hæc dubiam vincit sententia mentem. fateri? amor coget:

hæc placet, hæc dubiam vincit sententia mentem. potero. Vel si pudor In latus erigitur; cubitoque innixa sinistro, Viderit; insanos, inquit, fateamur amores. Hei mihi! quo labor! quem mens mea concipit ignem! Et meditata manu componit verba trementi. 520 Dextra tenet ferrum, vacuam tenet altera ceram. Incipit, et dubitat : scribit, damnatque tabellas : Et notat, et delet: mutat, culpatque probatque: Inque vicem sumptas ponit, positasque resumit. Quid velit, ignorat: quicquid factura videtur, 525 ferrum, altera tenet Displicet. In vultu est audacia mista pudori. Scripta soror fuerat: visum est delere sororem, Verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris: Quam, nisi tu dederis, non est habitura salutem, Hanc tibi mittit amans; pudet ah! pudet edere no-530

Sed unde novi hos? cur paravi hac exempla? quo feror? obseana flamma discedite procul hine, nee frater ametur, nisi qua est fas germanæ. Sitamen ipse esset prior cuptus amore mei amore mei, forsitan possem indulgere fu-rori illius. Ergo ego ipsa petam illum I quem non fueram rejectura pctentem me? poterisne loqui? poterisne tenebit ora, arcana litera fatebitur celutos ignes. Hac placet, hac sententia vincit du-biam mentem. Erigitur in latus,innixaque cubito sinistro, Viderit, inquit, futeamur "insanos amores. Hei mi-hi! quo labor? quem ignem mens mea concipit? et componit meditata verba trementi manu. Dextra tenet vacuam ceram. Incipit, et dubitat ; scribit; damnatque tubellas: et notat, et delet; mu-tat, culpatque, probatque: ponitque sump-tas tabellas resumitque positas invicem. Igno-rat quid velit; quic-quid videtur factura displicet. Audacia est

mixta pudori in vultu. Soror fuerat scripta: visum est delere sororem, incidereque talia verba correctis ceris. Amans mittit tibi hanc salutem, quam non est habitura ipsa, nisi tu dederis. Pudet! ah! pudet edere nomen!

TRANSLATION.

" sister's embrace. But how come I to know of him? Why am I fur-"nished with these examples? Whither does my passion hurry me? "Hence be gone, ye guilty flames; I will harbour no love, but such as a " brother may claim. And yet, had he been first touched with a love for " me, I might perhaps have consented to ease his pain. May I not then " myself address the man, whose addresses I should have listened to with "pleasure? Canst thou not resolve to speak and avow thy flame? I can. "Love will inspire boldness; or if shame restrains my speech, a private "letter shall reveal the latent fire." This thought pleases her most, this fixes her wavering mind. She is raised upon her side, and leaning on her left elbow, "He shall know my passion, (says she); I am de-"termined to avow this frantic love. Alas! in what misery do I plunge "myself! What flame is this that rages in my breast!" Then, with a trembling hand, and weighing her words with care, she writes. Her right hand holds a pencil, her left a fair waxen scroll. She begins, and doubts, writes, and razes what is written; marks down, then blots, corrects, likes and dislikes; by turns lays down, by turns takes up the scroll. She knows not what she would be at, nor can think of any thing to please her; shame and assurance appear in her countenance. word sister was written, but soon she effaced sister, and marked these words in the corrected scroll. "Thy lover wishes thee that health, "which she cannot herself enjoy, but as thy gift. I blush! ah! I blush

Et si quaris quid eupiam; vellem mea causa posset agi sine meo nomine: nec Byb-lis forem cognita, antequam spes votorum fuisset certa. Multa quidem poterant esse tibiindex læsi pectoris; et color, et maeies, et vultus, et lumina sæpe humida, suspiriaque mota nec patenti causa, et crebri amplexus; et oscula, quæ si forte notasti, possent sen-tiri non esse sororia. Ipsa tamen, quamvis habebam grave vulnus animo, quamris igneus furor erat intus, feci omnia (dii sunt testes mihi) ut essem tandem sanior, diaque pugna-vi infelix effugere violenta arma cupidinis; et ego dura tuli plus, quam putes puellam posse ferre. Superatu cogor fateri, exposcerecogor jateri, exposeere-que opem tuam timidis votis. Tu solus potes servare, tu perdere a-mantem. Elige utrum facias: non inimica

Et, si quid cupiam, quæris; sine nomine vellem Posset agi mea causa meo: nec cognita Byblis Antè forem, quàm spes votorum certa fuisset. Esse quidem læsi poterant tibi pectoris index, Et color, et macies, et vultus, et humida sæpe 535 Lumina, nec causâ suspiria mota patenti; Et crebri amplexus; et quæ, si fortè notâsti, Oscula sentiri non esse sororia possent. Ipse tamen, quamvis animo grave vulnus habebam, Quamvis intus erat furor igneus, omnia feci, 540 [Sunt mihi Dî testes] ut tandem sanior essem: Pugnavique diu violenta Cupidinis arma Effugere infelix: et plus, quam ferre puellam Posse putes, ego dura tuli. Superata fateri Cogor, opemq; tuam timidis exposcere votis. 545 Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem. Elige utrum facias. Non hoc inimica precatur: Sed quæ, cum tibi sit junctissima, junctior esse Expetit; et vinclo tecum propiore ligari. Jura senes nôrint: et quid liceatque, nefasq; 550 facias: non inimica precatur hoc, sed qua precatur hoc, sed qua Fasque sit, inquirant; legumq; examina servent. cum sit junctissima tibi expetit esse junctior; et ligari tecum Quid liceat, nescimus adhuc: et cuncta licere vinclo propiore. Senes norint jura, et inquirant quid liceat, et sequimur magnorum exempla Deorum. Credimus: et sequimur magnorum exempla Deorum. Nec nos aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ, 555 que; serventque examina legum. Venus temeraria est conveniens nostris annis. Nescimus adhuc quid liceat; et credimus cuncta licere: et sequimur exempla magnorum Deorum. Nec aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ, durus pater, aut reverentia famæ,

TRANSLATION. " to discover my name! I would have my wishes known to you, without " a name: nor until secure of my hopes, would I have Byblis suspected " as your lover. But doubtless you must have already discovered the wound "in my breast. My pale complexion, leanness, disconsolate looks, and " eyes, often wet with tears; my sighs, fetched without any seeming cause; " my frequent caresses and kisses (if by chance you minded), too ardent " for a sister, were but too plain indications of my frailty. "deeply wounded in my soul, though raging fires prey upon my inmost " vitals, the gods can witness how I have struggled to oppose this frantic " passion, and escape the cruel unerring dart of Cupid; I have firmly re-" sisted, even beyond what you could have expected from a tender maid. "But, vanquished at length, I am forced to own my flame, and, with "timorous prayers, beg your compassion. It is in your power to preserve " or destroy one that loves you: choose which you will do. Only con-"sider, that it is not an enemy, who now addresses you, but one who, "though already strictly united to you, aims at a yet closer union, and "would be linked to you by the nearest ties. Leave it to age to study "the laws, to debate upon right and wrong, and establish the forms of Bolder flights of love are suited to our sprightly years. "We know not as yet the proper bounds of vice; we run on with-"out check, and follow the example of the great gods. We have " neither the terror of a severe father, nor the awe of fame, nor fear of any

Aut timor, impedient; tantum absit causa timendi. Dulcia fraterno sub nomine furta tegemus. Est mihi libertas tecum secreta loquendi; Et damus amplexus; et jungimus oscula coram. Quantum est, quod desit! miserere fatentis amorem, Et non fassuræ, nisi cogeret ultimus ardor: Neve merere meo subscribi causa sepulchro. Talia nequicquam perarantem plena reliquit Cer manum, summusque in margine versus adhæsit. Protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma Quam tinxit lachrymis: linguam defecerat humor. Deque suis unum famulis pudibunda vocavit: Et pavidum blandita, Fer has, fidissime, nostro, Dixit, et adjecit post longo tempore, fratri. Cum daret, elapsæ manibus cedidere tabellæ. 570 Omine turbata est: misit tamen. Apta minister Tempora nactus adit; traditque latentia verba. Attonitus subitâ juvenis Mæandrius irâ, Projicit acceptas, lectâ sibi parte, tabellas : 574 Vixque manus retinens trepidantis ab ore ministri, Dum licet, ô vetitæ scelerate libidinis auctor, Effuge, ait: qui, si nostrum tua fata pudorem
Non traherent secum, pœnas mihi morte dedisses.
Ille fugit pavidus; dominæque ferocia Cauni
Dicta refert. Palles auditâ Bybli, repulsâ;

tus aptu tempora nau
enn; trodi que latente
ju verba. Maandrius
ju verba. Maandrius
ju verba. via ure
bitâ irâ, projecis veceptus tubulas, parte
lectă sibir viaque retectă sibir viaque re-Et pavet obsessum glacialia frigore pectus. Mens tamen ut rediit, pariter redière furores:

aut timor impedient nos : absit tant um eurisa timendi. Tegemus sa timendi. Tegemus dulcia furta sub fru-terno nomine. Est mihi lib: rtas toquendi seereta tecum; et damus amplexus, et jungimus oscula coram. Quan-tùm est quod desit! miserere jatentis amorem, et non fassuræ nisi ultimus urdor cogeret: neve merere subscribi meo sepulchro causa mortis meæ. Plena cera reliquit manum perarantem talia nequicquam:summusque versus adhæsit in margine. Protinus signat sua eri-mina impressà gemmà; quam tinsit lachry-mis; humor defecerat linguam. Pudibunda-que vocavit unum de suis famulis et blandita pavidam, fer, dix-it, fidivime, lus nostro, et adjecit longo tem-pore post, fratri. Cum daret: tabella elajsæ manibus cecidere. Turbata est omine, tamen misit. Minister ac-tus upta tempora adit tinens manus ab ore trepidantis ministri, ait, Effuge dum licet, ô scelerate auctor ve-

titæ libidinis: qui si tua fata non traherent secum nostrum pudorem, dedisses mihi pærus morte. Ille jugit paridus, referique ferocia dieta Cauni domina. Palies Bybli, repulsà audità; et pectus obsessum glaciuli frigore pavet: tamen ut mens reditt, furores pariter rediere.

TRANSLATION.

"kind to control us. Let us not therefore be alarmed with vain phan-" toms; our kindred name will cover the sweet thefts. We have the li-"berty of conversing together in private, we caress each other openly "without censure. How little is wanting to complete our bliss! Fity a "sister, who owns her passion for you, nor would thus own it, unless " compelled by outrageous love. Merit not to be inscribed upon my tomb "the cause of my death." Thus she writes in vain; and, having filled the waxen page, inserts her last words in the margin. She next sealed her criminal letter with a gem, which she wet with her tears, for the moisture had deserted her tongue. Then, blushing, she called a page; and soothing him with a faltering voice, "Bear this, (she said), thou "faithful boy, to my (and, after a long pause, added) brother." As she gave it, the letter, slipping, fell from her hands: the omen shocked her, yet she sent it. The boy, watching a favourable season, goes to her brother, and delivers the secret writing. The Mæandrian youth, seized with sudden rage, after reading part of the letter, hastily threw it from him, and, hardly restraining his hands from the face of the trembling page; "Thou impious pander (says he) to her guilty lust, fly hence, while you "may. Instant death should be thy punishment, were I not afraid of "drawing down infamy upon our family." He flies, trembling, and linguaque vix dedit tales voces, icto acrc. Et merito; quid crim temcraria feci indici-um hujus vulnevis? quid tam citò commisi properatis tabellis ver-ba quæ fuerunt celan-da? sententia animi erat ante protentanda mihi ambignis dictis. Debuerum notare aliquâ parte veli, qualis aura foret ne non se-queretur euntem; decurrereque, tuto mari: quæ nunc implevi lintea ventis non explo-ratis. Igitur auferor in scoputos, obruorque submersa toto oceano: neque mca vela habent recursus. Quid! quod prohibcbar certis ominibus indulgere amori mea, tum cum cra ex-cidit mihi jubenti ferre, ct fecit nostras spes caducas. Nonne vel illa dies, vel tota voluntas, scd potius dies fuerat mutanda? ipse Deus monebat, dabatque certa signa; si non fuissem male sana. Et tamen ipsa debueram loqui, præ-sensque aperire meos

Linguaque vix tales icto dedit aëre voces: Et merito: quid enim temeraria vulneris hujus Indicium feci? quid, quæ celanda fuerunt, Tam citò commisi properatis verba tabellis? Antè erat ambiguis animi sententia dictis Prætentanda mihi. Ne non sequeretur euntem, Parte aliquâ veli, qualis foret aura, notare Debueram; tutoq; mari decurrere: quæ nunc 590 Non exploratis implevi lintea ventis. Auferor in scopulos igitur, submersaque toto Obruor Oceano: neque habent mea vela recursus. Quid quòd et ominibus certis prohibebar amori Indulgere meo, tum cum mihi ferre jubenti Excidit, et fecit spes nostras cera caducas? Nonne vel illa dies fuerat, vel tota voluntas Sed potius mutanda dies? Deus ipse monebat; Signaque certa dabat: si non malè sana fuissem. Et tamen ipsa loqui, nec me committere ceræ 600 Debueram; præsensque meos aperire furores. Vidisset lachrymas; vultus vidisset amantis. Plura loquî poteram, quam quæ cepêre tabellæ. Invito potui circumdare brachia collo: sensque aperire meostfurores, nec commitfurores, nec committere me cera. Vidisset
tet, si rejicerer, potui moritura videri,
vultum amantis. Poteram loqui plura
quam qua tabella cepere. Potui circumdare brachia invito collo: amplectique pedes: affusaque posecre vitam; et si rejicerer, potui videri moritura. Fecissem omnia, quorum si singula non
voternt. Amplectique pedes: affusaque poscere vitam: 605

TRANSLATION. carries to his mistress the threatening answer of Caunus. Byblis grew pale at hearing the sad repulse, and her alarmed breast was beset with an icy cold. But, with life, her raging passion too returns, and her tongue faintly uttered these complaining words: "It is just: for why did I rashly "discover this latent wound? Why did I so hastily commit to writing, " what ought to have been hid in endless night? I ought to have before-Apprehensive of this refusal, " hand tried him by ambiguous speeches. " I should, with but a part of my sail, have examined the rising blasts: "but now, trusting to the unfaithful seas, I am driven along with full ex-"tended sails, and tossed on the rolling billows: It is thus that I am " urged on threatening rocks, and, overwhelmed by the mighty ocean, "find no means of retreat. Nay, was not the rash discovery of my love " checked by manifest omens; when, giving charge to the servant, the " letter dropt from my hand, and bore my hopes to the ground? Should "I not then have changed the day, or indeed my whole purpose? At " least I ought to have chosen another day. Heaven pointed out my course " by undoubted signs, had not infatuation wholly blinded me. And yet it " had been better to bear the message myself, and personally avow the " flame, so indiscreetly committed to writing. He had then seen my tears, "he had seen my passionate looks; and I might have said more than a " letter could contain. I might have thrown my arms round his reluctant " neck, and, had he repulsed me, fallen, as dying at his feet, and em-" braced his knees, I might have begged for life with a flood of tears, and Flectere non poterant, potuissem omnia, mentem, Forsitan et missi sit quædam culpa ministri. Non adiit aptè: non legit idonea, credo, Tempora: nec petiît horamque animumque vacan-

Hæc nocuêre mihi. Neque enim de tigride natus; Nec rigidas silices, solidumve in pectore ferrum, Aut adamanta gerit: nec lac bibit ille leænæ. Vincetur. Repetendus erit. Nec tædia cæpti 615 in pectore, nec bibit Ulla mei capiam; dùm spiritus iste manebit. Nam primum (si fata mihi revocare liceret) Non coepisse fuit: coepta expugnare secundum est. Quippe nec ille potest (ut jam mea vota relinquam) Non tamen ausorum semper memor esse meorum Et, quia desiêrim, leviter voluisse videbor: Aut etiam tentâsse illum, insidiisque petîsse. Vel certè non hoc, qui plurimus urit et ussit Pectora nostra, Deo, sed victa libidine credar. Deniq; jam nequeo nil commisisse nefandum. 625 Et, scripsi, et petiî: temerata est nostra voluntas. Ut nihil adjiciam, non possum innoxia dici. [vum. Quod superest, multum est in vota, in crimina par-Dixit: et (incertæ tanta est discordia mentis) Cam pigeat tentâsse, libet tentare: modumq; 630 Exit, et infelix committit sæpè repelli. Mox ubi finis abest, patriam fugit ille, nefasque: Inque peregrina ponit nova mœnia terra.

flectere duram mentem, omnia potnissent. Forsitan, et sit quæ-dum culpa missi mi-nistri. Non adiit apte, credo non legit idenca tempora: nee petitt horamque animumque vacantem. Hae no-cuere mihi; neque enim est ille natus de tigride, nec gerit rigi-das silices, solidumve capiam ulla tadia mei cæpti,dum iste spiritus manebit. Nam primum (si liceret mihi revocare facta) fuit non cæpisse: secundum est expugnare capta. Quippe (ut jam relinquam mea vota) nec potest ille non esse tumen semper memor meorum ausorum. Et quia desêrim, videbor voluisse leviter; aut etiam tentasse petisse-que illum insidiis. Vel que illum insidiis. Vel certè credar victa non hoc Deo, qui plurimus urit et ussit nostra pectora, sed libidine. Denique, jam nequeo commisses nil nefandum. Et scripsi, et petii: nostra voluntas est temerata ut adii. est temerata, ut adjiciam, nil non possum dici innoxia. Quod superest, est multum in vota, parvum in cri-mina. Dixit: et (dis-

cordia incerta mentis est tanta) cum pigeat tentasse, libet tentare, exitque modum, et infelix committit sape repelli. Mox ubi finis abest; ille fugit patriam nefasque, ponitque nova mænia in peregrind terrà.

TRANSLATION. " assailed him with every tender moving consideration. If, singly, these "could not avail, yet, all united, they must have shaken his mind. Per-" haps the careless messenger was in fault. He interrupted him unsea-"sonably; he chose not a proper time, or an hour when his mind was "disengaged. This has doubtless undone me; for sure he was not born of " a tigress; he has not a heart fenced with flinty rocks, or solid iron, or " adamant, nor has he drank the milk of a lioness: he will comply at last. "I must repeat the trial; nor, while life remains, will I, discouraged, " abandon the design. For (could I recall the past transactions of fate) "it had been better never to make the attempt; but now, what is at-"tempted, I must urge to its accomplishment. For were I new to relin-"quish my hopes, yet can he never forget my frailty; and, because I de-"sist, it will seem as if I had but slightly loved him, or, even meant to "ensnare and circumvent him: or, I shall be thought not actuated by "that god, who has so wholly possessed my soul, but a slave to infamous "lust. Besides, I cannot now revoke the guilty deed; I have wrote to him, "I have wooed him, in vain do I flatter myself; my will is guilty, and " should I stop here, I am not therefore innocent; what remains will "complete my happiness, and cannot render me more criminal." said; and such is the unsteadiness of her wavering mind, that though she

Tum verd ferunt Mile-tida mastam defecisse tota mente. Tum verd diripuit vestem à pec-tore; faribandaque planvit suos lacertos. Jamque est palam de-mens, fateturque in-concessam spem Vencris; sine quà deserit patriam invisosque penates, et seguitir res-tigia profugi fratris. Utque Bacche Isma-rie mote tuo thyrso, profes Semelcià, eele-brant repetita tricu-nia; non aliter Buba-sides nurus videre Byb-lida ululasse per latos agros: quibus relictis illa pererrat Caras, et armiferos Lelega, Ly-ciamque. Jamque renates; et sequitur vesciamque. Jamque re-liquerat Cragon, et Igmiren, undasque Xanthi, jugumque, quo jugo Chimara habebat ignem in mediis partiignem in mediis porti-bus pectus et ora Lea, caudam serpentis. Sil-væ deficinnt, cum tu lassata seguendo pro-cidis Bybli, et capiltis positis in dura terra, taces, premisque cadu-cas frondes ore tuo. Sape etiam Lelegcides wumhæ couantir tolnymphæ conaniur tollere teneris ulnis, sape pracipiunt ut mode-retur amori; adhibentque solatia surdæ men-

Tum verò mæstam tota Miletida mente Defecisse ferunt. Tum verò à pectore vestem 635 Diripuit: planxitque suos furibunda lacertos. Jamque palàm est demens; inconcessamque fatetur Spem Veneris. Sine quâ patriam, invisosque penates Deserit; et profugi sequitur vestigia fratris. Utque tuo motæ, proles Semeleïa, thyrso Ismariæ celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ; Byblida non aliter latos ululâsse per agros Bubasides vidêre nurus; quibus illa relictis Caras, et armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque pererrat. Jam Cragon, et Lymiren, Xanthique reliquerat Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus ignem, Pectus et ora leæ, caudam serpentis habebat. Deficiunt silvæ: cum tu lassata sequendo Procidis; et, durâ positis tellure capillis,

bus pectus et ora Ler, candam serpentis. Silve deficient, cum tu lassata sequendu procedis Bybli, taces: frondesq; tuo premis ore caducas. 650 Sæpe etiam Nymphæ teneris Lelegeïdes ulnis lassata sequendu procedis Bybli, et capitlis positis in dură terră, taces, premisque caducăs. Tollere conantur: sæpè, ut moderetur amori, praceipiunt; surdæque adhibent solatia menti. Sape etiam Lelegeïdes Byblis: et humectat lachrymarum gramine rivo. Byblis: et humectat lachrymarum gramine rivo. Naïdas his venam, quæ nunquam arescere posset, sur umori; adhibent que solatia surdæ menti. Byblis juct muta: teritque virides herbas suis ungulbus; et humectat gramina rivo lachrymarum. Ferunt Naïdas supposuisse his venam, quæ nunquam posset arescere: enim quid habebant majus dare?

TRANSLATION.

regrets her vain attempt, she yet determines to persist; and, breaking through all bounds of decency, exposes herself to be often repulsed. But, when he finds there is no end, he flies at once his country and the crime, and builds a new city in a foreign land. Then, they tell us, that the daughter of Miletus, unable longer to support her sorrows, fainted away: then she tore the robe from her breast, and, in furious transport, beat her arms. And now she openly raves, and proclaims to all her unlawful hopes; which seeing frustrated, she abandons her country and hated gods, and follows the steps of her flying brother. And, as the Ismarian Bacchantes, roused by thy Thyrsus, O son of Semele, celebrate thy orgies at their triennial returns; such did the Bubasian matrons behold Byblis howling in the ample fields; leaving which, she traverses Caria, the plains of the warlike Lelegæ, and Lycia. And now she had passed Cragos, and Lymire, and the floods of Xanthus, and the mountain where the Chimera appears, with his middle begirt with flames, having the face and breast of a lion, and the tail of a dragon. The woods at length fail her; when, wearied with following him, she falls down; and, laying her head upon the hard ground, is silent, and presses with her face the fallen leaves. The Lelegian nymphs too often endeavour to raise her up with their tender arms, often request her to moderate her love, and apply consolations

NOTES.

634. Miletida.] Byblis, the daughter 640. Proles Semeleïa.] Bacchus, so called from his mother Semele.

Protinus, ut secto piceæ de cortice guttæ, Utve tenax gravida manat tellure bitumen; Utve sub aventum spirantis lene Favonî Sole remollescit, quæ frigore constitit unda, Sic lachrymis consumpta suis Phœbeïa Byblis Vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quoque vallibus illis Nomen habet dominæ; nigrâque sub ilice manat.

XII. Fama novi centum Cretæas forsitan urbes Implêsset monstri; si non miracula nupèr Iphide mutatâ Crete propiora tulisset. Proxima Gnossiaco nam quondam Phæstia regno Progenuit tellus, ignoto nomine Ligdum, Ingenuâ de plebe virum. Nec census in illo Nobilitate suâ major : sed vita fidesque Inculpata fuit. Gravidæ qui conjugis aures Vocibus his movit; cum jam prope partus adesset: Quæ voveam duo sunt: minime ut relevere labore; Utque marem parias. Onerosior altera fors est! 675 Et vires natura negat. Quod abominor, ergo Edita fortè tuo fuerit si fæmina partu; [Invitus mando: pietas ignosce] necetur. Dixerat: et lachrymis vultum lavêre profusis, Tam qui mandabat, quam cui mandata dabantur. Sed tamen usque suum vanis Telethusa maritum Sollicitat precibus, ne spem sibi ponat in arcto. Certa sua est Ligdo sententia. Jamque ferendo

Protinus ut guttæ manant de secto cortice picea, utre bitumen manat de gra-660 vida tellure; utve unda quæ constitit fri-gore, remollescit sole sub adventum Favonî spirantis tene: sicPhæ-beia Byblis consumpta suis tachrymis, verti-tur in fontem, qui nunc quoque habet nomen dominæ illis vultibus; manatque sub ni-grà ilice.

XII. Fama novi monstri forsitan implesset centum urbes Cretaas, si Crete non nuper tulisset propiora mira-cula Iphide mutata. Nam quondam Phæstia tellus proxima Gnossineo regno progenuit Ligdum ignoto nomine, virum de in-genuâ plebe. Nec cen-sus in illo erat major suâ nobilitate: sed vita fidesque fuit incul-pata. Qui movit his vocibus aures gravido conjugis, cum partus prope jam adesset. Sunt duo quæ voveam; ut relevere minimo labore, utque parias maore, utque partas ma-rem. Altera sors est onerosior, et fortuna negat vires. Ergo, si forte famina fuerit edita tuo partu, quod abominor, necetur (mando invitus, pietus

quam cui mandata dabantur, lavere vultum profusis lachrymis. Sed tamen Telethusa usque sollicitat suum maritum vanis precibus; ne ponat spem sibi in arcto. Sententia sua est certa Ligdo. Jamque illa vix erat apta ferendo ventrem gravem maturo pondere;

to a mind, insensible to all they can say. Byblis is silent, and tears the verdant grass with her nails, and waters the ground with a flood of tears. They tell us, that the Naïads converted them into a stream, which never dries; for what greater gift had they to bestow? Immediately, as drops distil from the cut bark of the pitch-tree, or binding bitumen from impregnated earth, or as water, congealed in frost, yields to the sun, when the gentle breathing zephyrs begin to blow, thus the Phœbeian maid, dissolved in tears, changes to a fountain, which still, in those valleys, bears

its mistress's name, and flows under a gloomy oak. XII. The fame of this new prodigy would, perhaps, have filled all the hundred cities of Crete, had not Crete lately produced a nearer wonder of her own in the change of Iphis. For of old, in the country near Phæstus, which borders on the Gnossian kingdom, was born one Ligdus, of obscure name, and, in rank, not above the vulgar: nor was his estate beyond his quality, but his life and reputation were without reproach. Observing his wife big with child, and that the time of her lying in was at hand, he thus addressed her: "There are two things I wish for; that you may have an " easy delivery, and be the mother of a male child. The other lot is more " burdensome, and fortune denies ability for bringing her up. If there-" fore you chance to be delivered of a daughter (it is indeed what I aboeum medio spatio noctis sub imagine somni, Inachis aut stetit, aut visa est stetisse ante borum, comitata pompå suorum: lunaria cornua inerant fronti, cum spicis flaventibus nitido aaro, et regale decus, cum quâ Anubis Bubastis, Apisque va-rius coloribus: quique premit vocem, suadet-que silentia digito: erantque sistra, Osi-risque nunquam satis quæsitus, serpensque peregrina plena som-niferi veneni. Cum Dea sic est affata eam ve-tut excussam somno: O Telethusa, pars mearen, pone graves cu-rus falleque mandata mariti. Nec cum Lucina levarit te partu, dubita tollere quic-quid erat. Sum auxiliaris Dea, exorataque fero opem; ncc quere-ris te coluisse ingratum numen. Monuit, recessitque thalamo. recessitque Cressa surgit lata to-ro supplexque tollens puras manus ad sidera, precatur ut sua visa sint rata. Ut do-

Cum medio noctis spatio sub imagine somni Inachis ante torum, pompâ comitata suorum, Aut stetit, aut visa est. Inerant lunaria fronti Cornua, cum spicis nitido flaventibus auro, Et regale decus; cum quâ latrator Anubis, Sanctaque Bubastis, variusque coloribus Apis; 690 Quique premit vocem, digitoque silentia suadet; Sistraque erant, nunquamque satis quæsitus Osiris. Plenaque somniferi serpens peregrina veneni. Cùm velut excussam somno, et manifesta videntem Sic affata Dea est: Pars ô Telethusa, mearum, 695 Pone graves curas; mandataque falle mariti: Nec dubita, cùm te partu Lucina levârit, Tollere quicquid erit. Dea sum auxiliaris, opemque Exorata fero. Nec te coluisse quereris Monuit thalamoque recessit. Ingratum numen. Læta toro surgit, purasque ad sidera supplex Cressa manus tollens, rata sint sua visa precatur. Ut dolor increvit, seque ipsum pondus in auras Expulit, et nata est ignaro fœmina patri, Jussit ali mater, puerum mentita; fidemque Res habuit: neque erat facti nisi conscia nutrix. Vota pater solvit, nomenque imponit avitum.

tor increvit, ipsumque pondus expulit se in auras, et famina est nata ignaro patri; mater jussit cam ali, mentita esse puerum; resque habuit fidem, neque erat quisquam nisi nutrix conscia facti. Pater solvit vota imponitque nomen avitum.

TRANSLATION. " minate, and command with reluctance; forgive me, nature,) let it be " slain." He said; and bathed their faces with a profusion of tears; he, who commanded, and she, to whom the command was given. Yet Telethusa never ceases to solicit her husband, with fruitless prayers, that he would not confine his hopes to such narrow bounds. But fixed is the purpose of Ligdus. And now scarce could she bear the ripened burden of her womb, when, in midnight dream, the daughter of Inachus, attended by her whole retinue of votaries, stood, or seemed to stand, before her bed. On her head she wore a crescent, with a garland of yellow ears of corn, and the royal diadem. In her train were barking Anubis, and sacred Bubastis, with party-coloured Apis; and he, too, who suppresses his voice, and, by his finger laid upon his lip, advises to silence. There were the timbrels too; and Osiris never enough explored, and a foreign serpent, fraught with soporiferous poison. When, as roused from sleep, and now seeing all distinctly, she was thus addressed by the goddess: "O Telethusa, my "votary, banish your heavy cares, and evade your husband's commands; " nor doubt, when Lucina eases you by a happy birth, to bring up the child, " whatever it is. I am a helping goddess, and always give assistance when " invoked; nor shall you have cause to complain that you have worshipped "an ungrateful deity." Thus she admonished, and retired from her chamber. The Cretan matron springs joyful from her bed, and, suppliant, raising her pure hands to heaven, prays for the confirmation of her vision:

NOTES.

691. Quique premit vocem.] Harpocrates, the god of secrecy and silence. He was represented with his finger laid upon his mouth.

Iphis avus fuerat. Gavisa est nomine mater, Quod commune foret, nec quenquam falleret illo: Impercepta pià mendacia fraude latebant. Cultus erat pueri: facies, quam sive puella, Sive dares puero, fieret formosus uterque. Tertius intereà decimo successerat annus: Cùm pater, Iphi, tibi flavam despondet länthen: Inter Phœstiadas quæ laudatissima formæ Dote fuit virgo: Dicta nata Teleste. Par ætas, par forma fuit: primasque magistris Accepère artes elementa ætatis ab îsdem. Hinc amor ambarum tetigit rude pectus: et æquum Vulnus utrique tulit: Sed erat fiducia dispar. Conjugii pactæque expectat tempora tædæ, Quamq; virum putat esse, suum fore credit lanthe, Iphis amat, quâ posse frui desperat, et auget Vixque tenens lachrymas, Quis me manet exitus inquit,

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inquit,

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inquit,

78 Hoc ipsum flammas; ardetque in virgine virgo.

Cura tenet Veneris? si Dî mihi parcere vellent, [Perdere debuerant; si non et perdere vellent;] Naturale malum saltem, et de more dedissent, Nec vaccam vaccæ, nec equas amor urit equarum. Urit oves aries; sequitur sua fæmina cervum. 731

Arus fuerat Iphis. Mater est gavisa no-mine quod foret commine quod foret com-munc, nec falleret quenquam illo; men-dacia latebant impercepta più fraude. Cultus erat pueri: facies quam sive dares puellæ sive puero, uter-que fieret formosus. Intereu tertius annus successerat decimo, cum pater Iphi, des-pondet tibi fluvam l'in-then; quæ virgo nata Dictæo Teteste fuit laudatissima inter Phastiadas dote forme. Æus ambarum fuit par, forma fuit par: accepereque primas artes, clementa atatis ab iisdem magistris. Hincamor tetigit rude pectus ambarum: et tulit ægunm vulnus utrique. Sed fiducia erat dispar. Ianthe desperat se posse frui, et hoc ipsum auget flammas, virgoque ar-det in virgine. Vixque tenens lachrymas, Quis, inquit, exitus manet me, quam cura cognita nulli, quam cura prodigiosa, novæ-que Veneris tenet? si

Dit vellent parcere mihi (debucrant perdere: si non et vellent perdere) dedissent saltem malum naturale, et de more. Nec amor vacca urit vaccam, nec amor equarum equas. Aries urit oves, sua femina sequitur cervum.

TRANSLATION.

when her pains increased, and her burden forced itself into the light, and a girl was born to the unsuspecting father, the mother ordered it to be brought up, pretending it was a boy, and the thing gained belief, nor was any one, but the nurse, conscious of the fact. The father paid vows, as for a son, and gave him his grandfather's name; his grandfather had been called Iphis. The mother rejoiced in the name, as it was common to both sexes, and would deceive none. Her feigned pretences lay concealed and hid, under this pious fraud. The habit was that of a boy, and the face such, that whether you gave it to a boy or a girl, must appear beautiful in either. The third year had now succeeded the tenth, when thy father, Iphis, contracted thee to the yellow-haired Ianthe, a virgin the most admired of all the women of Phœstus for the excellency of her beauty, and the daughter of Cretan Telestes. They were equal in age and beauty, and had received their first instructions, elements suited to their age, from the same masters. Hence love touched the rude hearts of both, and gave each an equal wound; but their hopes were different. Ianthe waits with impatience for the time of her marriage, and the stipulated torch; and believed, that whom she thought a man would soon be her husband. Iphis loves, but despairs of enjoying the beloved object, and this very circumstance increases his flame; a virgin burns for a virgin. And scarce suppressing the tears, "What issue of my love (says she) remains for me, "whom a new sort of passion, unknown to any before, unnatural and

Sic et aves cocunt ; interque cuncta anima-ta, sulta famina est correptu famined cu-pidine. Vettem forem nulla. Ne tamen Crete non ferat omnia monstra; filia Solis dilexit taurum, nempe famina marem. Mens amorest furiosior illo, si pro-firemur verum, Tumen Memur verum, Tamen illa est seenta spem Veneris; tamen illa est passa borem dolie et innagine vacca, et at adulter qui deci-peretur. Licet soler-tu confuat hue è toto orbe; licet ipse Dada-tus resulterentis alis. tus revolet ceratis alis, quid faciet? num efficiet me puerum de rirgine doctis artibus? num mutabit te, Ian-the? quin firmus animam, ipsaque recol-ligis te Iphi, exeutis-que ignes stultos, et inopes consilii? vide quid sis nata: nist dequai sis rata: nisi de-cipis quoque te lipsam, et pele quod est fus, et ama quod tu famina debes. Est spes quæ capiat, est spes quæ pascat amorem. Res adimit hanc tibi; non custodia arcet te ab

Sic et aves coëunt, interque animalia cuncta, Fæmina fæminea correpta cupidine nulla est. Vellem nulla forem. Ne non tamen omnia Crete Monstra ferat, taurum dilexit filia solis. Fæmina nempe marem. Mens est furiosior illo, Si verum profitemur, amor. Tamen illa secuta est Spem Veneris: tamen illa dolis et imagine vaccæ Passa bovem est; et erat, qui deciperetur, adulter, Hùc licèt è toto solertia confluat orbe, Ipse licèt revolet ceratis Dædalus alis, Quid faciet? num me puerum de virgine doctis Artibus efficiet? num te mutabit Ianthe? Quin animum firmas, teque ipsa recolligis, Iphi; Consiliique inopes et stultos excutis ignes? Quid sis nata vide (nisi te quoque decipis ipsam:) Et pete quod fas est; et ama, quod fæmina debes. [Spes est quæ capiat, spes est quæ pascat amorem.] Hanc tibi res adimit: non te custodia caro, Arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti cura mariti 750 Non patris asperitas, non se negat ipsa roganti. Nec tamen est potiunda tibi: nec, ut omnia fiant, Nunc quoque votorum pars nulla est vana meorum:

Esse potes felix; ut Dîque, hominesque laborent. custodia arcei te un caro ampleau, nec cuicaro ampleau, nec cuicaro ampleau, nec cuira cauti mariti, non
asperitas patris, non
asperitas patris, non
ipsa negat se tibi roganti. Tamen nec est poliunda tibi: nec ut omnia fiant, ut dii hominesque
ipsa negat se tibi roganti. Nunc quoque nulla pars meorum votorum est vana, diique faciles de-" prodigious, has thus taken hold of? had I deserved the care of the gods " (better sure it had been to destroy me, or if they had resolved not to "destroy me), they would doubtless have sent some natural evil, and com-" mon to the human race: for neither cows burn for cows, nor mares for "fellow-mares; a ram inflames the ewes, and his proper female a stag. " It is thus too that birds couple, and, in the whole animal race, we find " no female inspired with a passion for a female. Would I were nothing! " but that Crete might not be without examples of monsters in every kind, " the daughter of the Sun loved a bull. Yet even here a female loved a " male. My passion, to own the truth, is of a more extravagant kind. She "pursued an attainable enjoyment; she, by artful contrivance, and under " the figure of a cow, possessed her beloved bull. He was one who might " be thus drawn in. But here, should the wit of all the world conspire, " should Dædalus himself fly back with his waxen wings, what could he "do? Could he, by his arts, change me from a girl to a boy; or could he transform thee, Ianthe? Why do you not then, Iphis, recollect your " reason, and, armed with proper resolution, strive to shake off this flame, " foolish as it is, and void of counsel? consider of what sex thou art (un-"less thou deceivest also thyself), pursue pleasures suited to thy nature, " and love, as a maiden ought: it is hope that first begets, it is hope that " fans the fire of love: here there is no room for hope. And yet no guards, "no watchful husband's care hinders thee from the dear embrace: you " have no father's severity to combat, nor is she herself averse to thy

Quodque ego, vult genitor, vult ipsa, socerque futurus:

At non vult Natura, potentior omnibus istis;
Quæ mihi sola nocet. Venit ecce optabile tempus;
Luxque jugalis adest, ut jam mea fiat Iänthe.
Nec mihi continget. Mediis sitiemus in undis. 760
Pronuba quid Juno, quid ad hæc, Hymenæe, venitis
Sacra; quibus qui ducat abest, ubi nubimus ambæ?
Pressit ab his vocem. Nec leniùs altera virgo
Æstuat; utque celer venias, Hymenæe, precatur.
Quod petit hæc, Telethusa timens, modò tempora
differt.

Nunc ficto languore moram trahit. Omina sæpè, Visaque causatur. Sed jam consumpserat omnem Materiam ficti: dilataque tempora tædæ Institerant; unusque dies restabat: at illa Crinalem capiti vittam natæque sibique 770 Detrahit: et passis aram complexa capillis, Isi, Parætonium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque; Quæ colis, et septem digestum in cornua Nilum; Fer, precor, inquit, opem; nostroque medere timori. Te Dea, te quondam, tuaq; hæc insignia vidi; 775 Cunctaque cognovi; comitesque, facesque, sonum-

Quodque ego volo genitor vult, ipsa vult, socerque juturus: at soverque faturus: an natura potentior om-nibus istis non vult, quæ sola nocet mihi. Ecce optubile tempus venit, luxque jugalis adest; ut lanthe jum fiut mea, nec continget mihi. Sitiemus in mediis undis. Quid Juno pronuba, quid Hyme-næe, venitis ad hæc sa-cra, quibus abest qui ducat, ubi amba nubimus? pressit vocem ab his. Nec altera virgo astuat lenius, preca-turque Hymenao ut venius celer. Telethusa timens quod hae petit, modo differt tempora; nunc trahit moram ficto languore, sæpeque causatur visa omina. Sed jam con-770 sumpserat omnem maque tada ditator institerant, unusque dies restabat; at itla detra-hit crinalem vittam sibi, capitique nata, et complexa aram passis capitlis,inquit; Isi,qua colis Parætonium, Ma-reoticaque arva, Pha-ronque, et Nitum di-gestum in septem cor-

que nua, precor fer opem, medereque nostro timori. Te Dea, te quondam vidi, hacque tua insignia, cognotique cuncta; comitesque, facesque, sonumque.

TRANSLATION. " wishes. But still thou canst never enjoy the fair! did all things conspire " to promote thy hopes, were men and gods to join in the attempt, they " can never make thee happy. Even now, all things correspond to my " wishes, and the easy gods have granted whatever was in their power. " My father, Ianthe herself, and my destined father-in-law, consent to "my desires; but nature, more powerful than them all, refuses her aid; " she alone puts an insurmountable obstacle in my way. Lo! the desirable "time is at hand, the nuptial torch is ready, that lanthe may now be " mine; yet will she never fall to my lot. I thirst in the midst of waters. " Why, Juno, who presidest over marriage; why, Hymen, dost thou come " to assist at this barren solemnity; where there is no husband; where "two females are to be joined in wedlock?" Here she ended her complaints. Nor does the other virgin burn with less desire, and prays that Hymen may quickly come. But Telethusa, dreading what she desires, now puts off the time of wedding, now raises delays by a pretended sickness, oft feigns dreams and omens; but had now exhausted her whole stock of fiction. The time, so often protracted, was now at hand, and only one day remained; when Telethusa, taking off from her own head, and that of her daughter, the fillet that bound their hair, and, with dishevelled locks, embracing the altar of Isis, "O goddess (says she), who inhabitest " Parætonium, and the Mareotick plains, and Pharos, and the Nile, di-"vided into seven horns, aid me, I pray you, and ease me of my fears. "Thee, thee, goddess, I once beheld, with all thy awful marks of ma-"jesty. I knew thee by thy peculiar symbols; the glorious train that at-

sistrorum, notavique tua jussa memori ani-mo. Quod hac videt lucem, quod ego ipsa non punior, est tuum consilium monitumque: miserere duarum, ju-vaque auxilio. Luchrymæ sunt secutæ verba. Dea est visa movisse suas aras, et moverat; et forcs tempti tremucre, cornuaque imitata lunam fulserunt; sistrumque sonabile crepuit. Mater non quidem secura, tamen lata fausto omine abit tempto. Iphis comes sequitur euntem, majore gradu quam est solita; nec eandor per-manet in ore; et vires augentur; et ipso vul-tus est acrior, et bre-vior mensura incomp-tis capillis. Plusque vigoris adest quam fa-mina habuit. Jam quæ eras nuper famina, es puer. Date munera puer. Date muncra templis: gaudete nec timidâ fide. Dant mu-nera templis. Addunt et titulum: titulus hapotitur sud lanthe.

Sistrorum; memorique animo tua jussa notavi. Quòd videt hæc lucem, quòd non ego punior ipsa; Consilium, monitumque tuum est: miserere duarum, Auxiliog; juva. Lachrymæ sunt verba secutæ. 780 Visa Dea est movisse suas (et moverat) aras: Et templi tremuêre fores. Imitataque Lunam Cornua fulserunt, crepuitque sonabile sistrum. Non secura quidem, fausto tamen omine læta, 784 Mater abit templo, Sequitur comes Iphis euntem, Quàm solita est, majore gradu: nec candor in ore Permanet; et vires augentur; et acrior ipse est Vultus: et incomptis brevior mensura capillis. Plusq; vigoris adest, habuit quam fæmina. Jam quæ Fæmina nuper eras, puer es. Date munera templis: Nec timidà gaudete fide. Dant munera templis. Addunt et titulum; titulus breve carmen habebat, Dona puer solvit, quæ fæmina voverat, Iphis. Postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem; Cùm Venus, et Juno, sociosque Hymenæus ad ignes Conveniunt; potiturque suâ puer Iphis Ianthe.

bebat breve carmen. Iphis puer solvit dona qua famina voverat. Postera lux patefecerat latum orbem radiis; cum Venus, et Juno, Hymena usque conveniunt ad socios ignes; Iphisque puer

TRANSLATION.

"tended thee, the torches, and the sound of the sacred timbrels, and " noted thy commands with mindful care. That Iphis now beholds the "light, that I myself am free from punishment and shame, is wholly " owing to your counsel and admonition; pity both, nor withhold thy aid " from us." Tears accompanied her words. The goddess seemed to move (and indeed did move) her altars; the doors of the temple shook: horns, resembling those of the moon, shoue; and the noisy timbrel resounded. Telethusa leaves the temple, not indeed wholly secure, but pleased with Iphis, her companion, follows her steps, with a the auspicious omen. larger stride than usual, nor does her fairness of complexion remain; her strength is increased, and her countenance assumes a sterner air. measure of her scattered locks is shortened; she feels a new vigour in every limb; and now, Iphis, so lately a maid, thou art become a youth. Bring offerings to the temples, and rejoice with an assured faith. bring their offerings to the temple, and add an inscription. The inscription made up a short verse. Iphis, a youth, offers the presents she had vowed when a maid. Returning Phœbus had, with his rays, laid open to sight the wide-extended globe, when Venus, and Juno, and Hymæneus, repair to the social fires; and Iphis, now a youth, enjoys his beloved Ianthe.

NOTES.

772. Paratonium.] A city where Isis was worshipped with peculiar regard. Pharos, an island opposite to Alexandria.

LIBER DECIMUS.

I. VNDE per immensum, croceo velatus amictu, Aëra digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenæus ad velates erocca amietu,

Tendit; et Orpheâ nequicquam voce vocatur. Adfuit ille quidem; sed nec solennia verba, Nec lætos vultus, nec felix attulit omen. Fax quoq; quam tenuit, lachrymoso stridula fumo, fetix omen. Fax quoque quam tenuit julia lachrymoso Usque fuit, nullos invenit motibus ignes. Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta, per herbas Dum nova Naïadum turba comitata vagatur, Occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopeius auras Deflevit vates; ne non tentaret et umbras,

1. Inde Hymenaus, digreditur per immensum acra, tenditque ad oras Cieonum; et vo-cutur Orphea voce ne-quicquom. Ille qui-dem adfuit: sed nec attulit solemnia verba, usque stridula lachrymoso fumo, invenitque nullos ignes motibus. Exitus erat gravior auspicio: nam dum no-va nupta, comitata turba Naïadum, vagatur per herbas, occidit, dente serpentis recep-to in tulum. Quam postquam vates Rhodopeius satis deflevit ad superas auras; ne non tentaret et umbras,

ORDO.

TRANSLATION.

I. THENCE Hymenæus, clad in a saffron-coloured robe, cuts the unmeasured space of air, and directs his flight to the regions of the Ciconians, where he is, in vain, invoked by the voice of Orpheus. He was present indeed, but brought neither the auspicious form of words, nor pleasing looks, nor a joyous omen. The torch too, which he held in his hand, wept in hissing smoke, nor can its flame be roused by any, the most rapid, motion. The issue was still more disastrous than the omens: for while the new bride, attended by a troop of Naïads, ran sporting on the grassy plain, suddenly she fell, having received a poisonous bite in her ancle from a serpent. Whom, when the Rhodopeian bard had long deplored in these upper realms of light, he had the courage to solicit also the infernal

NOTES.

The next fable that Ovid takes occasion to introduce, is that of Orpheus, one of the most celebrated names of antiquity. As music and poetry were but in their infancy in Greece at that time, and he excelled greatly in both, he was therefore feigned to be the son of Apollo and Calliope. They added, too, that he could tame tigers and lions, and render even the trees sensible to the harmony of his lyre: Hyperboles, that served to denote, as well the sweetness of his eloquence, which he made use of to cultivate and soften the minds of a people as yet rude as the beauty of his poetry, which, according to Diodorus and Horace, gave rise to the fable. He married Eurydice, who dying soon after, he was inconsola-

As a solace to his misfortune, he took a journey to Thesprotia, where they were said to call up the souls of the dead by enchantments. This was what gave rise to Orpheus' pretended journey to hell. He is even said to have described this journey under that idea in his poem of the Argonauts. The poets who followed him have given loose reins to their imagination on this head, and added many circumstances of their own invention. Tzetzes tells us, that Orpheus cured his wife of the bite of a serpent; but that she having died soon after, perhaps by her own fault, hence it was said, that he had brought her up from the infernal regions, but that she had fallen back thither again.

ausus est descendere ad Styga Tanaria por-ta. Perque leves populo simulachraque functa sepulehris, a-diit Persephonen, dominumque umbrarum tenenten inamæna regna: nervisque pulsis ad carmina, ait sic ; O numina mundi positi subterra, in quem nos quiequid creamur mortale recidimus. Si licet, et ambagibus falsi oris positis, fini-tis loqui vera; non de-scendi huc ut viderem opaca turtara; nec uti vincirem terna guttura Medusai monstri villosa colubris. Conjux est causa viæ, in quam vipera calcata diffudit venenum, abstulitque crescentes annos. Volui posse pa-ti, nec negabo me ten-tasse. Amor vicit. Hic Deus est bene notus in supera ora. Du-bito, an sit notus et hic: sed tamen auguror eum csse notum et hic. Sique fama non est mentita veterem rapinam, amor junxit vos quoque. Ego oro per hæc loca plena timoris per hoc ingens chaos, scdem.

Ad Styga Tænariâ est ausus descendere portâ, Perq; leves populos simulachraq; functa sepulchris Persephonen adiît, inamœnaq; regna tenentem, 15 Umbrarum dominum; pulsisq; ad carmina nervis, Sic ait; O positi sub terrâ numina mundi, In quem recidimus, quicquid mortale creamur; Si licet, et falsi positis ambagibus oris, Vera loqui finitis; non huc, ut opaca viderem 20 Tartara, descendi; nec uti villosa colubris Terna Medusæi vincirem guttura monstri: Causa viæ conjux: in quam calcata venenum Vipera diffudit; crescentesque abstulit annos. Posse pati volui: nec me tentâsse negabo. 25Vicit amor. Superâ Deus hic benè notus in orâ est : An sit et hîc, dubito; sed et hîc tamen auguror esse: Famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinæ, Vos quoque junxit amor. Per ego hæc loca plena timoris, Per chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, Eurydices oro properata retexite fila.

Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam.
Tendimus huc omnes. Hæc est domus ultima; vosque
Humani generis longissima regna tenetis.

Omnia debemur vobis; paulumque morati,

ni, retexite properata nila Eurydices. Debemur omnia vobis: moratique paulim, serius aut citius properamus ad unam nila Eurydices. Debemur omnia vobis: moratique paulum, serius aut citius properamus ad unam nila Eurydices. Omnes tendimus huc: hac est ultima domus, vosque tenetis longissima regna humani generis. TRANSLATION. shades, and, by the Tanarian gate, to descend to dreary Styx: here, through deserts peopled by phantoms, and the gliding spectres of the interred, he passes on to Persephone, and the lord of the shades, who rules these unpleasing realms; and, tuning his strings to his voice, thus addresses them: "O ye sovereigns of those regions, that lie extended under "earth, into which every thing mortal must one day descend; if I may " be allowed, if it is granted me here, laying aside the artful guises of a " deceitful tongue, to speak the truth: I came not here, out of vain cu-" riosity, to see the dark retreats of Tartarus, or bind in chains the triple " neck of the Medusæan monster, bristling with snakes; but to recover "my wife, into whom a viper, she chanced to tread upon, shed its poison, " and cut short her growing years. I was willing to bear with courage my "grief, and deny not that I strove with all my might; but love prevailed; "this god is well known in the regions above. I do not know whether he " is so here too, but I am apt to imagine he is; and, if what fame says " of an ancient rape be true, love joined also you together. I beg there-"fore by these places full of horror, by this huge chaos, and the silence "that reigns through your vast realms, re-weave the quick-spun thread of Eurydice's life. We all belong to you, and, after some short stay, " must, sooner or later, hasten to one habitation. Hither we all tend; "this is our last home; to you belongs the most lasting dominion over the

Hæc quoque, cum justos matura peregerit annos, Juris erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum. Quòd si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum est Nolle redire mihi. Leto gaudete duorum. Talia dicentem, nervosq; ad verba moventem, Exsangues flebant animæ. Nec Tantalus undam Captavit refugam; stupuitque Ixionis orbis; Nec carpsêre jecur volucres; urnisque vacârunt Belides: inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphe, saxo. Tum primum lachrymis victarum carmine fama est Eumenidum maduisse genas : nec regia conjux Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare; Eurydicenque vocant: Umbras erat illa recentes Inter; et incessit passu de vulnere tardo. Hanc simul, et legem Rhodopeïus accipit heros. Ne flectat retrò sua lumina, donec Avernas Exiêrat valles; aut irrita dona futura. Carpitur acclivus per muta silentia trames, Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opacâ. Nec procul abfuerant telluris margine summæ. Hic, ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi, Flexit amans oculos; et protinus illa relapsa est; Brachiaque intendens, prêndique et prêndere certans Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.

Hac quoque, cùm matura peregerit justos annos, erit vestri ju-ris. Poscimus usum ejus pro munere. Quod si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, est cer-tum mihi nolle redire: gaudete leto duorum. Animæ exsungues flebant illum dicentem talia, moventemque ner-vos ad verba, nec Tantalus captavit refu-gam undum, orbisque gam undum, orosique Txionis stupuit: nec votucres carpsere je-eur Tytii: Belidesque vacarunt urnis, tuque, Sisyphe, sedisti in tuo saxo. Fama est, tum primum genas Eume-nidum victarum carmine, maduisse lachry-50 mis : nec regia conjux, nec qui regit ima, sus-tinet negare illi oranti, vocantque Eurydicen. Illa erat inter recentes umbras, et incessit tardo passu de vul-nere. Rhodopeius he-55 ros accipit hanc, et si-mul legem, ne flectat sua lumina retro, do-nec exierat Avernas t; valles, aut dona futura irrita. Trames acclivus, arduus, obscurus, densus opacâ caligine,

lentia; ncc abfuerunt procul margine summæ telluris. Hic amans, metuens ne deficeret, avidusque videndi, flexit oculos, et protinus illa est relapsa. Intendensque brachia, certansque prendi et prendere infelix arripit nil nisi cedentes auras.

TRANSLATION.

"human race. She too, when ripe for the grave, she shall have accom-" plished her full term of life, will again return under your sway. I beg "the use of her as a grant. But, if the cruel destinies reject my prayer, "I am determined never more to return; triumph in the death of both." Thus he complained, and touched the strings in concert with his voice. The pale ghosts wept, nor did Tantalus catch at the refluent stream, and Ixion's orb stood, as in amaze. The vultures ceased to prey upon the liver of Tityus, no more the daughters of Belus fill the fallacious urns, and Sisyphus sat listening on his stone. It is said, that then first the cheeks of the furies, softened by his song, were bedewed with tears; nor is the royal spouse, or he, who rules the deep recesses of Tartarus, able to deny his request. They call for Eurydice, who was among a troop of shades lately arrived, and advanced with a slow pace, by reason of her wound. Her the Rhodopeian hero receives, and, at the same time, this law, that he turn not back his eyes until he has passed the Avernian vales, or the grant would become vain. They mount in silence the ascending path, steep, obscure, and surrounded with thick darkness; and now they approached the verge of light, when fond enamoured Orpheus, fearing lest her steps might stray, and, impatient to see her, turned his eyes; and instantly she is hurried back. When, stretching out her arms, striving to grasp or be grasped, she catches, in vain at the fleeting air. And now, doomed to a second death, she yet complains, not of her husband, for why

Jamque moriens iterum, non est questa quicquam de sno con-juge, enim quid quere-retur sese amatam? dixitque supremum vale, quod ille jam vix acciperet auribus; at-que rursus revoluta codem. Orpheus non aliter strait aliter stupuit gemina ncee conjugis, quam qui timidus vidit tria colla canis Cerberi, medio portante catenas, quem pavor non reli-quit antequam prior natura, saxo aborto per corpus. Olenosnatura, saxo aworto per eorpus. Olenos-que, qui traxit erimen in se, voluitque videri esse nocens, tuque, 8 infelix Lethaa, confixa tuæ figuræ; quondam junctissima pec-tora, nune lapides, quos humida Ide sustinet. Portitor arcuerut orantem frustraque volentem transiré ite-rum. Nla tamen sedit septem diebus in ripa, septem diebus in ripa, squalidus, et sine munere Cereris. Cura, dolorque animi, lachrymæque, fuere alimenta. Questus Deos Erebi esse erudeles, recipit se in altam Rhodopen, Hamonque vulsum aquilonibus. pulsum aquilonibus. Tertius Titan finierat annum inclusum aquo

Jamq; iterum moriens non est de conjuge quicquam Questa suo: quid enim sese quereretur amatam? Supremumque Vale, quod jam vix auribus ille Acciperat, dixit; revolutaque rursus eodem est. Non aliter stupuit gemina nece conjugis Orpheus, Quam tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas, 65 Colla canis vidit; quem non pavor antè reliquit. Quam natura prior, saxo per corpus aborto: Quique in se crimen traxit, voluitque videri Olenos esse nocens: tuque, ô confisa figuræ, Infelix Lethæa, tuæ; junctissima quondam Pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide. Orantem, frustràque iterum transire volentem, Portitor arcuerat. Septem tamen ille diebus Squallidus in ripâ Cereris sine munere sedit. Cura, dolorg; animi, lachrymæg; alimenta fuere. Esse Deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam Se recipit Rhodopen, pulsumq; aquilonibus Hæmon Tertius æquoreis inclusum Piscibus annum Finierat Titan; omnemque refugerat Orpheus. 79 Fæmineam Venerem; seu quòd malè cesserat illi; Sive fidem dederat. Multas tamen ardor habebat Jungere se vati, multæ doluêre repulsæ. Ille etiam Thracûm populis fuit auctor, amorem In teneros transferre mares; citraque juventam annum intensimençus.

reis piscibus, Orpheusque reis gerat omnem

Etatis breve ver, et primos carpere flores.

85

gue rejugerat omnem

famineam l'enerem: seu quod cesserat male illi, sire dederat fidem. Tamen ardor habebat multas jungere se vati; multa repulsa dolucre. Ille etiam fuit auctor populi Thracum, transferre
amorem in teneros mares: carpereque breve ver, et primos flores atatis citra juventam.

TRANSLATION.

should she complain of being too much loved? but spoke a last farewell, which scarce reached his ears, and is suddenly hurried back to whence she had come. Orpheus stood amazed at this second death of his wife, like as when the shepherd, trembling, beheld the triple neck of Cerberus, whom Hercules dragged in chains, and whom fear forsook, not but with his former nature, stone gathering over his body. Or, like as when Olenos, deriving upon himself another's crime, was willing to appear guilty; and you, unhappy Lethea, too, too confident of thy beauty, once breasts strictly united, now contiguous rocks on Ida's hill. Again he prays, and wants to pass the infernal lake, but Charon, averse, denies his suit. Seven days he wandered without sustenance, and in a sordid robe along the Stygian banks: care, grief of mind, and tears, were his food. When, in vain, complaining that the gods of Erebus were cruel, he repairs to lofty Rhodope, and Hæmus buffeted by the north winds. Thrice the sun had completed the year, bounded by the watery fish; and Orpheus had avoided all female embraces, either because it had succeeded ill with him, or that he had given his promise. Yet many were desirous to be joined to the poet, and many lamented their repulse. He it was, that first taught the Thracians to transfer their love to tender boys, and to crop the first flowers, and short spring of life, within the verge of youth.

II. Collis erat, collemq; super planissima Campi Area; quam viridem faciebant graminis herbæ. Umbra loco deerat. Quâ postquam parte resedit Dîs genitus vates, et fila sonantia movit; Umbra loco venit. Non Chaonis abfuit arbos, Non nemus Heliadum, non frondibus esculus altis, Nec tiliæ molles, nec fagus, et innuba laurus; Et coryli fragiles, et fraxinus utilis hastis, Enodisque abies, curvataque glandibus ilex, Et platanus genialis, acerque coloribus impar, Amnicolæque simul salices, et aquatica lotos, Perpetudque virens buxus, tenuesque myricæ, Et bicolor myrtus, et baccis cærula tinus: Vos quoque flexipedes hederæ venistis, et unà Pampineæ vites, et amictæ vitibus ulmi: 100 Ornique, et piceæ, pomoque onerata rubenti Arbutus, et lentæ victoris præmia palmæ: Et succincta comas, hirsutaque vertice pinus; Grata Deûm matri. Siquidem Cybeleïus Attis 105 Exuit hac hominem, truncoque induruit illo.

II. Erat collis, su-perque collem planis-sima area campi, quam herbæ graminis facie-bant viridem. Um-bra decret her bra deerat loco; qua parte, postquam vates genitus Diis resedit, et movit sonantia fila, umbra venit loco: ar-bos Chaonis non abfuit, non nemus He-liadum, non esculus altis frondibus: nec molles tiliæ, nec fagus, et innuba laurus: et 95 fragiles coryli, et frax-inus utilis hastis, abiesque enodis, ilexque curvata glandibus, ct platanus, genialis acerque impar colori-bus, simulgue salices amnicola, et aquatica lotos, buxusque virens perpetud, tenucsque myrica, et bicolor myr-tus, et tinus carula baccis; vos quoque quoque flexipedes hederæ ve-nistis, et una pam-pineæ vites, et ulmi amictæ vitibus, ornique, et piccæ, arbutus-que onerata rubenti

pomo, et lentæ palmæ, præmia victoris, et pinus succincta comas, hirsutaque vertice, grata matri Deum, siquidem Cybeleïus Attis exuit hominem húc, et induruit illo trunco.

TRANSLATION.

II. There was a hill, and upon the hill a plain covered with verdant grass; but no trees shaded the place. Here, when the heaven-born poet reposed himself, and struck the sounding strings, a shade covered the place. Here were Chaonian oaks, and groves of poplars, and the esculus with its lofty boughs, and lime-trees, the beech, and virgin laurel, and brittle hazels, and the ash commodious for spears, and firs with knotless trunks, and the oak bending under its acorns, and the genial plane-tree, and the party-coloured maple and sallows that grow by the streams, and the watery lotos, and the ever-green box, and slender tamarisks, and the two-coloured myrtle, and the tine with its azure berries. Hither too repaired the ivy with its creeping tendrils, and with them the leafy vines, and elms clothed with vines, and wild ashes, and pitch-trees, and the arbute, loaden with its blushing fruit, and bending palms, the victor's prize. And the pine with its tufted locks, and bristly top, grateful to the mother of the gods, because for this Cybeleian Attis put off his human form, and hardened in that trunk.

NOTES.

104. Cybeleïus Attis.] The story of Attis is differently recounted by the ancients. I shall confine myself to the tradition of Diodorus Siculus. Cybele falling in love with a young shepherd, named Attis, Meon, king of Phrygia, her father,

fearing the consequences, put uim to death. The princess, in despair, fled from her father's palace, accompanied by Marsyas. Apollo, pitying her misfortunes, conducted her into the country of the Hyperboreans, where she died.

III. Cupressus, imitata metas adfuit huic turba, nune arbor, ante puter, dilectus ab illo Deo, qui temperat citharam nervis, ct arcus nervis; nam-que erat ingens cer-vus sucer nymphis te-nentibus Carthæa arva; ipseque prabebat altas umbras suo ca-piti, cornibus late pa-tentibus: cornua fulgebant auro, moniliaque gemmata, demissa in armos pendebant te-reti collo. Bulla argentea vincta parvis loris, movebatur super frontem : baccaque pariles ex are in geminis auribus, nitebant circum cara tempora. Isque vacuus metu, pa-voreque nuturali de-posito, solebat cele-brare domos, prabereque colla mulcenda quamlibet manibus ignotis. Sed tamen erat gratus, ante alios tibi Cyparisse, pulcher-rime Cea, gentis. Tu ducebas cervum ad nova pabula, tu duce-

III. Adfuit huic turbæ metas imitata cupressus. Nunc arbor, puer antè, Deo dilectus ab illo, Qui citharam nervis, et nervis temperat arcus. Namque sacer Nymphis Carthæa tenentibus arva Ingens cervus erat: latèque patentibus altas 110 Ipse suo capiti præbebat cornibus umbras: Cornua fulgebant auro: demissaque in armos Pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo. Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris Vincta movebatur: parilique ex ære nitebant 115 Auribus in geminis circum cava tempora baccæ. Isque metu vacuus, naturalique pavore Deposito, celebrare domos, mulcendaque colla Quamlibet ignotis manibus præbere solebat. Sed tamen ante alios, Ceæ pulcherrime gentis, 120 Gratus erat, Cyparisse, tibi. Tu pabula cervum Ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam: Tu modò texebas varios per cornua flores: Nunc, eques in tergo residens, hùc latus et illuc Mollia purpureis frænabas ora canistris. 125Æstus erat, mediusque dies, Solisque vapore bas ad undam liquidi Concava littorei fervebant brachia Cancri bas varios flores per cornua: nunc eques residens in tergo, latus huc et illuc, franabas mollia ora purpurcis copistris. Erat astus, mediusque dics, brachiaque concava littorei caneri fervebant vapore Solis.

TRANSLATION.

III. Amid this throng stood the cypress with tapering top, now a tree, once a youth, beloved by that god, who fashions the harp, and arms the bow with strings. For there was a huge stag, sacred to the nymphs, that reside in the Carthean fields, whose lofty spreading horns afforded to his head an ample shade. His horns shone with gold, and a collar, studded with gems, hung down upon his shoulders from his smooth neck. A silver boss, tied with small thongs, played upon his forehead, and from either ear brazen pendants, of equal size, glittered round his hollow temples. He, void of fear, and laying aside his natural timorousness, used to frequent houses, and give his neck to be stroked by any hands, though un-But, above all others, he was grateful to thee, Cyparissus, the fairest of the Cean youths. Thou often leadest him to fresh pastures, and the inviting streams of a crystal spring. Sometimes thou crownest his horns with garlands of various flowers; again, mounted on his back, bounding now here, now there, thou rulest his tender mouth with purple reins. It was the hottest season, and the middle of the day, and the bending arms of the crab that loves the shores glowed with the heat of the sun. The stag, fatigued,

NOTES.

106. Cupressus.] Cyparissus was a youth who had excellent talents for poetry and the fine arts, which made him pass for a favourite of Apollo. His transformation into a cypress is founded upon the resemblance of names, that tree being called, in Greek, Cyparissus. They have added to the fable, that Apollo, by way of alleviction to the misfortune, had appointed that the cypress should be the symbol of sadness, because it was used at funerals, and planted round tombs; circumstances founded on the nature of the tree itself, whose boughs, stripped of the leaves, look very sad and mournful.

Fessus in herbosa posuit sua corpora terrâ
Cervus, et arboreâ ducebat frigus ab umbrâ.
Hunc puer imprudens jaculo Cyparissus acuto 130

Cervus fessus, posuit sua corpora terrâ
sua corpora in herbosa terrâ; et ducebat frigus ab arborêa um
brâ. Imprudens puer Fixit: et, ut sævo morientem vulnere vidit, Velle mori statuit. Quæ non solatia Phæbus Dixit? et ut levitèr, pro materiâque doleret, Admonuit. Gemit ille tamen: munusque supre-

mum, Hoc petit à Superis, ut tempore lugeat omni. 135 que hoc supremum mu-Jamque, per emensos egesto sanguine fletus, In viridem verti cæperunt membra colorem; Et modò, qui nivea pendebant fronte capilli, Horrida cæsaries fieri: sumptoque rigore Sidereum gracili spectare cacumine cœlum. Ingemuit, tristisque Deus, lugebere nobis, Lugebisque alios, aderisque dolentibus, inquit.

IV. Tale nemus vates attraxerat: inque ferarum auit, tristisque inquit, Concilio medius, turba volucrumque sedebat. Ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas; Et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent, Concordare modos; hoc vocem carmine movit: Ab Jove, Musa parens (cedunt Jovis omnia regno,) tucrum. Carmina nostra move. Jovis est mihi sæpè potestas sas pollice, et sensit Dicta priùs. Cecini plectro graviore gigantas, Sparsaque Phlegræis victricia fulmina campis. 151

parens move nostra carminu ab Jove, omnia cedant, regno Jovis, potestas Jovis est sape dicta miki prius. Cecini gigantas graviore plectro, fulminaque victricia sparsa Phlegrais campis.

TRANSLATION.

rested his body on a grassy plot, and enjoyed the cool retreat of a shading tree. Him, the youth Cyparissus, unknowing, pierced with a pointed dart, and when he saw him expiring of the cruel wound, he took a resolution What consolations did not Phæbus apply, admonishing of dying also. him to grieve slightly, as such a loss required. He still laments, and asks this as his last request of the gods: that he may mourn for ever. now, his blood being quite exhausted by incessant weeping, his limbs began to assume a green colour, and the soft locks which lately hung from his snow-white forehead, become a horrid bush, which, stiffening by degrees, points to the starry heaven with a tapering top. The god, disconsolate, sighed; Thou shalt (says he) be ever mourned by me; thou shalt, too, mourn for others, and preside at funeral rites.

IV. Such a grove had the poet drawn round him, and sat encircled by an assembly of listening savages and birds: when, after sufficiently trying the strings, struck with his thumb, and finding, that though they sounded differently, yet their various modulations produced a real harmony, he tuned his voice to the following song: Begin, parent muse, with Jove; to Jove's dominion all things are subject; the power of Jove has oft been sung by me. Before have I sung in lofty strains, of the giants, and the victorious thunder-bolts scattered in the Phlegrean plains. Now have I need of a softer lyre: let us sing of youths, the favourites of the gods, and of maids who, seized with unlawful flames, have drawn down upon themselves de-

Cyparissus fixit hunc acuto juculo, et ut ridit morientem savo vulnere, statuit velle mori. Qua solatia non dixit Phabus: et ad-monuit ut doleret leviter, proque materia. Ille tumen gemit, petitnus à superis, ut lu-gent omni tempore. Jumque sanguine cgesto per immensos flutus, membra ecperunt verti in viridem colorem, et 140 capilli, qui modo pen-debant nivea fronte, ceperunt fieri horrida eæsaries, rigoreque sumpto, spectare side-reum eælum gravili lugebere nobis, luge-bisque alios, aderisque 145 dolentibus.

IV. Vates attraxerat tale nemus, sedebut-que medius in concilio ferarum, turbaque vo-tuerum. Ut satis tendare,quamvis sonarent diversa rupit vocem hoe carmine.

Nunc est opus leviore lyra, canamusque pu-eros dilectos superis, pueltasque attonitas inconecssis ignibus, meruisse panam libidine. Rex super ûm quondam arsit umore Phrygii Ganymedis, et aliquid est inventum quod Jupiter mallet esse, quam quod erat: tamen dig-natur vertinulla alite, nisi quæ possit ferre sua fulmina. Nec mora: acre percusso men-dacibus pennis, abripit Iliaden: qui nunc quo-

Ituden: qui nune quoque miscet pocula, ministratque nectar Jove
Janone invita.
V. Phabus posuisset
te quoque Amyetide in
acthere, si tristia juta
dedissent spatium penendi. Tunen es actrper qui lict avotire. nus quu licet, quoties-que ver repellit hie-mem, Ariesque succedit pisci aquoso, tu o-reris toties, floresque in viridi cespite. Mens genitor dilexit te ante alios; et Delphi positi in medio orbe caracrunt præside, dum Deus fre-quentat Eurotan, immunitamque Sparten.

Nunc opus est leviore lyra: puerosque canamus Dilectos Superis: inconcessisque puellas Ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine pænam. Rex Superûm Phrygii quondam Ganymedis amore Arsit: et inventum est aliquid, quòd Jupiter esse, Quàm quod erat, mallet. Nulla tamen alite verti Dignatur; nisi quæ possit sua fulmina ferre. Nec mora: percusso mendacibus aëre pennis Abripit Iliaden. Qui nunc quoque pocula miscet, Invitâque Jovi nectar Junone ministrat.

V. Te quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in æthere Phæbus.

Tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent. Quà licet, æternus tamen es: quotiesque repellit Ver hiemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso, 165 Tu toties oreris, viridique in cespite flores. Te meus ante alios genitor dilexit, et orbis In medio positi caruerunt præside Delphi, Dum Deus Eurotan, immunitamque frequentat Sparten; nec citharæ, nec sunt in honore sagittæ. Immemor ipse sui non retia ferre recusat; Non tenuisse canes; non per juga montis iniqui

Neccithara, nec sagit-tas sunt in honore. Ipse immemor sui, non recusat ferre retia, non tennisse canes, non isse comes per juga iniqui montis, alitque flammas longà adsuetudine.

TRANSLATION.

served punishment. The sovereign of the gods was once enamoured of Phrygian Ganymede, nor disdained to assume a shape different from his own. Yet he scorned to wear that of any bird, but what might bear his thunder. Instantly beating the air with fictitious wings, he carries off the Ilian youth, who now mixes his cup, and, in spite of Juno's opposition,

serves Jupiter with nectar.

Phœbus had given thee also, son of Amyclus, a place in heaven, had the stern Fates given him time to place thee there. Yet, as far as is possible, thou art immortal: and as often as spring drives away the winter, and Aries succeeds the watery fish, so often dost thou rise, and flourish on the green turf. Thee my father loved beyond all others, and the Delphians, situate in the middle of the world, were without their guardian deity, while that god frequents Eurotas, and the plains of unfortified Sparta. The harp and bow are neglected, while, unmindful of his dignity, he disdains not to carry the toils, or hold the dogs. He attends him as his companion over the rugged cliffs, and by long intimacy augments

155. Phrygii quondam Ganymedis.] The story of Ganymede is thus explained by mythologists. Tros, king of Troy, having obtained many victories over the neighbouring nations, sent his son Ganymede, with several great lords of his court, into Lydia, to offer sacrifice in a temple consecrated to Jupiter. Tantalus, ignorant

NOTES. of the Trojan king's designs, considered his messengers as spies, and made young Ganymede be arrested and thrown into prison. This gave rise to the fiction of the rape of Ganymede by Jupiter in the form of an eagle, because he was apprehended in the temple of Jupiter, by order of a prince who bore an eagle on his ensigns.

Jamque ferè medius Titan venientis et actæ Noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrimque; 175 Corpora veste levant, et succo pinguis olivi Splendescunt, latique ineunt certamina disci. Quem priùs aërias libratum Phœbus in auras Misit, et oppositas disjecit pondere nubes. Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram 180 Pondus, et exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem. Protinus imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi, Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat: at illum Dura repercussum subjecit in aera tellus In vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit æquè, 185 Ac puer, ipse Deus; collapsosque excipit artus: Et modò te refovet, modò tristia vulnera siccat: Nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis. Nil prosunt artes. Erat immedicabile vulnus. Ut si quis violas, riguove papaver in horto, Liliaque infringat, fulvis hærentia virgis; Marcida demittant subitò caput illa gravatum; Nec se sustineant; spectentque cacumine terram. Sic vultus moriens jacet; et defecta vigore Ipsa sibi est oneri cervix; humeroque recumbit. Laberis, Œbalide, primâ fraudate juventâ, Phæbus ait: videoque tuum mea crimina vulnus. mittant gravatum cas spectestique terram cacumine. Sie moriens vultus jacct, et cervia defecta tigore, est ipra sibi oneri, recumbitque humero. Laberis, Phæbus ait, Ebalide, fraudate prima juventa videoque tuum vulnus mea crimina. tuum vulnus mea crimina.

Jumque Titan erat fere medius renientis acta noctis, distabut-que pari spatio utrim-que: levant corpora veste, et splendescunt succo pinguis olivi, incuntque certamina lati disci; quem Phabus prius misit tibratum in acrias auras, et disjecit oppositàs nubes pondere. Pondus longo tempore post recidit in solidam terram, et exhibnit artem junctam viribus. Proti-CHIII nus Tanarides imprudens, actusque cupi-dine ludi, properabat tollere orbem: at tel-lus dura subjecit il-lum ab repercusso aere, in tuos vuttus acre, in tuos vuttus
Hyacinthe. Iyse Deus
æque expalluit ac
puer; excipitque cotlapsos artus, et modo
refovet te, modo siccat
tristia vulnera; nunc sustinct fugientem unimam admotis herbis. Artis prosunt nil. Vulnus erat immedicabile. ut si quis infringat violas, papaverre in riguo horto, liliaque harentia fulvis virgis: illa subito marcida,de-

TRANSLATION.

his flame. And now Titan had reached the middle space between past and approaching night, and was at equal distance from both; they strip, and shine with the juice of the fat olive, and begin a game at quoits. Phœbus first tossed a well-poised disk into the air, and cleft the opposing clouds with its weight. The ponderous mass, after a long time, fell to the ground, and spoke an equal share of skill and strength. Immediately the Tenarian youth, thoughtless, and urged on by an eagerness for the sport, hastened to take up the rolling orb, which, rebounding from the solid earth with violent recoil, struck against thy face, ill-fated Hyacinthus. The god himself appears no less pale than the youth, and bears up his sinking limbs. Sometimes he cherishes him in his bosom, sometimes wipes the fatal wound, and strives to stop the fleeting life by applying potent herbs: his arts avail nothing, the wound was incurable. As if, in a wellwatered garden, when one breaks a violet, poppy, or lilies hanging by their yellow stalks, they suddenly droop, and bend to earth their languid heads, nor can support themselves, but sink with their tops to the ground. Thus sinks his dying countenance; and his neck, destitute of strength, is a burden to itself, and, declining, rests upon his shoulder. Thou fallest, unhappy Hyacinth, cried Apollo, in the pride of youth, and the wound by which thou fallest was given by this guilty hand. You are the object of my grief, and my crime. This right hand is chargeable with thy death. I am the unhappy author of thy hasty fate. But how is it a crime in me?

Tu es meus dolor, meumque fucinus ; mea dextera est inscribenda tuo leto. Ego sum anctor funeris tibi. Tamen quæ est mea culpa? nisi si lusisse potest vocari culpa: nisi et amasse po-test vocari culpa. Atque utinam liceret reddere vitam pro te, tecumve. Sed quoniam tenemur futati tege, cris semper meeum, harebisque in memoriore. Lyra pulsa munu so-nabit te, nostra car-minu sonabunt te:Flosque novus imitabere nostros gemitus serip-to. Et tempus illud erit, quo fortissimus heros addat se in hunc florem, legoturque co-dem folio. Dum talia memorantur vero ore Apollinis, cece cruor qui fusus humi signaverut herbam, desinit esse cruor; flosque ni-tentior Tyrio ostro ori-tur; capitque formam quam titia habent, si non purpureus color esset luic, argenteus in tilis. Hoe non est satis Phabo (enim is fuit auctor honoris) ipse inscribit suos gemitus

Tu dolor es, facinusque meum. Mea dextera leto Inscribenda tuo est. Ego sum tibi funeris auctor. Quæ mea culpa tamen? nisi si lusisse, vocari 200 Culpa potest: nisi culpa potest, et amâsse vocari. Atque utinàm pro te vitam, tecumve liceret Reddere! sed quoniam fatali lege tenemur; Semper eris mecum, memorique hærebis in ore. Te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sonabunt.

Flosque novus scripto gemitus imitabere nostros. Tempus et illud erit, quo se fortissimus heros Addat in hunc florem: folioque legatur eodem. Talia dum vero memorantur Apollinis ore, Ecce cruor, qui fusus humi signaverat herbam 210 Desinit esse cruor: Tyrioque nitentior ostro Flos oritur; formamque capit, quam lilia, si non Purpureus color huic, argenteus esset in illis. Non satis hoc Phœbo est: is enim fuit auctor honoris.

Ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit: et ai, ai, 215 Flos habet inscriptum: funestaque litera ducta est. Nec genuisse pudet Sparten Hyacinthon; honorque Durat in hoc ævi: celebrandaque more priorum Annua prælatâ redeunt Hyacinthia pompâ.

umiroue suis gemen. Annua prælata redeunt Hyacintina pompa. folis, et flos habet at. Annua prælata redeunt Hyacintina pompa. ai, inscriptum, funestaque litera est ducta. Mec pudet Sparten genuisse Hyacinthon; honorque durat in hoc avi, Hyacinthiaque redeunt annua, celebranda prælata pompa, more priorum.

TRANSLATION.

unless to sport and play may be called a crime; unless to have loved you, may be called a crime. O, could I surrender up my life for thee, or but with thee: but as I am bound by the powerful laws of fate, thou shalt be ever with me, thou shalt ever dwell upon my mindful tongue. lyre, thee my songs, shall ever celebrate, and, changed to a new flower, thou shalt bear an inscription expressive of my groaus. The time too shall come, when a mighty hero shall be changed into this flower, and his name read upon thy leaves. While these things are uttered by Apollo's prophetic month, lo, the blood, which falling upon the ground had stained the grass, ceases to be blood, and a flower, more bright than Tyrian purple, springs up, assuming the same form with the lily, but that in the first is a purple colour, in the other that of silver. But this is not enough to Phœbus, for he was the author of the honour now bestowed. He marks his own groans upon the leaves, and the flower has Ai, Ai, drawn upon it in funeral characters. Nor is Sparta ashamed to have given birth to Hyacinthus: his honour remains to this day, and the Hyacinthian festival yearly returns, to be celebrated with solemn state, according to the ancient custom.

V1. At si forte roges Amathunta facundam

metalli, an relit ge-nuisse Propætidas, ab-

nuit aque atque velle gemisse illos, quibus fronserat quondum as-pera gemino cornu; unde ctiam, Cerastæ

tinctam sanguine; erederet lactantes vitulos

mactatos illie, Ama-thusiacasve bidentes.

Hospes erat easus. Alma Venus offensa nefandis sacris, ipsa parabat deserve suas

paraout asserver sus urbes, Ophiusiaque ar-va. Sed quid loca grata, quid mea urbes peccavere? quod eri-men dixit, est in illis? impia gens podius pen-

dat panam exitio, ret nece; rel si est quid medium mortisque fu-

vultum ad cornua, et admonitu est hae posse

traxere nomen.

VI. At si fortè roges fœcundam Amathunta metalli,

An genuisse velit Propætidas; abnuit æquè, Atque illos, gemino quondam quibus aspera cornu Frons erat; unde etiam nomen traxere Cerastæ. Ante fores horum stabat Jovis hospitis ara, Lugubris sceleris: quam si quis sanguine tinctam date fores horum tu-Advena vidisset, mactatos crederet illic 226 gubris seeleris; quam si quis advena vidisset Lactantes vitulos, Amathusiacasve bidentes: Hospes erat cæsus. Sacris offensa nefandis, Ipsa suas urbes, Ophiusiaque arva parabat Deservere alma Venus. Sed quid loca grata, quid 230

Peccavere meæ? quod crimen, dixit in illis? Exilio pænam potius gens impia pendat, Vel nece; vel si quid medium mortisque fugæque. Idque quid esse potest, nisi versæ pæna figuræ? Dum dubitat, quo mutet eos; ad cornua vultum 235 Flexit: et admonita est hæc illis posse relinqui: Grandiaque in torvos transformat membra juvencos.

relinqui illis; trans-formatque grandia 240 membra in torvos ju-Esse negareDeam: pro quo sua numinis ira Corpora cum formâ primæ vulgâsse feruntur,

VII. Tamen obseana Propatides ausa sunt negare Venerem esse Deam; pro quo prima feruntur vulgasse sua corpora cum forma, irâ numinis.

TRANSLATION.

VI. But yet, if perhaps you should ask of Amathus, abounding in metals, whether she counts it an honour to have given birth to the Propoetides, she would reject them with the same indignation as those whose faces were of old deformed with crooked horns, whence they got the name of Cerasta. Before their gates stood an altar sacred to Jupiter, the hospitable god; a scene of tragical horror. Had a stranger beheld this altar stained with blood, he must have concluded that sucking calves, or Amathusian sheep, two years old, were there sacrificed. But soon they were undeceived: for they slaughtered their guests. Gentle Venus, abhorring these barbarous sacrifices, was preparing to abandon her once loved cities, and the Ophiusian lands. But how (says she) have these beloved places, how have the cities offended? what crime can they be charged with? let rather this impious race suffer the punishment of exile or death, or if there is any middle punishment between banishment and death; and what can that be but a change of form? While she is pondering with herself what shape to give them, she cast an eye upon their horns, and thus admonished, that these might still be left them, she transforms their huge limbs into those of stern bulls.

VII. And yet the blasphemous Propætides presumed to deny that NOTES.

223. Cerasta.] The Cerasta, a people of the isle of Cyprus, were fabled by the poets to have been changed into bulls, to mark the rusticity and barbarity of their manners, in staining their altars with the blood of strangers, whom they sacrificed to their gods.

Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque induruit oris, parvo discrimine sunt versæ in rigidum

silicem.

VIII. Quas, quia Pygmalion viderat agentes crimen per avum, offensus vitilis qua natura della plurima faminea menti, vivebat calebs sine conjue; idique carebat consorte thalami. Interea feliciter sculpit niveum cbur mirà arte; dedit que formam, quu nulla famina potest nasci, concepit que amorem sui operis. Fueies est vera virginis, quan credas vivere, et si reverentia non obstet, velle moveri. Ars adeo latet sud arte. Pygmalion miratur, et haurit pectore ignes simulati corporis. Sape admovet manus operi, tentantes an illud sit corpus, an ebur; nec tamen fatetur esse cbur. Dat oscula, putal que reidi; loquiturque reidi; loquiturque tenetque; et creait digitos insidere tactismembris; et metuit ne livor veniat in pressos artus. Et mo tesque lapillos, et parv

Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque induruit oris, In rigidum parvo silicem discrimine versæ.

VIII. Quas quia Pygmalion ævum per crimen

agentes

Viderat, offensus vitiis, quæ plurima menti Fæmineæ Natura dedit, sine conjuge cælebs 245 Vivebat thalamique diù consorte carebat. Intereà niveum mirâ felicitèr arte Sculpsit ebur: formamque dedit, quâ fæmina nasci

Nulla potest: operisque sui concepit amorem. Virginis est veræ facies: quam vivere credas: 250 Et, si non obstet reverentia, velle moveri:

Ars adeò latet arte suâ. Miratur, et haurit Pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes. Sæpè manus operi tentantes admovet, an sit

Corpus, an illud ebur; nec ebur tamen esse fatetur. Oscula dat, reddique putat; loquiturque, tenetque

Et credit tactis digitos insidere membris, Et metuit, pressos veniat ne livor in artus.

Et modò blanditias adhibet: modò grata puellis Munera fert illi conchas, teretesque lapillos, 260

tactis membris; et metuit in Et parvas volucres, et flores mille colorum. pressos artus. Et modo adhibet blanditias, modo fert illo munera grata puellis, conchas, terctesque lapillos, et parvas volucres, et flores mille colorum.

TRANSLATION.

Venus was a goddess; for which, pursued by the resentment of that power they had slighted, they are said to have been the first who prostituted their persons and beauty. As shame was therefore fled, and the blood in their faces hardened, they were, by small transition, changed into rigid stones.

VIII. Whom Pygmalion finding thus to pass their whole lives in a continued series of crimes, shocked at the vices which nature has so largely implanted in female minds, he lived single, without a wife, and long wanted a partner of his bed. Mean time he happily carves a statue of snow-white ivory, with wonderful art, and giving it a beauty and comeliness beyond what nature ever bestows on any woman at her birth, became enamoured of his own workmanship. Her appearance was that of a real virgin, which you would fancy alive, and restrained from moving only by modesty; so much does art lie concealed under art. Pygmalion admires, and harbours in his breast a warm passion for this fictitious beauty. Oft he applies his hands to the work, as if to know whether it was a real body or ivory; nor will he yet own it to be ivory. He heaps kisses upon it and thinks they are returned; speaks to it, hugs it, and imagines his fingers leave an impression upon the parts they touch, and fears lest his rude grasp should leave a livid mark. Sometimes he accosts her in a strain of flattery, anon assaults her with presents fit to captivate a female

NOTES.

243. Pygmalion.] This fable is thus explained: That Pygmalion having taken great pains to form the mind of a young girl, whom a careful education had pre-

scrved untainted with the corrupt manners of the island, afterward married her, and had a son by her named Paplus.

Liliaque, pictasque pilas, et ab arbore lapsas Heliadum lachrymas. Ornat quoque vestibus artus: Dat digitis gemmas; dat longa monilia collo. Aure leves baccæ, redimicula pectore pendent. 265 Cuncta decent; nec nuda minus formosa videtur. Collocat hanc stratis conchâ Sidonide tinctis; Appellatque tori sociam; acclinataque colla Mollibus in plumis, tanquam sensura; reponit. Festa dies Veneri, totà celeberrima Cypro, Venerat; et pandis inductæ cornibus aurum Conciderant ictæ niveâ cervice juvencæ; Thuraque fumabant: cum munere functus ad aras festa feneri, ceteber-Constitit, et timidè, Si Dî dare cuncta potestis: Sit conjux opto, non ausus, eburnea virgo, Dicere Pygmalion, similis mea, dixit, eburneæ. Sensit, ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis, Vota quid illa velint; et amici numinis omen Flamma ter accensa est, apicemque per aëra duxit Ut rediît simulachra suæ petit ille puellæ; Incumbensque toro dedit oscula. Visa tepere est. Admovet ositerum; manibus quoque pectora tentat: Tentatum mollescit ebur, positoque rigore Subsidit digitis, ceditque, ut Hymettia sole

Liliaque, pictasque pi-las, et lachrymas Heliadum lapsas ab arbore. Ornat quoque artus vestibus, dat gemmas digitis, moni liaque longo collo. Lebuceæ pendent aure, redimicula pen-dent pectore. Cuncta decent, nec nuda videtur minus formosa: collocat hanc stratis tinctis Sidonide con-cha, appetlatque so-cium tori; reponitque colla acclinata tanquam sensura in mol-libus plumis. Dies rima tota Cypro vencrat; et juvencæ niveû cervicc inductæ, aurum pandis cornibus, ictæ conciderant, thu-ruque fumabant : cum raque fumabant: cum Pygmalion functus muncre constitit ab aras; et timidi dixit: si di potestis dure cuncta, opto ut mea conjux (non est ausus dicere eburnea virgo) «Memilis huic churnea sit similis hnic eburnea virgini. Venus aurea, ut ipsa aderat suis festis, sensit quid illa vota velint; et, quod erat omen amici numinis, flamma est ter ac-

censa: duxitque apicem per aera. Ille ut redict petit simulachra sua puella, incumbensque to-ro, dedit oscula. Est visa tepere: admovet os iterum: tentat quoque pectora manibus. Ebwr tentatum mollescit, rigoreque posito; subsidit digitis, ceditque, ut Hymettia cera remollescit sole,

TRANSLATION.

mind; shells, smooth sparkling stones, little birds, and flowers of a thousand colours; lilies, painted balls, and the tears of the Heliades dropping from their tree. He decks her limbs too with rich robes, adorns her fingers with rings, and her neck with a string of pearls. Pendants hang from her ears, a solitaire from her breast; all things become her, nor naked does she seem less beautiful. He lays on coverings of rich Sidonian purple, and calls her the partner of his bed, and rests her reclined neck, as if sensible, upon soft feathers. A festival of Venus, celebrated with great pomp throughout all Cyprus, was now come; and heifers with snow-white necks, their spreading horns richly gilt, fell by the stroke of an axe. Incense smoked. Pygmalion stood before the altars with his offering, and with a faltering voice prayed: If, O ye gods, all things are in your power, let my wife (not daring to say this ivory maid) resemble this ivory statue. Golden Venus, who was herself present at her own festival, understood the full meaning of his prayer; and (an omen of a propitious deity) thrice the flame kindled, and shot with a tapering point into the air. Soon as he returned, he repairs to the image of his darling tair, and throwing himself on the bed, loads her with kisses. She seemed to be warm. He again applies his mouth to hers, and feels her breasts with his hands. The ivory feels soft to the touch, and, divested of its hardness, yields and gives way to the pressure of his fingers. As Hymethian wax softens by the sun; and, when wrought by the hand, may be framed into various shapes, and becomes pliant by continued use. While

gaudet, vereturque fal-li, amans rursus rur-susque retractat sua vota manu. Erat corpus ; venæ tentatæ po-lice saliunt. Tum vero Paphius heros conci-pit plenissima verba; quibus agat grates Veneri; tandemque premit ora non fulsa suo ore; virgoque sensit data oscula, et crubuit, attollensque timidum lumen ad lumina; vidit amantem pariter cum cato. Dea adest conjugio quod fccit: jamque lunaribus corjanque tunaribus cor-nibus coactis novics in plenum orbem; illa genuit Paphon, de quo insula tenet nomen. IX. Ille Cinyras est editus illa, qui si fuis-

tractataque pollice flee Cera remollescit, tractataque pollice multas titur in multus facies, fitque utilis tyro use. Flectitur in facies, ipsoque fit utilis usu.

Dans stupet et timide pollice por stupet et timide condet follique verets. -285Dûm stupet, et timide gaudet, fallique veretur; Rursus amans, rursusque manu sua vota retractat. Corpus erat: saliunt tentatæ pollice venæ. Tùm verò Paphius plenissima concipit heros Verba; quibus Veneri grates agat; oraque tandem Ore suo non falsa premit; dataque oscula virgo Sensit, et erubuit; timidumque ad limina lumen Attollens, pariter cum cœlo vidit amantem. Conjugio, quod fecit, adest Dea. Jamque coactis Cornibus in plenum novis lunaribus orbem, Illa Paphon genuit; de quo tenet insula nomen.

IX. Editus hoc ille est, qui, si sine prole fuisset, Inter felices Cinyras potuisset haberi. Dira canam. Proculhinc natæ, procul este parentes: Aut, mea, si vestras mulcebunt carmina mentes set sine prole, potutisset haberientersetiecs.
Canam dira. Nonta
vel, si credetis, facti quoque credite factum:
set procul hine. parentes este procul. Aut si mea carmina mulcebunt vestras mentes, sides desit mihi in hâc parte,
nec credite sactum: vel si credetis, credite quoque panam facti.

TRANSLATION.

he wonders, and joys with a mixture of fear, and trembles lest he should be deceived, the fond lover again and again touches the statue, to confirm his hopes. It was a real body, and he feels the veins beat under his thumb. Then, indeed, the Paphian hero conceives in his mind the warmest expressions of thanks and gratitude to Venus, and presses, at length, her now real mouth to his. The maid was conscious of the embrace, and blushed, and lifting up her timorous eyes to the light, saw at once her lover and the heavens. The goddess graced with her presence the match she had made. And now the horns of the moon nine times meeting in a full orb, she brought forth Paphos, of whom the island has its name.

IX. Of her too was born that Cinyras, who, had he been without issue, might have been numbered among the happy princes. I sing scenes of horror; be far hence parents, be far hence daughters, or if my verse shall happen to charm your minds; let me meet with no credit here, believe them not; or if you will believe them, with the sin believe also the punishment. If nature however allows us to believe, that such a crime may have been committed; I congratulate the Ismarian nations,

299. Cinyras.] The fable of Myrrha, and her son Adonis, is thus explained by Le Clerc, after Stephanus, Lucian, Phurnutus, and others of the ancients. Cinyras, the graudfather of Adonis, having drank one day to excess, fell asleep in an indecent posture. Myrrha, his daughterin-law, Ammon's wife, accompanied with her son Adonis, having seen him in this posture, apprized her husband of it. He, after Cinyras was become sober, informed

him of what happened, which so provoked him, that he procured him, that he poured out imprecations on his daughter-in-law, and his grandson. It is more than pro-bable, that this whole fable took its rise from what the Phænicians had learnt from tradition of the history of Noah, whose descendants they were by that very son, who, by a like offence with that in the fable, had drawn upon himself the malediction of his father.

Si tamen admissum sinit hoc natura videri,
Gentibus Ismariis, et nostro gratulor orbi, 305
Gratulor huic terræ, quòd abest regionibus illis,
Quæ tantum genuêre nefas. Sit dives amomo,
Cinnamaque, costumque suam, sudataque ligno
Thura ferat, floresque alios Panchaïa tellus,
Dùm ferat et Myrrham. Tanti nova non fuit
arbos 310

Ipse negat nocuisse tibi sua tela Cupido, Myrrha, facesque suas à crimine vindicat isto. Stipite te Stygio tumidisque adflavit Echidnis E tribus una soror. Scelus est odisse parentem: Hic amor est odio majus scelus. Undique lecti 315 Te cupiunt proceres, totoque Oriente juventus Ad thalami certamen adest. Ex omnibus unum Elige, Myrrha, tibi, dum ne sit in omnibus unus. Illa quidem sentit: fædoque repugnat amori: Et secum, quo mente feror? quid molior? inquit, Dî, precor, et pietas, sacrataque jura parentum, Hoc prohibete nefas; scelerique resistite tanto: Si tamen hoc scelus est. Sed enim damnare negatur.

Hanc venerem pietas: coëuntque animalia nullo Cætera delectu. Nec habetur turpe juvencæ 325 Ferre patrem tergo: fit equo sua filia conjux;

Sed enim pietas negatur damnare hanc venerem, cetaraque animalia cocunt nullo delectu; nec habetur turpe juvenca ferre patrem tergo; sua filia fit conjux equo:

hoe videri admissum: gratulor gentibus Is-mariis et nostro orbi ; gratulor huic terra, quod abest illis regionibus qua genucre tantum nefas. Sit Panchaia tellus dives amofuit costumque suam, thu-raque sudata ligno, 310 floresque alios, dum ferat et Myrrham. Nova arbor non fuit tanti. Ipse Cupido negat sua tela nocuisse tibi, O Myrrha, vindicatque suas faces ab isto eri-mine. Una soror è tribus, afflavit te Stygio stipite tumidisque chidnis. Est scelus odisse parentem : hic amor est scelus mojus odio. Leeti proceres undique, cupiunt tejuventusque toto Oriente adest ad certamen tui thalami. Elige Myrrha unum tibi ex omnibus, dum unus ne sit in omnibus. Illa quidem sentit, repug-natque fædo amori ; et natque jado amort; et inquit secum; quo fe-ror mente? quid mo-lior? D1, et pictus, sacrataque jura pa-rentum, prohibete pre-cor hoc nefas, resisti-teque tanto sceleri; si tamen hoc est seelus.

Si tamen Natura sinit

TRANSLATION.

and our division of the globe: I congratulate in particular this land, that it is so far removed from those regions, which produced so monstrous an enormity. Let the plains of Panchaia abound in cinnamon and amomum; let them produce their zedoary and frankincense, sweating from the trees, and aromatic flowers of various kinds, while they produce also The new tree is but a small recompense for the crime to which it owes its birth. Cupid himself, Myrrha, denies the wound to be from his dart, or that his torches were concerned in so criminal a flame. Sure one of the three sisters darted at thee an infernal firebrand, and shot through thy veins the poison of vipers. It is a crime, I own, to hate a parent; but this unnatural love is still a greater crime. Neighbouring princes, from all parts, desire thee in marriage, and the whole band of eastern youths are ambitious of thy bed. Choose for thyself, Myrrha, one out of all these, if of all that number, but one is excepted. She is indeed conscious of her crime, and struggles against her infamous passion, and thus argues with herself. Whither do my wishes tend? What is my aim? Ye gods, ye sacred parental ties, forbid this guilt, defend me from a crime so great, if indeed it be a crime. But nature, it is said, condemns not this tenderness; other animals consort without distinction. It is no reproach to a heifer to yield to her father's caress, and a horse is often wedded to his own daughter. A goat impregnates cattle of his caperquo init pecudes quas cravili a visque concipit ex illo, cujus semine ipsa est concepta. Felilees, quibas ista licent! humana leges, et invida jura negant quod natura remittit. Tumen gentes feruntur esse, in quibus et genetrix jungitur nato, et nuta parenti, et pietas crescit geminato amore. Heu me miserum, quod non contigit mini nasci illic, leadorque fortund loci! quid revolvor in ista? spes interdicta, discedite. Ille est dignus amari, sed ut pater. Ergo si non essem concumbere Cinyera. Nune qui est tam meus, non est meus; ipsaque proximitas est mini dammen. Aliena, essem potentior. Libet ire procul hine, relinquereque patrios fines, dun effugiam secula, nil ultra conceditur. Autemimpia virgo, potes sperare aliquid ultra? nec sentis quot et jura, et nomina confundas? tune ris et pellex matris, et adultera patris? et

Quasque creavit, init pecudes, caper: ipsaque cujus Semine concepta est, ex illo concipit avis.
Felices, quibus ista licent! humana malignas Cura dedit leges: et quod Natura remittit, 330 Invida jura negant. Gentes tamen esse feruntur, In quibus et nato genitrix, et nata parenti Jungitur; et pietas geminato crescit amore. Me miseram, quòd non nasci mihi contigit illìc, Fortunâque loci lædor! quid in ista revolvor? 335 Spes interdictæ discedite. Dignus amari Ille, sed ut pater, est. Ergo si filia magni Non essem Cinyræ; Cinyrâ concumbere possem. Nunc quia tam meus est, non est meus; ipsaque damno

Est mihi proximitas. Aliena, potentior essem. 340 Ire libet procul hinc, patriosque relinquere fines, Dum scelus effugiam. Retinet malus error amantem;

Ut præsens spectem Cinyram tangamque loquarq; Osculaque admoveam, si nil conceditur ultrà. Ultrà autem sperare aliquid potes, impia virgo? 345 Nec, quot confundas et jura et nomina, sentis? Tune eris et matris pellex, et adultera patris? Tune soror gnati, genitrixque vocabere fratris: Nec metues atro crinitas angue sorores,

angua utari necsentis qual et jura, et no. Nec metues atro crinitas angue sorores, mina confundas? tune Quas facibus sævis oculos atque ora petentes, 350 cris et pettex matris, et une vocabere soror gnati, genetrixque fratris? nec metues sororos trinitas atro angue, quas noxía corda vident petentes,

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own breed, and birds conceive by them of whose seed they were conceived. Happy they to whom this is permitted. But the over care of man has given barbarous restraints! and what nature allows, malignant Yet we hear of some nations where a mother is allowed to wed her son, and a daughter her father, and piety is strengthened by this double tie. Wretch, that it was not my fortune to be born in such a clime, here I am checked by the customs of the place. But why do I ruminate on these things? Be gone, ye guilty hopes, he indeed is worthy to be beloved, but to be beloved as a father. Were I not therefore the daughter of the great Cinyras, I might be wedded to Cinyras. But now such is my fate, he is not mine, because he is already mine too much; our nearness of blood is my misfortune; were I a stranger, I might succeed better. Fain would I travel into distant climes, and abandon my native home, so I might but escape the crime that threatens me. But a fatal delusion retains me, enslaved by love, that, present, I may gaze at Cinyras, touch him, talk with him, and give him kisses, if nothing more is allowed. Canst thou then, impious maid, hope for ought beyond this, nor reflectest how many names and sacred laws thou wouldest confound? Think that thou wilt become thy mother's rival, and father's harlot, that thou wilt be a sister to thy son, and a mother to thy brother. Dreadest

Noxia corda vident? at tu, dum corpore non es Passa, nefas animo concipe: neve potentis Concubitu vetito Naturæ pollue fædus. Velle puta: res ipsa vetat. Pius ille, memorque Juris: Et ô vellem similis furor esset in illo. 355 Dixerat: at Cinyras, quem copia digna procorum, Quid faciat, dubitare facit, scitatur ab ipsâ, Nominibus dictis, cujus velit esse mariti. Illa silet primo: patriisque in vultubus hærens, Æstuat: et tepido suffundit lumina rore. 360 Virginei Cinyras hæc credens esse timoris, Flere vetat; siccatque genas; atque oscula jungit. Myrrha datis nimiùm gaudet : consultaque qualem Optet habere virum, similem tibi dixit. At ille Non intellectam vocem collaudat; et, Esto Tam pia semper, ait. Pietatis nomine dicto. Demisit vultus, sceleris sibi conscia, virgo. Noctis erat medium, curasque, et pectora somnus Solverat. At virgo Cinyreia pervigil igni Carpitur indomito: furiosaque vota retractat. 370 Et modò desperat, modò vult tentare; pudetque, Et cupit; et, quod agat, non invenit; utque securi Saucia trabs ingens, ubi plaga novissima restat,

oeulos atque ora savis facibus? At tu dum non es passa nefas corporc, ne finge animo. neve pollue fædus po-teutis naturæ vetito eoneubitu. Puta te vetle, ipsa res vetat. Ille est pius memorque juris: et ô vellem milis furor esset in illo? dixerat: at Cinyras, quem digna copia pro-corum facit dubitare quid faciat, scitatur ab ipsa (nominibus eorum dictis) cujus ma-riti velit esse. Illa primo silet, havensque in vultibus patriis, astuat: et suffundit lumina tepido rore. nyras credens hac esse signa virginei timoris, vetateam flere ; siccatque genas; atque jun-git oscula. Myrrha nimium gaudet datis, consultaque qualem virum optet habere, dixit haberem virum similem tibi. At ille collaudat vocem non insemper tam pia. No-mine pietatis dieto, virgo conscia sibi sce-leris, demisit vultus. Erat medium noctis, somnusque solverat cu-

ras et corpora. At virgo Cinyreia pervigil, carpitur indomito igni, retractatque furiosa vota. Et modò desperat, modò vult tentare, pudetque, et cupit, et non invenit quod agat, utque trabs ingens, saucia securi, ubi novissima plaga restat,

TRANSLATION.

thou not the avenging fury of the sisters, whose heads are armed with snakes, whom guilty souls behold threatening their eyes and faces with infernal brands? As yet therefore thy body is unstained, form not any criminal purpose in thy mind, nor violate the laws of powerful nature by a forbidden embrace. But were I to resolve it, the attempt must be vain. He is pious, and regards what is just. O, were he but seized with the same madness! Thus she: but Cinyras, whom the erowd of noble suitors makes uncertain where to fix his choice, inquires of herself, after repeating their names, whom she would prefer. She at first stood silent, and steadily regarding her father, with an air that betrayed great disturbance and confusion, the lukewarm tears ran trickling down her cheeks. Cinyras, ascribing all this to be a virgin modesty, forbids her to weep, and wipes her face, and joins pious kisses. Myrrha is but too much delighted with his caresses, and when asked what sort of husband she would choose? One, she replied, like you. He praised her answer; which he did not comprehend, and said: My daughter, be thus always pious. The virgin, upon this mention of piety, conscious of her guilt, fixed her eyes upon the ground. It was midnight, and sleep had dispelled the cares, and eased the minds of mortals. Not so the Cinyreian maid: she, still awake, is preyed upon by an unconquerable flame. Again, and again, she ruminates on her wild desires. Now she despairs, now resolves to try, she is ashamed, yet would fain begin; and cannot contrive what to resolve upon. And as a luge tree, wounded by the axe when now the last stroke only re-

est in dubio quo cudat, timeturque ab omni timeturque ab omus parte; sic animus la-bejactus curio vul-nere; mutat levis, hic atque illia, sumitque momenta utroque. Nec modus aut requies amoris reperitur, nisi mors. Mors placet. Exigitur; destinat innectere funees laqueo, et zona revincta de summoposte,dixit,vale, eure Cinyra, intelli-geque causam mortis; et aptabat vincula pa-lenti collo. Ferunt murmura 'verborum pervenisse ad fidas aures nutricis, servantis limen alumnæ. Anus surgit, reseratque fo-res; vidensque instru-menta paratæ mortis, conclamat codem spatio feritque se, scinditque sinus, dilaniatque vin-cula erepta eollo. Tum denique vacavit flere, tum vacavit dare complexus, requirereque causam taquei. Virgo muta silet, immotuque tuetur terram, et dolct conamina tardæ mor-tis esse deprensa. Anus instat : nudansque suos canos, et inania ubera, preeatur per eunas, primaque uli-menta, ut committat

Quò cadat, in dubio est; omnique à parte timetur; Sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat Hûc levis, atque illûc; momenta; sumit utroque. Nec modus aut requies, nisi mors, reperitur amoris. Mors placet. Erigitur; laqueoque innectere fauces Destinat; et zona summo de poste revincta, Care, vale, Cinyra, causamque intellige mortis, 381 Dixit; et aptabat pallenti vincula collo. Murmura verborum fidas nutricis ad aures Pervenisse ferunt, limen servantis alumnæ. Surgit anus, reseratque fores: mortisque paratæ Instrumenta videns, spatio conclamat eodem, 385 Seque ferit, scinditque sinus, ereptaque collo Vincula dilaniat. Tum denique flere vacavit; Tum dare complexus, laqueique requirere causam. Muta silet virgo, terramque immota tuetur; 390 Et deprênsa dolet tardæ conamina mortis. Instat anus; canosque suos, et inania nudans Ubera, per cunas alimentaque prima precatur, Ut sibi committat, quicquid dolet. Illa rogantem Adversata gemit. Certa est exquirere nutrix; Nec solam spondere fidem. Dic, inquit; openique Me sine ferre tibi. Non est mea pigra senectus, Seu furor est habeo quæ carmine sanet, et herbis:

menta, 'nt committat sibi quicquid dolet. Illa adversata rogantem gemit. Nutrix est certa exquirere, nee spondere solam fidem. Die, inquit, sineque me ferre opem tibi. Mea senectus non est pigra, seu est furor, habeo qua sanct carmine et herbis.

TRANSLATION.

mains, seems as if uncertain where to fall, and threatens on every side; so Myrrha's mind, unstable, and shaken by various passions, inclines now this way, now that, and is impelled on either side. No repose, no remedy can be found for her passion, but death. The thoughts of dying please her: she rises up, resolved to wrap a cord round her neck, and fastening her girdle to the top of a beam; Farewell, dear Cinyras (she cries), and know that my love for you is the cause of my death; and then fitted the rope to her pale neck. It is said, that the broken murmurs of her voice reached the ears of her faithful nurse, who lay without. Starting from her bed, she unlocks the door, and seeing the ready instruments of death, screams out, and beats her breast, and snatching the girdle from her neck, tears it in pieces. Then at last she found leisure for her tears: then catching her in her arms, she inquired the cause of her despair. The virgin, mute with grief, keeps her eyes immoveably fixed upon the ground, and laments that the remedy she sought in death was by her slowness thus prevented. The nurse still urges her, and, exposing her grey hairs and withered breasts, begs her, by her cradle and first nourishment, to intrust her with the secret of her grief. She, turning from her, sighs. The nurse is determined to search it out; and not contented with barely promising fidelity: tell me (says she), and permit me to offer you my aid. Though old, I am not unactive. If powerful love assaults you, I have

Sive aliquis nocuit, magico lustrabere ritu. Sive est ira Deûm, sacris placabilis ira. Quid rear ulteriùs? certè fortuna, domusque 400 Sospes, et in cursu est: vivunt genitrixque, paterque. Myrrha, patre audito, suspiria duxit ab imo Pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum Mente nefas; aliquemq; tamen præsentit amorem. Propositiq; tenax, quodcunq; sit, orat, ut ipsi 405 Indicet; et gremio lachrymantem tollit anili; Atque ita complecteus infirmis colla lacertis, Sensimus, inquit, amas; et in hoc mea (pone timorem) Sedulitas erit apta tibi; nec sentiet unquam Hoc pater. Exsiluit gremio furibunda torumque Ore premens, Discede, precor; miseroque pudori Parce, ait. Instanti, Discede, aut desine, dixit, Quærere quid doleam: scelus est, quod scire laboras.

Horret anus: tremulasq; manus annisque metuque furbianda exiluit gremio, premensque torum mio, premensque mio, premens Tendit; et ante pedes supplex procumbit alumnæ. Et modò blanditur; modò, si non conscia fiat, 416 Terret; et indicium laquei, cœptæque minatur Mortis, et officium commisso spondet amori. Extulit illa caput, lachrymisque implevit obortis Pectora nutricis; conataque sæpè fateri, Sæpè tenet vocem; pudibundaque vestibus ora

Sive aliquis nocuit, tustrabere magico ritu. Sive est ira De-um, ira est placabilis sacris. Quid rear ul-terius? certe tua for-tuna domusque est sospes, et in cursu: geni-trixque paterque vi-vunt, Myrrha, patre audito, [duxit suspiriu ab imo pectore; nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum nefus mente; præsentitque ta-men aliquem amorem. Tenaxque propositi, orat ut indicet ipsi, quodcunque sit: et tollit lachrymantem anili gremio, atque ita complecteus colta infirmis lacertis, inquit sensimus; amas; et in hoc (pone timorem) mea sedulitas crit aporo, ait, precordiscede, parceque misero pudori. Dixit instanti, discede, aut desine quarere quid doteam. Est scelus quod laboras scire. Anns borret, tenditque manus tremulas annisque metuque, et supplex pro-cumbit ante pedes u-lumna. Et modoblan-

ditur, modo terret si non fiut conscia, minaturque indicium laquei, et capta mortis, et spondet officium commisso amori. Illa extulit caput, implevitque pectora nutricis abortis luchrymis, conataque sape fateri, sape tenet vocem, texitque ora pudibunda vestibus

TRANSLATION.

plants and charms to cure the wound; if spells have hurt you, there are still more prevalent in reserve to free you from their power. Or dread you the anger of the gods? That may be averted by sacrifice. What can I suppose more than these? your fortune and family flourish, and promise to continue so: your father and mother live, and are happy. Myrrha, upon hearing her father's name, fetched a sigh from the bottom of her breast; nor does the nurse as yet apprehend any unlawful passion, but suspected, however, that love was the cause of her sorrow. therefore, of her purpose, she begs her to make a discovery of the secret, whatever it was, and lulls the mourning maid in her lap, and clasping her in her feeble arms; Daughter (says she), I know you love, and in this my assiduity may be of use to you; fear not, your father shall never know it. At this she sprung furious from her lap, and throwing herself prostrate on the bed; Depart, I beg (says she), and spare the shame of an unhappy wretch. But, as she still urged, Depart (says she again), or cease to inquire the cause of my grief; it is impious even to name what you desire to know. At this the aged nurse, struck with horror, holds out her hands, trembling with age and fear, and falls a suppliant at her feet. Sometimes she sooths her, sometimes would frighten her into a discovery of the secret; now threatens to expose her design of hanging herself, and anon promises her service, if intrusted with the amour. She raised her head, and filled her nurse's bosom with a flood of tears; and, striving to own her flame, often checks her voice, and hid her blushing

et dixit: O matrem feticem conjuge! hacte-nus, ct gemnit: Tre-mor penetrat in gelidos urtus, ossaque nutricis (enim sensit) albaque cunitics stetit hirta rigidis capillis tolo vertice: addiditque multa, ut si posset, excuteret diros umo-res. At virgo seit se moneri non fulsu, ta-men est verta mori, si non potiatur amato. Hac ait, vive; potiere tuo, et non ausa dited, et non austa accere, parente, contien-it: firmatque promissa numine. Matres cele-brabant illa annua festa pia Cereris, qui-bus veluta quoad corpora niveâ veste, dant spicea serta, primitias suarum frugum, nu-merantyue Venerem, tactusque viriles in vetitis per novem noc-tes. Cenchrëis conjux regis, abest in illâ turbà, frequentatque sa-cra arcana. Ergo dum lectus est vacuus legitimà conjuge, male se-dula nutrix nacta Cinyram gravem vino, exponit veros amores, nomine mentito; et laudat faciem. Annis vir-ginis quasitis, ait, est par Myrrhæ: quam, postquam jussa est adducere, utque rediit domum, dixit : Guude, mea alumna, vicimus. Texit: et, O, dixit, felicem conjuge matrem! Hactenùs; et gemuit. Gelidos nutricis in artus, Ossaque (sensit enim) penetrat tremor; albaque

Vertice canities rigidis stetit hirta capillis Multaque, ut excuteret diros, si posset, amores, Addidit. At virgo scit se non falsa moneri, Certa mori tamen est; si non potiatur amato. Vive, ait hæc; potiere tuo, non ausa, parente, Dicere, conticuit, promissaque numine firmat. Festa piæ Cereris celebrabant annua matres Illa, quibus niveâ velatæ corpora veste Primitias frugum dant spicea serta suarum: Perque nomen noctes Venerem, tactusque viriles In vetitis numerant. Turbâ Cenchreis in illâ 435 Regis adest conjux; arcanaque sacra frequentat. Ergo legitimà vacuus dum conjuge lectus, Nacta gravem vino Cinyram malè sedula nutrix, Nomine mentito, veros exponit amores; Et faciem laudat. Quæsitis virginis annis, Par, ait, est Myrrhæ. Quam postquam adducere

Jussa est,
Utque domum rediit, Gaude, mea, dixit, alumna:
Vicimus. Infelix non toto corpore sentit
Lætitiam virgo; præsagaq; pectora mærent. 444
Sed tamen et gaudet. Tanta est discordia mentis.

mea alumna, vicimus. Infelix virgo non sentit lætitiam toto corpore ; pectoraque præsaga mærent. Sed tamen et gaudet, discordia mentis est tanta.

TRANSLATION.

face with her veil, and said: O mother, happy in a husband. She ceased, and groaned. Horror shoots through the nurse's bones and stiffening joints (for she now understood her flame), and the hair rose in bristles all over her hoary head. Much she said to drive from her breast a passion so cri-Myrrha, sensible that her remonstrances were just, is minal and base. yet determined to possess or die. Live, rejoined the nurse, and enjoy thy, but not daring to add sire, she checked her tongue, and confirms her promise by an oath. The pious matrons were celebrating the annual festival of Ceres, where, robed in white, they offer garlands made of the ears of corn, as the first fruits of their harvest, and for nine nights avoid the joys of love, and a husband's embrace. Cenchreis, the king's wife, was absent on this occasion, and attended the mysterious rites. While, therefore, Cinyras is deprived of the lawful partner of his bed, the wickedly officious nurse, finding him overcome with wine, discloses to him a real passion, but conceals the name, and praises the virgin's form. The prince inquiring her age, It is the same (she replies) with Myrrha's. When desired to conduct her to him, she hastens home. Rejoice, my child (she said), we have prevailed. The unhappy maid feels not a sincere joy, her boding breast is alarmed, yet still she rejoices; such is the discord of her mind. It was now the time when universal silence reigns; and Bootes, wheeling obliquely, had driven his wane half round the heaven. She hastens to the horrid crime. The golden

Tempus erat quo cuncta silent; interque Triones
Flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Boötes.
Ad facinus venit illa suum. Fugit aurea cœlo
Luna: tegunt nigræ latitantia sidera nubes; 449
Non caret igne suo. Primos tegis, Icare, vultus;
Erigoneque pio sacrata parentis amore,
Ter pedis offensi signo est revocata; ter omen
Funereus bubo letali carmine fecit.
It tamen et tenebræ minuunt, noxque atra, pudorem.

Nutricisque manum lævâ tenet; altera motu Cæcum iter explorat, thalami jam limina tangit; Jamque fores aperit; jam ducitur intùs: at illi Poplite succiduo genua intremuêre; fugitque Et color, et sanguis: animusque relinquit euntem. Quoque suo propior sceleri, magis horret, et ausi Ponitet; et vellet non cognita posse reverti. Cunctantem longæva manu deducit: et alto Admotam lecto cum traderet, Accipe, dixit, Ista tua est, Cinyra: Devotaque corpora junxit. Accipit obscœno genitor sua viscera lecto; Virgineosque metus levat, hortaturque timentem. Forsitàn ætatis quoque nomine, filia, dicat: Dicat et illa, pater: sceleri ne nomina desint. Plena patris thalamis excedit; et impia diro Semina fert utero, conceptaq; crimina portat. 470

Erat tempus, quo cune-ta silent Bootesque flexerat plaustrum obliquo temone inter Triones. Illu venit ad suum facinus, aurea luna fugit calo: nigræ nubes tegunt latitantia sidera; nox canet suo igne; Icare, tegis primos vultus, tuque Erigone sucrata pio amore parentis. Terest revocata signo offensi pedis : ter funereus bu-bofecit omen letali earmine. Tumen it, et tenebræ, atraque nox minuunt pudorem. Tenetque manum nutrieis lava; altera explorat eacum iter motu. Jum tangit limina thalami, jamque apertit fores, jam ducitur intus : at genua intremuere illi, poplite succiduo; et poptite succiduo; et que color, et sanguis fugit; animusque re-linquit euntem. Quo-que est propior suo sceleri, horret magis, et panitet ausi, et vel-let posse reverti uon cognita. Longava deducit eunetantem manu: et cum traderet admotam alto lecto, Accipe, dixit, Cinyra, ista est tua; junxit-que devota corpora. Cenitor accipit sua viseera obscano lecto, levatque virgineos metus; hortaturque ti-

mentem. Forsitan dicat quoque filia, nomine atatis, et illa dicat, pater, ne nomina desint secleri. Exeedit plena thalamis patris, et fert impia semina diro utero, portatque concepta crimina.

TRANSLATION.

moon forsakes the sky, black clouds cover the lurking stars, and all the lamps of night are extinguished. Icarus hides his face, and Erigone advanced to heaven for her pious regard of her father. Thrice was she recalled by the threatening presage of a stumbling foot; thrice the funeral owl disturbed her by a dismal scream. Yet she proceeds; darkness and sable night hide her shame. With her left she holds the nurse's hand; the other by groping explores the secret path. Now she is come to her father's chamber, now she opens the door, now she is led in. Her knees tremble under her sinking hams. Her blood and colour vanish, and her courage fails her as she moves along. The nearer she is to the commission of the crime, the more it appears in all its horrors: she repents of the daring attempt, and could wish to retire unknown. The aged nurse leads her, thus lingering, by the hand, and, conveying her to the lofty bed, said; Receive, Cinyras, thy own, and joined their devoted bodies. The father receives his own bowels into the polluted bed, and strives to allay her virgin fears, and remove her vain alarms. Perhaps too he might call her daughter, because the title suited with her years; she again might whisper him, father, that proper names might not be wanting to the sin. She leaves the guilty bed, full of her father, and bears in her incestuous womb the impious seed, and carries about the crime she had conceived. The following night repeats the horrid guilt; nor does it end there: until at length Cinyras, impatient to know the fair he had so oft embraced,

Postera nox geminat facinus, nec est finis in illà. Cum tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoscere amantem post tot concubitus, lumine il-lato, videt et crimen, et natam. Verbisque retentis dolore, deripit nitidum ensem pendenti vagina. Myrrha fu-git, intercepta neci tegu, intercepta nect te-nebris, et munere cæ-cæ noctis : vagataque per lacos agros, relin-quit palmiferos Ara-bas, Panchæaque rura. Erravitque per novem cornua redeuntis lu-na, cum fessa, tandem requievit terrà Sabæa. Vixque portabat onus utcri.Tum nescia voli, atque inter metusque mortis, et tædia vitæ, est complexa tales preces. O si qua numina favctis confessis; morui, nec recuso tris-te supplicium; sed ne superstes violem vivosque, mortuaque extinctos, pellite me ambobus regnis, negate. Mihi mutatæ vitam-que,necemque. Numen que,necemque. Namen aliquod favet confes-sis. Certè ultima vo-ta habucre suos Deos; nam terra supervenit erura loquentis; radix que obliqua porrigitur per ruptos ungues, fir-mamina longi trunci: ossaque agunt robur; media medulla ma-nente, sanguis it in

Postera nox facinus geminat: Nec finis in illà est. Cùm tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoscere amantem Post tot concubitus, illato lumine vidit Et scelus, et natam. Verbisque dolore retentis, Pendenti nitidum vagina deripit ensem: Myrrha fugit, tenebris et cæcæ munere noctis Intercepta neci; latosque vagata per agros, Palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura relinquit; Perque nomen erravit redeuntis cornua Lunæ, Cum tandem terra requievit fessa Sabæa, Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tum nescia voti. Atque inter mortisque metus, et tædia vitæ, Est tales complexa preces: O si qua favetis Numina confessis; merui, nec triste recuso Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivosque superstes, Mortuaque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis; Mutatæque mihi vitamque, necemque negate. Numen confessis aliquod favet. Ultima certè Vota suos habuêre Deos: nam crura loquentis Terra supervenit; ruptosque obliqua per ungues Porrigitur radix longi firmamina trunci: Ossaque robur agunt: mediâque manente medullâ Sanguis it in succos; in magnos brachia ramos; In parvos digiti: duratur cortice pellis. Jamque gravem crescens uterum perstrinxerat arbor:

media medulla maPectoraque obruêrat, collumque operire parabat;
nente, sanguis it in
succos: brachia in magnos ramos; digiti in parvos: pellis duratur cortice. Jamque crescens
arbor perstrinxerat gravem uterum; obrueratque pectora; parabatque operire collum.

TRANSLATION.

brought in a light, and saw at once his daughter and his crime. and amazement checked his words; he draws from the sheath, that hung by, the shining sword. Myrrha fled, snatched from death by the darkness and protection of an obscure night; and, traversing the wide-spreading fields, left the coasts of the Arabians, fertile in palms, and the Panchæan plains, and wandered, till nine times the moon had renewed her waning horns; when, at length fatigued, she rested in the Sabæan country, and scarce was able to sustain the load of her womb. Then, not knowing what to wish, loathing life, and yet afraid of death, she thus, in prayer, addressed the gods: O, if any deities attend to the vows of penitents, I have deserved nor refuse to submit to the severest punishment; but that living I may not pollute the living, or dead the dead, banish me from both realms; change my form, nor suffer me to join either the living or the dead. There is always some god who regards the penitent; at least her last prayers were favourably heard; for earth gathered round her legs as she spoke, and a root shoots out obliquely from her bursting nails, the stable support of a long trunk. Her bones became solid wood, and the marrow retaining still its middle place, her blood changes to sap, her arms to large boughs, her fingers to little ones; and her tender skin is hardened into rind. And now the rising tree had invested her heavy womb, covered her breasts, and began to invade her neck. She was impatient of delay, sunk down to

Non tulit illa moram: venientique obvia ligno Subsedit; mersitque suos in cortice vultus. Quæ, quanquam amisit veteres cum corpore sensus, Flet tamen; et tepidæ manant ex arbore guttæ. 500 Est honor et lachrymis; stillataque cortice Myrrha Nomen herile tenet, nullique tacebitur ævo.

X. At male conceptus sub robore creverat infans; Quærebatque viam; quâ se, genitrice relictâ, Exsereret. Mediâ gravidus tumet arbore venter. 505 Tendit onus matrem; nec habent sua verba dolores: Nec Lucina potest parientis voce vocari. Nitenti tamen est similis; curvataque crebros Dat gemitus arbor; lachrymisque cadentibus humet. Constitit ad ramos mitis Lucina dolentes; Admovitque manus, et verba puerpera dixit. Arbor agit rimas; et fissà cortice vivum Reddit onus; vagitque puer : quem mollibus herbis Naïades impositum lachrymis unxêre parentis. Laudaret faciem livor quoque: Qualia namq; 515 Corpora nudorum tabula pinguntur amorum, Talis erat. Sed, ne faciat discrimina cultus, Aut huic adde leves, aut illis deme pharetras. Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis ætas: 520 Et nihil est annis velocius. Ille sorore Natus avoque suo, qui conditus arbore nuper,

Illa non tulit moram, subseditque obvia i enienti ligno: mersitque suos vultus in cortice, Qua quanquam amisit veteres sensus cum corpore, tamen flet, et tepide gutto manunt ex arbore. Honor est et lachrymis; myrrhaque stillata curiice, tenet herile numen, tacebiturane unlli ac, ta-

cebiturque nulli æ10. X. At infans malè conceptus creverat sub robore; quarubatque viam, qua genitrice relictà, exsercret se. Gravidus venter tumet medià arbore. Onns tendit matrem, nec dolores habent sua verba, nec Lucina potest vo-cari voce parientis. Tamen est similis nitenti; arborque cur-vata, dat erebros gemitus; humetque cadentibus lachrymis. Mitis Lucina constitit ad dotentes ramos : admoritque manus; ct dixit verba puerpera. Arbor agit rimas ; et reddit vivum onus fisreaut therein only his-sa cortice; puerque ea-git, quem imposition moltibus herbis, Nai-ades unvere la-hry-mis parentis. Livor quoque lauduret fa-ciem. Nanque erat talle audicessera talis, qualia corpora nudorum am rum pin-

guntur tubula. Sed ne cultus faciat discrimina, aut adde huic, aut deme illis leves pharitras. Volatilis atas labitur occulte, fallitque, et nihil est velocius annis. Ille natus sorore snoque avo, qui nuper crat conditas arbore,

meet the approaching wood, and hid her face in the closing bark. She, though with her outward shape she lost also her sense, yet still weeps, and warm drops distil from the tree. There is a value even in her tears, and myrrh issuing from the bark retains her name, nor shall cease to be

renowned in every age.

X. But the incestuous infant grew under the wood, and struggled to leave its mother, and push itself into light. Her heavy womb distends the swelling tree. The mother feels all the pangs of labour, yet has no voice to express her pains, or invoke the aid of Lucina in that hour of anguish. She seems, however, like one struggling to be delivered, and the tree, bending, utters frequent groams, and is moistened with falling tears. Gentle Lucina stood by the groaning boughs, reached her hands to forward the birth, and pronounced the powerful spells that promote delivery. The tree gapes in chinks, and through the cleft bark discharges the living load. The child cries, and the Naïads receiving him, lay him upon soft leaves, and anoint him with his mother's tears. Envy itself would have commended his beauty: for such was his form, as when naked cupids are represented in a piece of painting; but that dress may occasion no difference, add to him, or take from them the polished quivers. Winged time glides away insensibly and unperceived, nor is aught more fleeting than years. The child, the offspring of his own sister and grandfather, so lately enclosed in a tree, so lately born; soon becomes a beauteous infant, soon

nuper genitus; modò infans formosissimus, est jam juvents, jam vir, jam formosior se ipso. Jam placet et Veneri, ulciseiturque igues matris, Namque dum pharetratus puer dat oscula matri, inscius destrinxit peetus eins exstanti arundine. Læsa Den repulit na-tum munu: vulnus erat actum altiùs sperat actum actus specie, primoque fiellerat ipsam. Ceptu formâ viri non jam curat Cythereia littora; non repetit Paphon cinctam ulto aquore, Cni-donque piscosam, Amathuntaque gravidam metalli. Abstinet et calo. Adonis prafer-tur calo. Tenet hune: est comes huic: adsuetaque indulgere sibi semper in umbra, au-gereque jornam co-tendo, vagatur per ju-ga, per silvus, saxa-que dumosa, nuda genu, succincta quoad vestem ritu Dianæ, hortaturque canes; a-gitatque animalia tutæ pradæ, aut pronos lepores, aut cervum celsum in cornua, aut damas. Abstinct à fortibus apris, vitatque raptores lupos, ursosque armatos unguibus, et leones saturatos eade armenti. Monet

Nuper erat genitus; modo formosissimus infans, Jam juvenis, jam vir, jam se formosior ipso est: Jam placet et Veneri, matrisque ulciscitur ignes. Namque pharetratus dum dat puer oscula matri, Inscius exstanti destrinxit arundine pectus. Læsa manu natum Dea repulit. Altius actum Vulnus erat specie; primòque fefellerat ipsam. Capta viri formà non jam Cythereïa curat Littora; non alto repetit Paphon æquore cinctam, Piscosamque Cnidon, gravidamve Amathunta metalli.

Abstinet et cœlo; cœlo præfertur Adonis. Hunc tenet; huic comes est; assuetaque semper in

Indulgere sibi, formamque augere colendo,

Per juga, per silvas, dumosaque saxa vagatur 535 Nuda genu, vestem ritu succincta Dianæ; Hortaturque canes, tutæque animalia prædæ, Aut pronos lepores, aut celsum in cornua cervum, Aut agitat damas; à fortibus abstinet apris, Raptoresque lupos, armatosque unguibus ursos 541 Vitat, et armenti saturatos cæde leones Te quoque ut hos timeas (si quid prodesse monendo Possit) Adoni, monet. Fortisque fugacibus esto, Inquit; in audaces non est audacia tuta.

Parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse perîclo:

te quoque Adoni, ut Neve feras, quibus arma dedit natura, lacesse; timeus hos (si possit prodesse quid monendo.) Inquitque esto fortis fugacibus: audacia non est tuta in audaces. Parce juvenis esse temerarius meo perielo; neve latesse feras, quibus natura dedit arma.

TRANSLATION. a youth, soon a man, and excels even himself in beauty. Now he appears

charming even to the queen of love, and with her pain revenges his mother's unnatural fires. For while the quivered boy was kissing his mother, he razed her breast with a heedless arrow. The goddess, wounded, pushed away her son with her hand; but the stroke was deeper than appeared, and even Venus herself was at first deceived. Captivated with the charms of a mortal, she no longer regards the Cytherean shores; nor revisits Paphos surrounded by a deep sea, or Cuidos abounding in fish, and Amathus rich in metals. She abandons heaven itself; Adonis is preferred to heaven. Him she constantly attends, and follows as his companion; and though ever accustomed to indulge in the shade, and improve her beauty with the most anxious care; now wanders among precipiees, woods, and bushy rocks, her feet bare, and the robe tucked up in the manner of Diana; and cheers the hounds pursuing animals of the less dangerous kind, as fleet hares, the stag exulting in his lofty horns, and timorous does: but avoids fierce boars, and ravenous wolves, and bears armed with claws, and lions glutted with the slaughter of the herds. She counsels thee too, Adonis (would counsel avail), to beware of these. Follow (says she), and shew your courage against such as fly; it is not safe boldly to encounter the bold. Forbear, levely youth, to be rash at my hazard, nor provoke beasts whom nature has furnished with arms for their own defence; lest

Stet mihi ne magno tua gloria. Non movet ætas. Nec facies, nec quæ Venerem movére, leones, Setigerosque sues, oculosque, animosque ferarum. Fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri: 550 Impetus est fulvis et vasta leonibus ira: Invisumque mihi genus est. Quæ causa, roganti, Dicam, ait; et veteris monstrum mirabere culpæ. Sed labor insolitus jam me lassavit; et ecce Opportuna suâ blanditur populus umbrâ; 555 Datq; torum cespes. Libet hâc requiescere tecum, Et requievit, humo: pressitque et gramen, et ipsum. Inque sinu juvenis posità cervice renidens Sic ait, ac mediis interserit oscula verbis

XI. Forsitàn audieris aliquam certamine cursus Veloces superâsse viros. Non fabula rumor Ille fuit; superabat enim. Nec dicere posses, Laude pedum, formæne bono præstantior esset. Scitanti Deus huic de conjuge, conjuge, dixit, Nil opus est, Atalanta, tibi. Fuge conjugis usum; Nec tamen effugies; teque ipsa viva carebis. Territa sorte Dei per opacas innuba silvas Vivit; et instantem turbam violenta procorum Conditione fugat: nec sum potiunda, nisi, inquit, Victa priùs cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum.

Tua gloria stet mihi in magno. Non atas, nec facies, nec qua movere Venerem, moret leones, setigeros-que sues, oeulosque, unimosque ferarum. unimosque ferarum. Acres apri habent fulmen in aduncis dentibus, est impetus, et vasta ira fulvis leonibus, genusque est in-visum mihi. Ait illi roganti, quæ esset causa: dicam; et mirabere monstrum veteris entpæ. Sed insolitus labor jam lassavit me: et ecce opportuna po-pulus blandiiur sud 559 torum. Libet requi-escere tecum hâc humo, et requievit : pressitque et gramen, et ipsum. Cerviceque po-sità in sinn juvenis, ait sie renidens, ac in-terserit oseula mediis verbis.

XI. Forsitan audieris aliquam superasse veloces viros certamine cursus. mor ille non fuit fabu-la: enim superabat, nec posses dicere essetne præstratior lau-de pedum, an bono for-mæ. Deus dixit huic scitanti de conjuge,nil

Atalanta. Fuge usum conjugis. Tamen effugies; vivaque carebis te ipsa. Territa soite Dei, vivit innuba per opacas silvas; et violenta fugat instantem turbam procorum conditione; et inquit, nec sum potiunda, nisi priùs victa cursu. Contendite pedibus mecum.

TRANSLATION.

your thirst of renown may cost me dear. Your age, beauty, and those charms that have made so strong an impression on Venus, will but little avail against lions, bristly boars, and the eyes and rage of furious beasts. Fierce boars carry thunder in their crooked tusks: rage and fury prevail to a great degree in tawny lions, and the whole race is beside odious to me. As he asked, what might be the cause? I will tell you (rejoined she), and you will wonder at the prodigy which rose from crimes of old. But this toil, to which I am so little accustomed, has fatigued me, and lo! a grateful poplar courts us by its shade, and the turf beneath offers a verdant couch. I am desirous to repose a little on this spot, and she laid her down, and pressed at once the grass and her Adonis, and leaning her neck on the youth's bosom, smiling, thus began; and sometimes interrupted her story with kisses.

XI. Perhaps you may have heard of a nymph, who, in running, was an overmatch for the swiftest men. That was no vain runnour, for she really excelled: nor could you say whether she was more distinguished by the fame of her swiftness, or the praise of her beauty. Consulting the oracle about a husband, the god replied: Think not, Atalanta, of a lusband, avoid that dangerous commerce; yet it will be impossible to shun it, and Atalanta, living, shall be lost to herself. Terrified with this re-

NOTES.

560. Forsitan audicris.] Atalanta was a native of Arcadia, and the daughter of Schoeneus.

Conjusthalamique dabuntar pramia veloci;
mors dubitur pretium
tardis. Esto ea lex
certaminis. Illa quidem est immitis; sed
(potentia forme est
tanta) temeraria turba procorum venit ad
hane. Hippomenes sederat spectator iniqui
cursus; et dizerat;
conjux petitur cuiminis amores jui enum.
Ut vero vidit fuelem,
et corpus velunine posito, tale, quade est meum, rel quade trum si
fas femina; obst upnit:
tollensque manus, dix
it: vos quos modò culpavi, finoscite, pramia
qua peteretis nondum
crent nota mihi. Laudanda concipit ignem,
et optat ne quis juvenum currat velocius,
timetque invidià. Sed
inquit: cur fortuna
hujus certaminis retinquitur intentata
mihi' ipse Dens juvat
audentes. Dum Hippomenes exigit talia
seeum; virgo volat
alite passu. Qua quanquam est visa Aònio
uven ir non secius
Scythica sagitta, tamen ille magis miratur decorum: et ipse
cur sus facit decorum.
Aura oblata refert talaria citis plantis, criconflictius: cor pussue

Præmia veloci conjux thalamique dabuntur; 571 Mors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis esto. Illa quidem immitis: sed (tanta potentia formæ est:) Venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum. Sederat Hippomenes cursûs spectator iniqui; 575 Et, Petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula conjux? Dixerat: ac nimios juvenum damnârat amores. Ut faciem, et posito corpus velamine vidit. Quale meum, vel quale tuum, si fæmina fias, Obstupuit: tollensq; manus, Ignoscite, dixit, 580 Quos modò culpavi: nondùm mihi præmia nota, Quæ peteretis, erant. Laudando concipit ignem; Et, ne quis juvenum currat velocius, optat; Invidiaque timet. Sed cur certaminis hujus 585 Intentata mihi fortuna relinquitur? inquit. Dùm talia secum Audentes Deus ipse juvat. Exigit Hippomenes: passu volat alite virgo, Quæ quanquam Scythicâ non seciùs ire sagittà Aönio visa est juveni; tamen ille decoram 590 Miratur magis: et cursus facit ipse decoram. Aura refert oblata citis talaria plantis: Tergaque jactantur crines per eburnea, quæque Poplitibus suberant picto genualia limbo: Inque puellari corpus candore ruborem Traxerat. Haud alitèr, quam cum super atria velum Candida purpureum simulatas inficit umbras.

Aura ovacta rejert tularia citis plantis, crinesque jactantur per eburnea terga, genualiaque picto limbo, quæ suberant popilitivs: corpusque traxerat ruborem in puellari candore; haud aliter quam cum purpurcum velum super candida atria, inficit simulatas umbras.

TRANSLATION.

sponse of the god, she lives a virgin in the shady woods, and repulses an importunate crowd of lovers by the hard condition she proposes: I am not to be obtained (says she) unless first conquered in the race. Contend with me in running: a wife and Atalanta shall be the reward of the swift, but death the punishment of the slow. Be that the law of the contest. This proposal was indeed inhuman, but so great is the power of her beauty, that a rash crowd of wooers submitted to this rigorous law. Hippomenes sat a spectator of this extravagant combat: Is it possible (said he) that any one, for a wife, will expose himself to such apparent danger? and blamed, in his own mind, the indiscreet passion of the youths. when he beheld her face and naked limbs, exquisitely turned as mine, or as thine, wert thou to become a woman, he stood amazed, and lifting up his hands: Forgive me, ye youths (said he), whom I have so lately wronged; the value of the prize you contend for, was but little known to me. By thus praising her, he kindles a flame in his own breast, and wishes that none of the youths may equal her in swiftness, and through envy fears it. But why (says he) is my fate untied in this combat? heaven assists the daring. While Hippomenes ponders these things with himself, the virgin flies with winged pace, who, though she seemed to the Aonian youth to glide swifter than a Scythian arrow, yet he more admires her beauty, and even the race itself conspires to exalt her charms. The wind bears back the pinions that adorn her nimble feet, her hair flows back upon her

Dum hospes notat hae, Dùm notat hæc hospes; decursa novissima meta novissima meta est de-cursa; et Atalanta vic-Et tegitur festâ victrix Atalanta corona lest: trix tegitur festa co-ronâ. Victi dant ge-Dant gemitum victi; penduntq; ex fædere pænas. mitum, penduntque pænas ex fædere. Tu-Non tamen eventu juvenum deterritus horum Constitit in medio; vultuque in virgine fixo, men non deterritus eventu horum juve-num, constitit in me-Quid facilem titulum superando quæris inertes? dio; vultuque fixo in Mecum confer, ait. Seù me fortuna potentem virgine, ait, quid quæ-604 ris facilem titulum su-Fecerit; à tanto non indignabere vinci, perando inertes; con-Namque mihi genitor Megareus, Onchestius illi; fer mecum seu fortuna Est Neptunus avus; pronepos ego regis aquarum: fecerit me potentem, non indignabere vinci à tanto. Namque Me-gareus Onchestius est Nec virtus citrà genus est. Seù vincar, habebis genitor mihi; Neptu-nus est avus illi: ego Hippomene victo magnum et memorabile nomen. Talia dicentem molli Schæneïa vultu Aspicit: et dubitat, superari an vincere malit. 610 Atque ità; Quis Deus hunc formosis, inquit, iniquus Perdere vult? charæque jubet discrimine vitæ Conjugium petere hoc? Non sum me judice tanti. Nec formâ tangor. Poteram tamen hâc quoque

sed quòd adhuc puer est; non me movet ipse, sed entre la conjugium discrimine entre leti?

Quid, quòd inest virtus, et mens interrita leti?

Quid, quòd ab æquoreâ numeratur origine quartus? Quid, quòd ab æquorea numeratur origine quartus? Quid, quòd amat, tantiq; putat connubia nostra,

Ut pereat; si me sors illi dura negârit?

Quid? quod virtus, et mens interrita leti inest? Quid? quod numeratus quartus ab aquored origine? Quid? quod amat, putatque nostra connubia tanti, ut pereut si dura sors negarit me illi? TRANSLATION.

pronepos regis aqua-rum. Nec virtus est citra genus. Seu vin-car, habebis nomen magnum et memorabile Hippomene victo. Schæneia aspicit illum dicentem talia, molli vultu, et dubitat an malit vincere un superari. Atque inquit ita: Quis poteram tangi hoc quaque. Quid? quod est adhuc puer? non ipse, sed atas movet me. ivory neck, and the embroidered ribands that tie up her buskins wave be-

hind. Her virgin skin was dyed with a glowing red, as when crimson hangings, in a white gallery, lend a blushing shade to the polished marble. While the stranger stands thus admiring her charms, the last course is run, and victorious Atalanta is adorned with a festival crown. The vanquished sigh, and suffer punishment according to the law of the contest. Yet Hippomenes, no ways awed by the unfortunate end of these youths, stood full in view; and fixing his eyes upon Atalanta: Why (says he) do you aim at the glory of an easy victory, by contending with unactive souls like these; enter the lists with me. If fortune grants me the victory, it will be no dishonour to be vanquished by one of my name and figure. Megareus is my father, who boasts of Onchestins for his, and Neptune for his grandfather: I am therefore the great grandson of the king of the waters; nor does my virtue sink beneath my race. Or if I am overcome, you will gain a great and memorable name by vanquishing Hippomenes. As he thus spoke, the daughter of Scheeneus beheld him with a mild air, and a doubt arises in her breast, whether it is happier to vanquish or be overcome. Then thus she begins: What god, a foe to beauty, means to destroy this youth? and prompts him thus to seek marriage by endangering his dear life? the prize, even in my own judgment, is not so great. Nor am I moved by his beauty, though even this I acknowledge might well move. What! when I consider that he is yet a mere youth, not his charms, but pity for his age touch my breast. What!

Abi hopes, dum licet, relingueque cruentos thalamos. Meum con-jugium est crudele; nulla note nubere ti-bi est costes cruteii muta uset nusere ti-bi, et potes optari à sapiente puellà. Ta-men cur cara tui est mihi, tot peremptis jam aute! Viderit: intereal: quoniam non est admonitus cade tot precorum; agiturque in tadia vita. Igitur his occidet, quia vo-tuit vivere mecum? patieturque indignum patieturque nauguam necem pretium amo-ris? Nostra victoria non crit ferendæ in-vidiæ. Sed culpa non est mea. Utinum velles desistere; ant quonium es demens, uti-nam esses velocior. At quam virgineus vultus est in puerili ore! ah, miser Hippomene, nollem fuissem visa tibi! eras dignus vivere. Quod si essem felicior: nec importuna fata negarent conjugium mi i cras unus cum possem sociare cubilia. Dixerat, utque rudis, tuctaque primo Cupidine, ignoraus quid facit, amul, et non sentiti amorem. Jam populusque paterque poscunt solitos cursus, cum Hippomenes, proles Neptunia, in-vocat me solicità voce. Ait, comprecor ut Cy-thereia adsit nostris

Dum licet, hospes, abi; thalamosque relinque cruentos 620Conjugium crudele meum est. Tibi nubere nulla Nolet: et optari potes à sapiente puellà. Cur tamen est mihi cura tui, tot jam antè peremptis? Viderit: intereat: quoniam tot cæde procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tædia vitæ Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum? Indignamque necem, pretium patietur amoris: Non erit invidiæ victoria nostra ferendæ. Sed non culpa mea est. Utinam desistere velles! Aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior esses? At quam virgineus puerili vultus in ore est! Ah, miser Hipponiene, nollem tibi visa fuissem! Vivere dignus eras. Quòd si felicior essem; Nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent; 635 Unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia possem Dixerat; utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta, Quid facit ignorans, amat, et non sentit amorem. Jam solitos poscunt cursus populusque, paterque; Cùm me solicità proles Neptunia voce Invocat Hippomenes: Cythereïa comprecor, ausis Adsit, ait nostris; et quos dedit, adjuvet ignes. Detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas: Motaque, sum, fateor; nec opis mora longa dabatur. Est ager, indigenæ Tamasenum nomine dicunt; Telluris Cypriæ pars optima: quem mihi prisci 645

ausis; et adjuvet ignes quos dedit. Aura non invida detulit blandas preces ad me. Sum mota, futcor; nec longa mora opis dabatur. Est ager, indigenæ dicunt Tamasenum nomine; pars optima Cypriæ telluris; quem prisci
TRANSLATION.

can I remain insensible to his heroic courage, and soul superior to the fear of death? What! Is it nothing that he is numbered the fourth in descent from the father of the floods; that he loves me, and so highly values my nuptials that he is willing to perish, if cruel fortune denies him that happiness? Begone, stranger, while yet you may, nor covet a bloody alliance; the attempt is cruel and hazardous. No one will refuse thy hand: and thou mayest be the desire of some more prudent maid. why am I, who have already destroyed so many, so tender of thee? Let him perish, it is his own fault; since not awed by the fate of so many wooers, he behaves like one weary of life. Shall he then die, because desirous to live with me? and suffer an unmerited death as the reward of his love? A victory so odious will only serve to blast my fame. But it is no fault of I wish you would forbear, or, since thus infatuated, I wish you were swifter! What a virgin bloom appears in his youthful countenance! Ah! wretched Hippomenes, would you had never seen me! Thy life was worthy of a longer date. Had my fortune been more propitious; did not cruel fate deny me the comforts of a wedded state; thou alone art he with whom I could have gladly shared my bed. She said: and as one unexperienced, and then first pierced with Cupid's dart, not knowing what she does, she loves, and is not aware of the flame. Now the people, and her father, demand the expected race, when Hippomenes, the descendant of

Sacravêre senes; templisque accedere dotem Hanc jussêre meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo; Fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro. Hinc tria fortè meâ veniens decerpta ferebam Aurea poma manu; nullique videnda, nisi ipsi: 650 Hippomenen adiî; docuique, quis usus in illis. Signa tubæ dederant; cûm carcere pronus uterque Emicat, et summam celeri pede libat arenam. Posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu, Et segetis canæ stantes percurrere aristas. Adjiciunt animos juveni clamorque, favorque, Verbaque dicentûm, Nûnc, nûnc incumbere tempus, Hippomene: propera. Nunc viribus utere totis. Pelle moram: vinces. Dubium Magareïus heros Gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schæneïa dictis, 660 O quòties, cum jam posset transire, morata est: Spectatosque din vultus invita relinquit! Aridus è lasso veniebat anhelitus ore: Metaque erat longé. Tum denique de tribus unum Fœtibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit. Obstupuit virgo; nitidique cupidine pomi Declinat cursus; aurumque volubile tollit. Præterit Hippomenes. Resonant spectacula plausu. Illa moram celeri, cessataque tempora cursu Corrigit: atque iterum juvenem post terga relinquit. bus arboreis fatibus. Virgo obstupuit; cupidineque nitidi pomi, declinat cursus, tollitque rolu-bite aurum. Hippomenes praterit: spectacula resonant plausu. Illa corrigit morum cessuta que; tempora, celeri eursu; atque iterum relinquit juvenem post tergum. TRANSLATION.

senes sucravere mihi. jussereque hanc dotem acecdere meis templis. Arbor nitet in medio arvo, fulva quod ad camam, ramis crepitan-tibus fulvo auro. Ve-niens hine forte feredecerptu men mann, adiique Hippomenen, videnda nutti, nisi ipesset in illis. Tubæ dederant signa, cum uterque emicat pronus careere, et libut summam archam celeri pede. Putes illos posse radere freta sicco passu, et percurrere stan-tes aristas canæ segetis. Ctamorque, favor-que, adjiciunt unimos juveni, verbuque di-centum, nunc Hippomene, nune est tempus incumbere, propera, nune utere totis viribus. Pelle moram, vinces. Dubium herosae Megareius, an virgo Schwneia magis gau-deat his dictis. O quoties est morata, cum jam posset transire, invitaque reliquit vnt-tus diu spectatos! aridus anhelitus venichat erut longe. Tum de-nique Neptunia pro-les misit unum de tri-

Neptune, thus invokes me with anxious voice. Favour, Cytherea, my aspiring hopes, and aid the flames you have yourself kindled in my breast. A soft unenvious wind wafted to me this tender prayer. Pity, I own, soon gained the ascendant, nor did I long delay the assistance he implored. There is a piece of ground, which the natives call the Tamasenian field, the richest spot of the Cyprian isle, which of old the elders consecrated to me, and appointed as an endowment for my temple. In the middle of the field a tree flourishes, with yellow locks, and boughs rattling with yellow gold. It chanced that coming hence I bore in my hand three golden apples pulled from the tree; and advancing to Hippomenes, visible to none but him, taught him what use to make of them. The trumpets had now given the signal, when both start from the lists, and with nimble feet glide along the topmost sand. You would have thought they might skim along the seas with unmoistened pace, and fly over the unbending ears of ripened corn. The shouts and favour of the spectators add courage to the youth. Now, now (cried they), Hippomenes, is the time to shoot boldly forward: make haste: strain every nerve; banish delay, you shall reach the goal. It is hard to say whether the Megareian hero, or daughter of Scheeneus joyed most in these shouts. How oft, when she might have passed him, did she check her course, and with unwilling speed leave his face, after gazing on it long. A dry panting issued from his faint mouth, and the goal was yet a great way off. Then, at length, the hero of Neptune's race threw one of the three apples pulled from the golden tree

Et rursus remorata jactu sceundi pomi, consequitur transitque virum. Ultima pars cursus restubat: nunc inquit ades, O Dea, auctor muneris, jecitque juveniliternijecuque juvenutierm. tidum aurum ab obti-quo in latus campi, quo illa rediret tur-diùs. Virgo visa est dubitare au peteret: cocci tollere, et adjeci pondera subluto malo: impediique pariter gravitate morâque oneris. Neve mens sermo sit turdior illo cursu, sti turutor tilo cursu, virgo est praterita: victor duxit sta pramid. Dignare fui Adon, et i agret grotes, cut ferret hunorem thuris? Ille immenor nec égit grutes, nec dedit thura mihi. Convertor in subitam vertor in subitam iram; dolensque contemni, caveo exemplo ne sim spernenda futuris; exhortorque meipsum in ambos. Transibant templa ahdita nemorosis silvis, quæ clarus Echion quondam fecerat ma-tri Deum ex voto: et longum iter suasit cos requiescere. Illic intempestiva cupido concubitûs, concita à nostro numine, occuput Hippomenem. Recessus exigni luminis fue-

Et rursus pomi jactu remorata secundi, Consequitur, transitque virum. Pars ultima cursus Restabat. Nunc, inquit ades, Dea, muneris auctor: Inque latus campi, quo tardiùs illa rediret, Jecit ab obliquo nitidum juvenilitèr aurum. An peteret, virgo visa est dubitare: coegi Tollere; et adjeci sublato pondera malo: Impediique oneris paritèr gravitate, morâque. Nevè meus sermo cursu sit tardior illo; Præterita est virgo ; duxit sua præmia victor. 680 Dignane, cui grates ageret, cui thuris honorem Ferret, Adoni, fui? nec grates immemor egit: Nec mihi thura dedit. Subitam convertor in iram: Contemnique dolens, ne sim spernenda futuris, Exemplo caveo: meque ipsam exhortor in ambos. Templa Deûm Matri, quæ quondam clarus Echion Fecerat ex voto, nemorosis abdita silvis, Transibant: et iter longum requiescere suasit. Illic concubitûs intempestiva cupido Occupat Hippomenen, à numine concita nostro. Luminis exigui fuerat propè templa recessus, Speluncæ similis, nativo pumice tectus; Religione sacer priscâ: quò multa sacerdos Lignea contulerat veterum simulacra Deorum: Hunc init; et vetito temerat sacraria probro. Sacra retorserunt oculos; turritaque Mater,

rat prope templa, similis speluncæ, et tectus nativo pumice, sacer priscà religione: quo sacerdos contulerat multa lignea simulaera veterum Deorum: Init hunc; et temerat sacraria vetito probro. Sacra retorscrunt oculos; materque turrita TRANSLATION.

The virgin stood amazed, and charmed with the beauty of the shining fruit, turns from her course, and takes up the rolling gold. Hippomenes passes her; the theatre rings with applauses. She atones for the delay and time lost, by her redoubled speed, and again leaves the youth behind her. Again stopped by the allurement of a second apple, again she overtakes and passes him. The last part of the race only remained; now (says he), goddess, the bestower of this gift, aid me; and then to retard her still the more, with youthful might, tossed the last apple across the plain. The virgin seemed to doubt whether she should fetch it: I compelled her to take it up, and added weight to it, and hindered her both by the weight of the load, and the delay of reaching it. And that my story may not be more tedious than the race, he passed the virgin, and victorious obtained the prize.

Did I not merit, think you, Adonis, to have a return of thanks, and incense burnt on my altar? But he, ungrateful, neither returned me thanks, nor offered incense. I am thrown into a sudden rage, and provoked at this neglect, resolve to provide against the contempt of future lovers, by a memorable example; and animate myself against both. They were passing by a temple in the secret recesses of a wood, which of old, renowned Echion had built to the mother of the gods, in consequence of a vow; and the length of the way invited them to repose a little. There raised by my power, an unseasonable desire of caressing his wife, seizes

An Stygiâ fontes, dubitavit, mergeret undâ. Pæna levis visa est. Ergò modò lævia fulvæ Colla jubæ velant: digiti curvantur in ungues: Ex humeris armi fiunt: in pectora totum Pondus abit: summæ caudâ verruntur arenæ. Iram vultus habet: pro verbis murmura reddunt; Pro thalamis clebrant silvas: aliisque timendi Dente premunt domito Cybeleïa fræna leones. 704 Hos tu, care mihi, cumque his genus omne ferarum, silvas: leonesque timendi aliis, premunt
frana Cykeleia domito
dente. Tu care mihi, Effuge: ne virtus tua sit damnosa duobus.

XII, XIII. Illa quidem monuit; junctisque per

aera cygnis

Carpit iter: sed stat monitis contraria virtus. - 710 Fortè suem latebris vestigia certa secuti Excivêre canes; silvisque exire parantem Fixerat obliquo juvenis Cinyreïus ictu. Protinùs excussit pando venabula rostro, Sanguine tincta suo: trepidumque et tuta petentem Trux aper insequitur: totosque sub inguine dentes Abdidit; et fulvâ moribundum stravit arenâ.

dubitavit an mergeret fontes Stygiû undd. Pana est visa levis: ergo modò fulvæ jubæ relunt lævia colla: di-700 giti curvantur in ungues: armi fiunt ex
humeris: totum pondus abit in pectora:
nt; summe arene verruntur cauda. Fultus habet iram: pro verbis reddunt murmmra: pro thalamis celebrant effuge hos, eumque his omne genus ferarum, qua non prabent terga fugæ, sed pectora pugnæ: ne tua virtus sit damnosa duobus.

XII., XIII. Illa quidem monuit, earpitque iter per acra junctis cyguis: sed virtus stat contraria monitis. Fortè canes, secuti certa vestigia, excivere suem latebris; juvenis-que Cinyreius fixerat obliquo ictu illum parantem evire silvis. Protinus excussit venabula tineta suo san-

guine pando rostro, truxque aper insequitur trepidum, et pelentem tuta, abdiditque totos dentes sub inguine, et stravit moribundum fulvà arenà.

TRANSLATION.

Hippomenes. Near the temple was a gloomy recess like a cave, covered with native pumice-stone, a place sacred from ancient religious observance, whither the priest of the temple had conveyed many wooden images This he enters, and defiles the sacred sanctuary by a of ancient gods. forbidden crime. The sacred images turned away their eyes; and the mother of the gods, whose head is crowned with turrets, revolved within herself whether she should plunge the guilty wretches in the Stygian flood. But this punishment seemed too mild. Therefore tawny manes were immediately seen to cover their smooth neeks; their nails are bent into claws, their arms become legs, and their whole strength rushes into their breast! With their tails they sweep the surface of the sand, their looks are full of rage, their voice is changed into a roaring noise, and, instead of palaces, they frequent the woods; hence now become real lions, they champ with foaming jaws the reins of Cybele. These, my dear Adonis, avoid: and with them all such beasts of prey as turn not their backs to flight, but offer their breasts to the fight; lest thy rash courage should prove fatal to us both.

XII. XIII. She indeed gave this advice, and with her harnessed swans winged her through the air; but his sprightly courage suffers him not to hearken to her admonitions. By chance his hounds, led by the tainted tract, roused a boar from his thick covert; and the Cinyrean hero had wounded him obliquely, as he endeavoured to get out of the wood. savage instantly turning, wrenched out the gory dart with his crooked

709. Sed stat monitis contraria virtus.] Many of the ancients were of opinion, that Adonis was the same with Osiris, and that the affliction of Venus represents that of Isis for the death of her spouse;

but several learned men have since observed, that there was a difference both in the worship and festivals instituted in honour of these two princes.

Cutherea vecta per medias auras levi curru, nondùm perrenerat Cypron olorinis alis. Agnovit longe gemitum morientis; et flexit al-bas aves illuc; utque vidit ab alto athere illum exanimem, jactantemque corpus in suo sanguine, devituit; rupitque pariter sinus, parterque capitles, et parterque capitles, et percussit pectora in-dignis palmis. Ques-taque eum fatis, atta-men inquit, omnia non erunt vestri jurts: no-numenta mei hutte. numenta mei luctûs, O Adoni, semper manebunt, imagoque mortis annua repetita, pera-get simulamina nostri plangoris. At cruor mutabitur in florem. An Persophone tieuit quondam tibi vertere fæmincos artus in olentes Menthas? Cinyreius heros mutatus erit nobis invidia? sic fata, spargit cruorem odo-rato nectare, qui tac-tus ab illo, intumuit, sic ut perlucida bulla solet surgere pluvio calo; nec mora longior plena hora est facta, cum concolor flos est

Vecta levi curru medias Cytherea per auras Cypron olorinis nondum pervenerat alis. Agnovit longè gemitum morientis; et albas Flexit aves illuc. Utque æthere vidit ab alto 720 Exanimem, inque suo jactantem sanguine corpus; Desiluit : paritèrque sinus, paritèrque capillos Rupit; et indignis percussit pectora palmis. Questaque cum fatis. At non tamen omnia vestri Juris erunt, inquit, Luctus monumenta manebunt Semper, Adoni, mei: repetitaque mortis imago 726 Annua plangoris peraget simulamina nostri. At cruor in florem mutabitur. An tibi quondam Fæmineos artus in olentes vertere Menthas, Persephone licuit? nobis Cinyreïus heros 730 Invidiæ mutatus erit? Sic fata, cruorem Nectare odorato spargit: qui tactus ab illo Intumuit; sic, ut pluvio perlucida cœlo Surgere bulla solet. Nec plenâ longior horâ Facta mora est, cum flos è sanguine concolor ortus. Qualem, quæ lento celant sub cortice granum, 736 Punica ferre solent: brevis est tamen usus in illo. Namque malè hærentem, et nimia levitate caducum Excutiunt idem, qui præstant nomina, venti.

ortus è sanguine. Quatortus è sanguine. Qualem punica mala solent ferre, qua celant gramm sub lento cortice: tamen usus in illo est brevis. Namque ildem venti qui prastant nomina, excutinut malè harentem, et caducum nimià levitate. TRANSLATION.

snout, and fiercely pursues him, trembling, and seeking a safe retreat. But alas, too late! for the boar impetuous drove his tusks into his groin, and stretched him expiring upon the yellow sand. The Cytherean goddess, borne in her light chariot through the mid regions of air, had not yet reached Cyprus with her winged swans. She knew, at distance, the groans of the expiring youth, and thither directed her snowy swans. But when, from the lofty sky, she beheld him in the agonies of death, and weltering in his blood, down she plunged, and tore at once her garments and her hair, and beat her guiltless breast with her palms, complaining of fate. Yet (says she) shall not all be subjected to your power; the monuments of my sorrow, dear Adonis, shall ever remain; and a representation of thy death, annually repeated, shall exhibit an imitation of my mourning. Thy blood shall be changed into a flower. you, Persephone, indulged the power of changing Menthe into a fragrant herb? And may not Venus, without envy, do the same for the Cinyreian hero? Having thus spoke, she sprinkles his blood with sweet nectar; which thence swelled, as little bubbles are wont to rise, and fly about in a lowering sky: nor did above an hour intervene, when a purple flower sprung up from the scented blood. Such is the blossom of the punic apple, whose seeds lie concealed under the filmy rind. Its duration, however, is but short: for the flower, which has but a slender hold of its stalk, and because of its lightness, easily falls, is shaken by those winds to which it owes its name.

LIBER UNDECIMUS.

I. CARMINE dùm tali silvas, animosque ferarum,
Threïcius vates, et saxa sequentia ducit;
Ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lymphata ferinis
Pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt
Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis. 5
E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,
En, ait, en hic est nostri contemptor: et hastam
Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora.
Quæ foliis præsuta notam sine vulnere fecit.
Alterius telum lapis est: qui missus, in ipso 10
Aëre concentu victus vocisque, lyræque est;
Ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis,
Ante pedes jacuit. Sed enim temeraria crescunt

ORDO. Dum Threicins vates tali carmine ducit silvas, unimosque ferarum, et sequentia saxa. Ecce nurus Ciconum, tecta quoad 5 lymphata pectora fe-rinis velleribus, cernunt de vertice tumuli Orphea, sociantem carmina percussis nervis. E quibus una, crine jactato per levem au-ram, ait, en, en hic est contemptor nostri, et 10 misit hastamin vocatia ora Apollinei vatis: qua prasuta foliis fecit notam sine valuere. Telum alterius est lapis; qui missus, victus est in ipso acre con-

centu vocisque lyraque, ac jacuit veluti supplex ante pedes, pro ausis tam furialibus. Sed enim temeraria

TRANSLATION.

1. WHILE with songs, like these, the Thracian poet assembled round him the woods, and savage beasts, and listening rocks; lo! the Ciconian matrons, whose raving breasts were clad with shaggy skins, from the summit of a rising ground espy Orpheus, fitting his voice to the strokes of his lyre. When one of them, tossing her streaming locks in air, Here, lo, here (she cried), is that contemner of our sex; and hurled her spear at the melodious mouth of the Apollinean bard; but its point, twisted round with wreaths of ivy, made a slight mark, without any wound. Another snatches up a stone, which, darted at him, was subdued in its airy course by the melody of his voice and lyre, and fell suppliant at his feet, as if imploring pardon for so daring an attempt. But soon this frantic tumult increases, all the boundaries of moderation are broken, and dire fury reigns. Yet all their weapons had been subdued by the

NOTES.

Ovid, after having made Orpheus entertain us so long and well in the last book, here recounts the story of his death. The most remarkable circumstances in this relation are, that of a serpent changed into a stone, and the transformation of the Bacchantes into trees. The first is probably no more than a poetical fiction added to embellish the history. Yet several mythologists pretend, that the ancients, under this fable, have given us the history of an inhabitant of Lesbos, who was punished for attacking the reputation of Orpheus. They regarded the critic as

a vile insect, who sought to nourish himself with the blood of that poet, and whose stupidity they meant to represent, by saying that he was changed into a stone. As to what regards the metamorphosis of the Thracian matrons, who were changed into trees for laving so cruelly put Orpheus to death; it is an emblem expressive of their having been punished for the bloody attempt, or to inform us, that they perished in the caverns, whither they retired to hide themselves from the punishment they so justly deserved.

bella ereseunt, modus-que abiit, insunaque Erinnys regnat; cunc-taque tela forent mol-lita cantu! sed ingens clamor, tibinque Be-recynthia inflato cornu, tympanaque, plau-susque, et ulutatus Bacchei, obstrepuere sono cithara. Tum denique saxa rubucrunt sauguine vatis non ex-audi'i. At primum Manades rapuere innu-meras volucres attonitas ctiamnum vore canentis, anguesque, agmenque ferarum, ti-tulum Orphei theatri; inde vertuntur in Orphen cruentatis dextris; et cocunt ut aves, si quando cernunt avem noctis vagantem luce. Ceuque cervus periturus matutina arend theatro structo ntrinque, est prada canum: pet untque vatem et conjiciunt thyrsos virenti fronde, non factos in hac muncra. Ha torquent globas, illa ramos direptos arbore, pars silves. Neutela desint furori; forte boves subigebant terram presso vomere. Nec procul hinc lacer-tosi coloni, parantes fructum mutto sudore, fodiebant dura arva. Qui fugiunt agmine viso, relinguuntque

Bella modusque abiit: insanaque regnat Erinnys. Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita: sed ingens 15 Clamor, et inflato Berecynthia tibia cornu, Tympanaque, plaususque, et Bacchei ululatus Tùm denique saxa Obstrepuere sono citharæ. Non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis. 20Ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis Innumeras volucres, anguesque, agmenque ferarum, Mænades Orphei titulum rapuêre theatri: Indè cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris: Et coëunt, ut aves; si quandò luce vagantem. Noctis avem cernunt; structoque utrinque theatro Ceù matutina cervus periturus arena, Præda canum est: vatemque petunt; et fronde virenti

Conjiciunt thyrsos, non hæc in munera factos. Hæ glebas, illæ direptos arbore ramos, Pars torquent silices. Neù desint tela furori, 30 Fortè boves presso subigebant vomere terram: Nec procùl hìnc multo fructum sudore parantes Dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni: Agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt Arma sui: vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros 35 Sarculaque, rastrique graves, longique ligones. Quæ postquam rapuêre feræ, cornuque minaci Divellêre boves, ad vatis fata recurrunt:

arma sul operis ; rustrique graves, longique ligones, sarculaque, încent dispersa per vacnos agros. Qua postquam fiva rapuêre, divellêreque bores minavi cornu; recurrunt ad fata vatis ;

TRANSLATION.

charms of his music; but that the hideous clamour, the Berecynthian flute, and squeaking horn, drums, clapping of hands, and Bacchanalian yellings, deafened the sound of his moving lyre. Then at length the stones were stained with the blood of the poet, who could no longer be heard. And first this female crew drive away a numberless throng of birds listening to the poet's song, and snakes, and troops of wild beasts, which gathered round the lyrist, formed a glorious theatre. Then with bloody right hands they attack Orpheus himself, and flock together like birds, when they espy the boding fowl of night strolling about by day; or, when in a crowded amphitheatre, as the stag is doomed to fall the prey of dogs They assail the poet, and dart at his head their in the morning sand. javelins entwined with leafy greens, and destined for a more sacred use. Some hurl clods of earth, some flints, and branches torn from trees; and that arms may not be wanting to their rage, it chanced that some oxen were breaking open a field with the piercing share, and hard by the brawny peasants providing food with laborious toil, were digging up the reluctant earth: who seeing this frantic troop, take to flight, and leave their implements of labour behind. Harrows, and heavy rakes, and long spades, lie scattered over the forsaken fields. Which seized by this enraged crew, who tore in pieces the oxen with threatening horns, they return to the poet's fate, sacrilegiously butcher him, stretching out his suppliant hands, and then for the first time straining his voice, nor able to

Tendentemq; manus, atq; illo tempore primum Irrita dicentem, nec quicquam voce moventem, 40 sacrilegæ perimunt. Perq; os (proh Jupiter!) illud, Auditum saxis, intellectumque ferarum Sensibus: in ventos anima exhalata recessit. Te mæstæ volucres, Orpheu, te turbe ferarum, Te rigidi silices, tua carmina sæpè secutæ, Fleverunt silvæ: positis te frondibus arbos Tonsa comam luxit; lachrymis quoque flumina dicuttices, situague septemble. Arbes tone cunt

Increvisse suis: obscuraque carbasa pullo Naïdes, et Dryades, passosque habuêre capillos. Membra jacent diversa locis. Caput, Hebre, ly-

ramque

Excipis; et (mirum) medio dùm labitur amne,
Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua

Murmurat exanimis: respondent flebile ripæ.

Jamq; mare invectæ flumen populare relinquunt;
Et Methymnææ potiuntur littore Lesbi.

55

Hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis
Os petit, et sparsos stillanti rore capillos.

Tandem Phæbus adest: morsusque inferre parantem

Arcet; et in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos

Congelat; et patulos, (ut erant) indurat hiatus,
Umbra subit terras: et, quæ loca viderat antè,
Cuncta recognoscit. Quærensque per arva piorum
tos rietus serpentis in lapidem, et indurat putulos hiatus (ut erant.)
Umbra subit terras, et
recognoscit cuncta loca quæ viderat ante, quærensque per arva piorum,
Umbra subit terras, et

sacrilegæque perimunt illum tendentem manus, et in illo tempore primum dicentem irri-ta, nec moventem quicquam voce: animaque (proh Jupiter!) exhalata in ventos, recessit per illud os, auditum suxis, intellectumque 45 sensibus ferurum. Mastæ volucres fleverunt te, Orpheu, turba fefleverant te. Arbos tonsa comam, positis frondibus, luxit te : dicunt flumina quoque incre-visse suis lachrymis, Nuiadesque et Drya-des habuere carbasa obscura pullo. capil-losque passos. Membra jucent diversa locis. Tu, Hebre excipis ca-put lyramque; et (mirum) lyra dum labit ur medio amne, queritur nescio quid ficbile, lingua exanimis murmurat flebile, ripæ res-pondent flebile. Jampointed flette. Sain-que invecta mare, re-linguant populare flu-tore Methymnaa Les-bi. Hie ferus anguis 50 petit os expositum pe-regrinis arenis, et capillos sparsos stillanti rore. Tundem Phabus adest, arcetque illum parantem inferre morsus, et congelat aper-

TRANSLATION.

soften them by the powerful accents of his tongue. And his soul, blending with air, issued (ah! gods) through that mouth, which had so often tamed the fiercest of the savage breed, and forced attention even from insensate rocks. Thee, Orpheus, the disconsolate birds, thee, the savage crowd, the rigid flints, and groves oft charmed by thy strains, bewailed. Thee, the drooping trees, stript of their leafy glories, mourned. They tell us, that even the rivers swelled with their own tears; and that the Naïads and Dryads appeared in sable scarfs, and with dishevelled hair. His limbs lie scattered in different parts. His head and harp are plunged in Hebrus' stream; and (wondrous to relate) while they roll down its middle current, the lyre sounds, I know not what mournful strain; the lifeless tongue murmurs in deadly notes, and the banks re-echo the moving sound. And now borne downward to the sea, they leave their native stream, and reach the shore of the Methymnean Lesbos. Here a venomed snake attempts the head, landed on a foreign soil, and locks imbrued with clotted gore. But Phœbus comes to his aid, and checks the monster, ready for the devouring grasp; whose expanded jaws, transformed to stone, stand hardened in the ghastly grin. His ghost flies downward to the Stygian shades, and knows again the places it had seen before, and searching in the regions of the pious, finds his Eurydice, and clasps her in his eager arms. Here sometimes they walk unmolested, side by side; now he folinvenit Eurydieen, amplectiurque cupidis uluis. Hie modo ambo spatiantur conjunctis passibus, nunc sequitur pracedentem, nunc antici pravius, Orpheusque jam tuto respicit suam Eurydicen.

11. Tamen Lyaus non sinit hoe seelus esse impune dolensque vate suorum amisso, protinus tigavit in silvis tortà radice; omnes matres Edonidas qua fecère nefus. Quippe in quantum quaque est secuta traxit digitos pedum, et detrusit acumine in solidam terrom. Utque volucris, ubi commisti suum erus laqueis, quos callidus auceps abdidit, sensitque se teneri; plangitur; ac trepidans, abstringit vincula motu. Sie ut quaque harum defixa solo cohascrat, exsternata tentabat fugan frustra: et lenta radix tenet illam, coercetque exsaltantem. Dunque quarit ubi est pes et ungues, aspicit lignum succedere in teretes suras, et conata plangere femur merenti dextra, percussit robora, pectus quoque fuun robora; putesque porrecta brachia esse veros ramos, et non fallare putando.

Invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplectitur ulnis. Hic modò conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo: Nunc præcedentem sequitur, nunc prævius anteit: Eurydicenque suam jam tutò respicit Orpheus. 66

II. Non impunè tamen scelus hoc sinit esse

Lyæus;

Amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,
Protinùs in silvis, matres Edonidas omnes,
Quæ fecêre nefas, tortâ radice ligavit.

70
Quippè pedum digitos, in quantum quæque se-

Traxit: et in solidam detrusit acumine terram.
Utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,
Crus ubi commisit volucris, sensitque teneri,
Plangitur; ac trepidans abstringit vincula motu: 75
Sic, ut quæque solo defixa cohæserat harum,
Exsternata fugam frustrà tentabat: at illam
Lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.
Dùmque ubi sint digiti, dùm pes ubi quærit, et

ungues,
Aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras,
Et conata femur mærenti plangere dextrâ;
Robora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt:
Robora sunt humeri. Porrectaque brachia veros
Esse putes ramos: et non fallare putando.

III. Nec satìs hoc Baccho est. Ipsos quoque de-

putesque porrecta brachia esse veros ramos,
et non faltare putando. Cumque choro meliore, sui vineta Tymoli,
_III. Nec est hoc satis Baccho; deserit quoque ipsos agros, cumque meliore choro petit vineta

TRANSLATION.

lows her with unanxious pace, now securely walks before, and now without

danger looks back upon his Eurydice.

II. Yet Bacchus suffers not this crime to go unpunished, and concerned for the loss of a poet, who was the guardian of his mysteries, instantly bound down in the woods, by a twisted root, all the Edonian matrons, accomplices of the guilt. For just as they stood, he lengthened out the toes of their feet, and thrust them into the solid earth by a sharp point. And as a bird, when she has entangled her leg in a snare, artfully hid by the subtle fowler, finding herself fast, beats her wings, and, fluttering, draws the noose still closer by her struggles; so as any one of these found herself rooted to the ground, startled, she in vain endeavours to get loose; for the pliant twig toughly keeps its hold, and proves strong enough to baffle all her efforts. And while she looks to find her toes, feet, and nails, she sees the rind rising round her shapely leg; and attempting to smite her thigh with her mournful right hand, she smites solid oak: her breast too and shoulders are transformed to oak. You would think her extended arms real boughs, nor would you be deceived in so thinking.

III. Nor does this suffice Bacchus; he even resolves to quit the hated plains, and with a better choir repairs to his favourite vineyards of Tymolus, and Pactolus: not yet enriched with golden ore, nor to be envied

Pactolonque petit: quamvis non aureus illo Tempore, nec caris erat invidiosus arenis. Hunc assueta cohors Satyri, Bacchæque frequen-

At Silenus abest. Titubantem annisq; meroq; 90 Ruricolæ cepêre Phryges; vinctumque coronis Ad regem traxêre Midan: cui Thracius Orpheus Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo. Qui simùl agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, Hospitis adventu festum genialitèr egit Per bis quinque dies, et junctas ordine noctes. Et jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cum lætus in agros Rex venit; et juveni Silenum reddit alumno. Huic Deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto. Ille malè usurus donis, ait, Effice quicquid Corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum. Annuit optatis: nocituraque munera solvit Liber; et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset. 105 fulvum aurum. Liber annuit optatis, solvitque nocitura munera, et indoluit quod non petisset meliora. Berecynthius heros abit latus, gaudetque malo:

sui Tymoli, Pactolonque: quamvis non erat aureus illo tempore, nec invidiosus caris arenis. Satyri Bacchaque, assueta cohors, frequentant hunc, at Silenus abest. Ruri-cola Phryges cepere titubantem annisque merog; tracereque vinctum coronis ad re-gem Midan; cui Thracius Orpheus cum Ce-cropio Eumolpo, tra-diderat Orgia. Qui simut agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, egit festum genialiter adventu hospitis, per bis quinque dies, ct noctes junctas ordine. Et jam Lucifer unde-cimus coegerat sublime agmen stellarum, cum rex venit lætus in agros Lydos, et reddit Silenum juveni alumno. Deus gaudens al-tore recepto, fecit huic arbitrium muneris optandi, gratum sed in-utile. Ille male usu-rus donis, ait, essice, ut

TRANSLATION.

for its precious sand. Him his usual throng of satyrs and nymphs surround; but Silenus is absent: the Phrygian swains had seized him staggering with age and wine, and dragged him, bound with garlands, to their king Midas; whom Thracian Orpheus, and Eumolpus of Athens, had before instructed in the mysterious rites of Bacchus. He, knowing immediately this venerable associate and companion of the sacred pomp, ordained in honour of his guest a festival of ten days, and as many successive nights. And now had the eleventh morning star chased from the firmament the lofty host of stars; when the king joyfully repairs to the Lydian plains, and restores Silenus to the young god, his foster-child. The god, pleased at having recovered his nursing-father, gave the king a power to name his wish; an offer grateful indeed and flattering, but which in the end proved useless; for he indiscreetly using the grant; Give me (said he) that whatever I touch with my body, may be converted into yellow gold. Bacchus consented to his wish, and bestowed the hurtful present, but grieved that he had not made a wiser demand. The Berecynthian hero departs joyful, and rejoices in his misfortune, and makes trial of the

NOTES.

90. At Silenus abest.] All the ancients agree in telling us, that Silenus had the care of Bacchus' education, and we always find him either with that god or the Bacchantes. It is a great mistake to fancy this god an old battered debauchee, since he is often described as a philosopher, and great captain. The discourse which Virgil puts into his mouth, and those ascribed to him by Plutarch upon death, and several other points of morality, make it evident that he must have been a very extraordinary man. See the Prose Translation of Virgil, vol. I.

92. Midan.] Midas was the son of Gordius and Cybele, and reigned, according to Strabo, in the greater Phrygia. As he was extremely rich, and a good economist, it was given out that he converted whatever he touched into gold.

tentatque pollicitam fliem tangendo singu-la. Vizque credens si-bi, detraxit non alta alice virgam virentem fronde; virga st facta aurea. Tollit saxum humo, saxum quoque pulluit auro. Conti-git et gleham; gleba fit massa auri potenti contacta. Decerpsit arentes aristas Cere-rismessis errat aurea. Tenet pomum demptum Tenet pomum demytum arbore, putes Hespe-ridas donasse: si admovet digitos altis posmove agus acts pos-tibus; postes videntur radiare. Etiam ubi ille laverat pulmas li-quidis undis, unda fluens palmis posset eludere Danach. Ipse vix capit suas spes anivia capit suas spesam-mo, fingenos omnia an-rea. Ministri posucre illi gaudenti mensas exstructas dapibus, nec egentes tosta fru-gis. Tum vero sice ille contigerat Cerealia munera sua destrá; Cerealia dona rige-bent Sive paraphytronbant. Sive parabat convelleque dapes avido dente, dapes dente admoto, nitebant lamina moto, internat tumina fulva. Miscueratauc-torem muneris puris undis: videros fusi/c aurum fluitare per rictus. Attonitus no-

Pollicitamque fidem tangendo singula tentat: Vixque sibi credens, non altà fronde virentem Ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est, Tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro. Contigit et glebam : contactu gleba potenti Massa fit. Arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas: Aurea messis erat. Demptum tenet arbore pomum: Hesperidas donâsse putes. Si postibus altis Admovit digitos; postes radiare videntur. 115 Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis, Unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset. Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens Gaudenti mensas posuêre ministri, Exstructas dapibus, nec tostæ frugis egentes. Tùm verò, sive ille suâ Cerealia dextrâ Munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigebant. Sivè dapes avido convellere dente parabat. Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant. 125 Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis, Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres. Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque Effugere optat opes; et, quæ modò voverat, odit. Copia nulla famem relevat: sitis arida guttur Urit, et inviso meritus torquetur ab auro. Ad cœlumque manus, et splendida brachia tollens, vitate mali, divesque miserque, optat effugere opcs: et odit, quæ modo roverat. Nulla copia re-levat famem: arida sitis urit guttur, et torquetur meritus ab inviso auro. Tolleusque manus et splendida brachia ad calum,

TRANSLATION. god's fidelity by touching the several objects that offered to him. scarce crediting the possibility of so singular a grant, he pulls from a lowly oak a verdant twig; the twig instantly became gold. He takes up a stone from the ground; the stone too, changed to gold, appeared of a pale yellow. He touched a clod too, and by the potent touch it becomes a mass of gold. He plucked some dry ears of corn, and they shone a golden harvest. He holds in his hand an apple pulled from a tree; you would have believed it brought from the garden of the Hesperides. If he lays his fingers on lofty door-posts, they seem to blaze with burnished gold. When he washes his hands in the liquid stream, the water dropping from his hands might have deceived even Danaë. Scarce can he now contain his own hopes, imagining every thing gold. His slaves set before their happy lord a table spread with rich dainties, nor ill provided of bread. then whether he reached out his hand to touch the gifts of Ceres, immediately they hardened into gold; or if he attempts with hungry jaws to devour the tempting morsels, the morsels, when touched by his teeth, shone out plates of yellow gold. He had mixed some of his patron's juice with pure water; you might have seen the fluid gold trickle from his jaws. Amazed at the novelty of his misfortune; rich, and at the same time miserable, he desires to be delivered from this fatal opulence, and repents of his indiscreet wish. In the midst of plenty he is cursed with famine; scorching thirst dries up his throat, and he is deservedly tormented by the now odious gold. When raising to heaven

inquit, Da veniam Le-

næe pater, peccavimus,

sed precor misere, eripeque specioso damno. Bacchus, mite numen Deûm restituit faten-tem peccasse, solvitque

pactam fillem, data munera. Neve mancas

circumlitus mate op-tato auro, vade, ait, ad amnem vicinum

magnis Sardibus, carpeque viam obvins un-dis labentibus per ju-gum montis, don c ve-nias ad ortus fluminis;

subde caput tuum spu-

colebat sylvas et rura,

Panaque habitantem

Da veniam, Lenæe pater; peccavimus, inquit: Sed miserere, precor, speciosque eripe damno. Mite Deûm numen Bacchus peccâsse fatentem Restituit, pactamque fidem, data munera solvit. Nevè malè optato maneas circumlitus auro, Vade, ait, ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem; Perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis Carpe viam; donec venias ad fluminis ortus. Spumiferoque tuum fonti, quà plurimus exit, Subde caput: corpusque simùl, simùl elue crimen. suode capat tuumsymmifero fonti, qua exit pturimus, simulque elue corpus, simul crimen. Rex succedit jussa aqua. Vis aurea tinxit flumen, et cessit de humano corpore in ampen. Nunc auo-Rex jussæ succedit aquæ: vis aurea tinxit Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem. Nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venæ Arva rigent, auro madidis pallentia glebis. in amem. Nunc quoque arva pallentia glebis madidis auro, rigent, semine venæ jan veteris percepto.

1V. Ille perosus opes, culchat sulvas et arvas.

IV. Ille perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat, Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris. Pingue sed ingenium mansit: nocituraque, ut antè, Rursus erant domino stolidæ præcordia mentis. Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto Tmolus in adscensu: clivoque extentus utroque, Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.

semper in montanis antris, sed ingenium mansit pingue, præ-cordiaque stolidæ men-tis, erant rursus no-Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina nymphis, cordiaque stolida mencitura domino ut ante. Nam Imolus prospiciens freta late, riget arduus in atto asseensu, extentusque utroque clivo, finitur hine Sardibus, illine parvis Hypapis. Ibi dum Pan jactat sua carmina teneris nymphis.

TRANSLATION.

his hands and shining arms, Forgive, father Bacchus (said he), forgive; I own my error, but compassionate my sufferings, and deliver me from this specious calamity. The gentle deity was moved by his confession, annulled the cruel grant, and restored him to his former condition. And that you may not always remain beset with this indiscreetly wished-for gold, repair to the stream that waters the neighbourhood of mighty Sardis; then trace thy way to the rising of the river, and meet it issuing from the mountain's brow. Here, where it bursts forth a mighty stream, plunge thy head into the bubbling spring, and purge at once thy body and thy crime. The king plunges into the water as instructed; the golden charm tinctured the stream, and passed from his body to the river. And even now the neighbouring plains, enriched with veins of gold, nourish the hard ore, and the yellow glebe imbibes the precious stream.

IV. He, now hating wealth, delighted only in the woods and rural retreats, and resorted with Pan to the mossy caves and mountains. But his stupidity still remained; and the folly which had invested his soul was doomed to be again fatal to its owner. For Tmolus, rising steep with lofty ascent, surveys far and wide the sea below; and stretching in his descent on either side, is here bounded by Sardis, and there by the small confines

149. Stolidæ præcordia mentis.] Midas was remarkable for his dulness and stupidity; hence arose the fiction of his passing judgment in favour of Pan against Apollo; and they add, that this last, to denote his stupidity, had condemned him to carry ass's ears. Tinolus, whom the poet tells us was the judge pitched upon on this occasion, was the son of Mars, and had been king of Lydia.

et modulator leve carmen cerata arundine, ausus contemnere Apollineos cantus præ se, venit ad impar cer-tamen sub Tmolo judice. Senior judex consedit suo monte, ct liberat aures arboribus. Tantum coma cærula cingitur quercu, et glandes pendunt cirgandes pendunt eir-cum cava tempora. Isque spectans deum pecoris, dixit, Est nul-la mora in judice. Ille insonat agrestibus calamis: delinitque Midan, (nam jorte aderat canenti) bar-barico carmine. Post hunc sacer Tmolus re-torsit ora ados Phæbi; torsit ora ados Præn; sua silva est secuta vultum. Ille vinetus quod ad caput flavum Parnasside lauro, ver-rit humum pullà sa-turatà Tyrio murice; sustinetque a laue fi-dem instructam gemdem instructam gem-mis, et dentibus Indis: altera manus tenuit pleetrum. Status ip-se fuit artificis, tum sollicitat stamina docto polliec: quorum dulcedine Tmolus captus, jubet Pana submittere cannas citharæ. Ju-dicium sententiaque

Et leve ceratâ modulator arundine carmen; Ausus Apollineos præ se contemnere cantus, 155 Judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar. Monte suo senior judex consedit; et aures Liberat arboribus. Quercu coma cœrula tantúm Cingitur; et pendent circum cava tempora glandes. Isque Deum pecoris spectans, in judice, dixit, 160 Nulla mora est. Calamis agrestibus insonat ille; Barbaricoque Midan (aderat nam fortè canenti) Carmine delinit. Post hunc sacer ora retorsit Tmolus ad os Phæbi: vultum sua silva secuta est. Ille caput flavum lauro Parnasside vinctus Verrit humum, Tyrio saturatâ murice pallâ: Instructamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis Sustinet à læva: tenuit manus altera plectrum. Artificis status ipse fuit. Tùm stamina docto Pollice sollicitat: dulcedine quorum captus Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ submittere cannas. Judicium sanctique placet sententia montis Omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injusta vocatur Unius sermone Midæ. Nec Delius aures Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram; Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albentibus implet; Instabilesque imo facit: et dat posse moveri. dicium sententaque instabliesque fino lactor et das parames saneti montis placet complexitation de la Cætera sunt hominis: partem damnatur in unum: tur, atque vocatur injusta scrmone unius Induiturque aures lentè gradientis aselli. Mida, nec Delius patitur stolidas aures retinere humanam figuram. Sed trahit cas in spatium, impletque albentibus villis, facitque instabiles imo, et dat posse moveri. Catera sunt hominis. Damnatur in unam partem; induiturque aures aselli gradientis lentè.

TRANSLATION.

of Hypæpæ. There, while Pan vaunts his strains to the tender nymphs, and warbles an airy song on reeds jointed with wax, presuming to rank this music even above Apollo's lays, he challenged him to an unequal trial, under the decision of Tmolus. The aged judge seats himself upon his own mountain, and frees his ears from the encumbering trees. His head is bound with an oaken wreath, and the acorns dangle round his hollow temples. Then casting a look at the guardian god of flocks, There is no delay (says he) in me, your judge. He sounds his rustic reed, and with his rural song delights Midas, who, by chance, was present. The sacred sire turned next to Phœbus; and, as he turned, the whole forest followed the motion of his venerable brow. The god, having his golden tresses bound with a wreath of Parnassian laurel, sweeps the ground with a long mantle of rich Tyrian dye; and with his left hand supports his lyre, adorned with gems and Indian teeth: his other hand held the quill, and his easy posture spoke a consummate artist. He then touches the strings with a masterly hand; whose soft music enchanting Tmolus, he adjudges This judgment and decision of the Pan to submit the reed to the lyre. sacred mountain is approved by all; Midas alone murmurs, and calls it unjust. Nor does the Delian god suffer his untuned ears to wear a human form, but lengthens them out, and covers them with grey hairs, and makes them unstable, and moveable in their lower parts. The rest of his body

V. Ille quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris. Sed, solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, Viderat hoc famulus. Qui, cum nec prodere visum secare longos capillos ferro, viderat hoc: qui Dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras, Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit; humumque Effodit: et, domini quales aspexerit aures, Voce refert parvà; terræque immurmurat haustæ. Indiciumque suæ vocis tellure regestâ, Obruit; et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis. Creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus 190 Cœpit: et, ut primum pleno maturuit anno, Prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab austro Obruta verba refert; dominique coarguit aures.

VI. Ultus abit Tmolo; liquidumque per aera vectus

Angustum citrà pontum Nepheleïdos Helles Laomedonteis Latoiius adstitit arvis. Dextera Sigæi, Rhætæi læva profundi Ara Panomphæo vetus est sacrata Tonanti.

Indè novæ primům moliri mænia Trojæ Laomedonta videt: susceptaque magna labore 200

Crescere difficili; nec opes exposcere parvas. Cumque tridentigero tumidi genitore profundi

liri mænia novæ Trojæ, susceptaque magna crescere difficili labore; exposcereque nec parvas opes. Induiturque mortalem formum cum tridentigero

V. Ille quidem celat, tentatque velare purpureis tiaris tempora onerata turpi pudore. Sed famulus solitus recum nec auderet prodere visum dedecus, cupiens efferre sub au-ras, nec tamen posset reticere, secedit: effo-ditque humum: et refert parva voce quales aures domini aspex-erit, immurmuratque haustæ terræ. Obruit indicium suæ vocis teldiscedit opertis scro-bibus. Ibi lucus cre-ber tremulis arundinibus capit surgere; et, ut primum matu-ruit pleno anno, pro-didit agricolam. Nam motus ab leni austro refert obruta verba, 195 coarguitque aures do-

> NI. Latoius ultus abit Tmolo, vectusque per liquidum acra, ad-Laomedonteis stitit arvis, circa angustum pontum Nepheleidos Helles. Est ara vetus dexterà Sigai, lavà dexterâ Sigai, lavû profundi Rhatai, sa. crata Panomphæo to-nanti. Inde primum nanti. videt Laomedonta mo-

TRANSLATION.

retains the form of man, for he is punished in one part only, and puts on the ears of a slow-moving ass.

V. He, indeed, conceals his misfortune, and endeavours to hide the dishonour of his temples, by wrapping them round with a purple turban. But a servant, employed to cut his hair, when long, saw the deformity; who, not daring to discover his master's reproach, impatient as he was to publish it, and yet unable to keep the secret, retired to a proper place, dug up the ground, and repeats, in a low voice, what kind of ears he had beheld on his master, whispering it to the hollow earth; and, by replacing the mould, buries this discovery of his voice, and, silent, leaves the covered trench. Here a thick grove of trembling reeds began to rise, which ripening with the revolving year, betrayed the tiller; for, moved by a gentle south wind, it repeats the words that had been there buried, and reveals the secret of Midas's ears.

VI. The son of Latona, having thus satisfied his revenge, leaves Tmolus; and, wafted through the liquid skies, rests in the plains of Laomedon, near the narrow sea of Nepheleian Helle. To the right of Sigæum, and left of the far-projecting Rhætæan promontory, stands an ancient altar, sacred to the Panomphæan thunderer. Thence he first spies

NOTES.

200. Laomedonta videt.] Laomedon was king of Troy. As the city was not as yet surrounded with walls, this prince undertook that great work, and succeeded so well, that he is said to have been assisted in it by Apollo.

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genitore tumidi pro-fundi, ædificantque muros Phrygio tyranno, auro pacto pro mænibus. Opus stabat : memous. Opassidat; rex inficiatur preti-um, et addit perjuria cumulum perjidia ful-sis verbis. Rector ma-ris inquit, Non feres impune: ct inclinavit omnes aquas ad litto-ra avara Troja. Con-vertitque terrus in formam freti, abstu-litque opes agricolis; et obruit arva fluctibus. Neque hac pana est satis: filia regis poscitur quoque aquoreo monstro : quam revinctam ad dura saxa, Alcides vindicut; poscitque dictos equos, promissa munera, mer-cedeque tanti operis negata, capit bis perjura mænia superatæ Trojæ. Nec Telamon, pars militiæ recessit sine honore, potiturque Hesione datâ. Nam Peleus, erat clarus diva conjuge; nec ille superbit magis nomine avi, quom soceri. Siquidem contigit haud uni tantum esse nepoti

Mortalem induitur formam; Phrygioque tyranno Ædificant muros, pacto pro mænibus auro. Stabat opus: pretium rex inficiatur; et addit 205 Perfidiæ cumulum falsis perjuria verbis. Non impunè feres, rector maris inquit: et omnes Inclinavit aquas ad avaræ littora Trojæ. Inque freti formam terras convertit; opesque Abstulit agricolis; et fluctibus obruit arva. Pæna neque hæc satis est: regis quoque filia monstro

Quam dura ad saxa revinctam Poscitur æquoreo. Vindicat Alcides; promissaque munera dictos Poscit equos: tantique operis mercede negatâ, Bis perjuria capit superatæ mænia Trojæ, Nec pars militiæ Telamon sine honore recessit: Hesioneque datâ potitur. Nam conjuge Peleus Clarus erat Divâ. Nec avi magis ille superbit Nomine quam soceri. Siquidem Jovis esse nepoti Contigit haud uni: conjux Dea contigit uni.

VII. Namque senex Thetidi Proteus, Dea, dixerat, undæ,

Concipe; mater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis

Jovis: Dea conjux Acta patris vincet; majorque vocabitur illo.
contigit uni.
VII. Nanque senex Proteus dixerat Thetidi, Dea undæ concipe; eris mater juveni, qui fortibus
actis, vincet acta patris; vocabiturque major illo.

TRANSLATION.

Laomedon raising the walls of new Troy; and that the mighty design was carried on with great difficulty, and at a vast expense. He, therefore, in concert with the trident-bearing father of the swelling deep, assumes a mortal form; and having settled the price of the work, they jointly build the walls for the Phrygian king. The work was finished; the king refuses the promised reward, and accumulates his crime, by adding perjury to falsehood. You shall not escape unpunished, says the ruler of the deep, and drove all his waves to the walls of covetous Troy. The earth has now the appearance of a sea, the copious harvests are swept from the plains, and all the fields ravaged by the billows. Nor does this punishment atone for his crime; a huge sea-monster demands the king's daughter for his prey; whom, bound to a rock, Alcides delivers, and demands the breed of horses, his promised reward; and, finding the recompense of so important a service denied him, storms the twice perjured walls of conquered Troy. Nor did Telamon, one of his companions in this war, come off without honour, but enjoys Hesione, as his share of the spoils; for Peleus was distinguished by a goddess-bride. Nor is he more proud of his grandfather than of his father-in-law, as many could boast of their being grandsons to Jove, but he alone had enjoyed a goddess.

VII. For aged Proteus had said to virgin Thetis, Fair goddess of the NOTES.

221. Namque senex Thetidi Proteus.] Thetis was the daughter of Nerens, a seagod. As she was extremely beautiful, her fable is thus explained: That Thetis, sought after by

sirous to avoid the marriage of Peleus, but that this last, by the counsels of a prudent friend, found means to remove all obstacles.

Ergo ne quicquam mundus Jove majus haberet, Quamvis haud tepidos sub pectore senserat ignes; Jupiter æquoreæ Thetidis connubia vitat: Inque sua Æaciden succedere vota nepotem Jussit; et amplexus in virginis ire marinæ. Est sinus Hæmoniæ curvos falcatus in arcus: Brachia procurrunt; ubi si foret altior unda, Portus erat: summis inductum est æquor arenis. Littus habet solidum, quod nec vestigia servet, Nec remoretur iter; nec opertum pendeat algâ. Myrtea silva subest bicoloribus obsita baccis. Est specus in medio; naturâ factus, an arte, 235 Ambiguum; magis arte tamen: quò sæpè venire Frænato delphine sedens, Theti, nuda solebas. Illic te Peleus, ut somno vincta jacebas, Occupat: et quoniam precibus tentata repugnas; 240 Vim parat, innectens ambobus colla lacertis. Quod nisi venisses variatis sæpè figuris Ad solitas artes; auso foret illi potitus.

Sed modò tu volucris (volucrem tamen ille tenebat;)

occupat te, ut jacebas vincta somno: et quoniam tentata precibus Nunc gravis arbor eras: hærebat in arbore Peleus. repugnas: parat vim, innectens colla ambo-Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis: illâ Territus Æacides à corpore brachia solvit. Indè Deos pelagi, vino super æquora fuso, Et pecoris fibris et fumo thuris adorat.

Ergo, ne mundus haberet quicquam majus Jore, quamvis Jupiter senserat hand tepidos ignes sub pectore, vitat connubia a quorea The. tidis : jussitque Æa-ciden nepotem succedere in sua vota, et irc in amplexus marinæ virginis. Est sinus Hæmoniæ falcatus in curros arcus: brachia procurrunt, ubi, si unda foret altior, erat ubi, si portus: aquor est in-ductum summis arenis. Habet littus solidum, quod nec servet vestigia, nec remore-tur iter; nec pendeat opertum alga. Silva myrtea subest, obsita bicoloribus baccis. Est specus in medio, ambiguum, an factus na-tura, an arte; tamen magis arte: quo Theti sape solebas venire nuda, sedens frenato detphine. Illic Peleus bus lacertis. Quod nisi venisses ad solitas artes, figuris sape, variatis, ille foret potitus auso. Sed modò tu eras volucris: (tamen ilte tenebat volucrem) nunc eras gravis ar-

bor: Pelcus harebat in arbore. Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis: Æacides territus illa, solvit brachia à corpore. Inde adorat Deos pelogi vino fuso super æquora, et fibris pecoris, et TRANSLATION.

Waves, conceive; thou shalt be the mother of a youth, who, by his gallant deeds, shall surpass even his father's fame, and gain a renown greater than his. That the world, therefore, might not behold any thing superior to Jove, that god, though he felt in his breast a powerful flame, yet avoids the embraces of this goddess of the waters, yields all his pretensions to his grandson Peleus, and permits him to go into the embraces There is on the coast of Hæmonia a of this beloved sea-nymph. bay, wrought into a bending arch, whose arms project, and which, did the waves rise higher, would form a harbour; but the sea scarce covers the surface of the sand. The beach is firm, but neither retains the impression of feet, nor refuses the traveller's steps, nor is covered with sea-weed. Hard by is a myrtle grove, planted with party-coloured berries, and in the middle of the grove a grot, uncertain whether formed by nature or art, but more likely by art. Hither Thetis was often wont to resort, naked, borne on her harnessed dolphin. Here Peleus seized you, while you lay fast bound in sleep; and, because you was deaf to all his solicitations, resolves upon violence, throwing both his arms round your neck. And had you not had recourse to your wonted art, by assuming a variety of shapes, the youth had succeeded in his attempt. But sometimes you appeared a bird, yet still he detained the bird; sometimes a mighty tree, Peleus clung to the tree. The third form you assumed was that of a spotted tiger: at this the son of Æacus, affrighted, quitted his hold. He then adores the made of the western by libetions normed on the econy the

Donec Carpathius va-tes dixit de medio gur-gite; Æacide, potiere petitis thalamis. Tu modò innecte eam ignaram laqueis, vincloque tenaci, cum qui-escet sopita in gelido antro. Nec decipiat te mentita centum figu-ras; sed prome, quic-quid erit; dum refor-met quod fuit ante. Proteus diverat hac, et condidit vultum æquore, admisit que suos fluctus in novissima verba. Titan erat pro-nus, tenebatque hes-perium fretum incli-nato temone: còm put-chra Nereis, ponto re-licto, ingreditur con-sueta cubilia. Peleus vin heae invacarei vix bene invaserat virgineos artus, cum illa novat formas, doncc sentit sua membra teneri; et brachia tendi in diversas partes. Tum demùm ingemuit: Neque vincis, ait, sine numine: Thetisque est exhibita. Heros amptectitur confessam, et potitur votis, implet-que ingenti Achilte. VIII. Peleus erat et

felix nato, et felix con-juge: et cui si demas crimina jugulati Phoci, omnia bona contige-

Donec Carpathius medio de gurgite vates, Æacide, dixit, thalamis potiere petitis. 250 Tu modò, cùm gelido sopita quiescet in antro, Ignarum laqueis vincloque innecte tenaci. Nec te decipiat centum mentita figuras: Sed preme quicquid erit: dum quod fuit antè, reformet. Dixerat hæc Proteus: et condidit æquore vultum;

Admisitque suos in verba novissima fluctus. Pronus erat Titan, inclinatoque tenebat Hesperium temone fretum: cûm pulchra relicto Nereïs ingreditur consueta cubilia ponto. Vix benè virgineos Peleus invaserat artus; 260 Illa novat formas; donec sua membra teneri Sentit: et in partes diversas brachia tendi. Tum demum ingemuit: Neque, ait, sine Numine

vincis: Exhibita estque Thetis. Confessam amplectitur

Et potitur votis; ingentique implet Achille. VIII. Felix et nato, felix et conjuge Peleus; Et cui, si demas jugulati crimina Phoci, Omnia contigerant. Fraterno sanguine sontem, Expulsumque domo patriâ Trachinia tellus

rant. Tellus Trachinia accipit eum sontem fraterno sanguine, expulsumque patrià domo. TRANSLATION.

entrails of cattle, and the smoke of incense; until, at length, the Carpathian sage said, from amid the waves; Fear not, son of Æacus, you shall enjoy the wished-for prize; only, while she lies slumbering in her cool grot, bind the unwary nymph with cords and hampering bonds. Nor let her deceive you, by assuming a hundred various forms, but hold fast, whatever it is, until she returns to her first shape. Thus the prophet; then sunk beneath the flood, and the waves covered him as he uttered the last Titan was now in his descending course, and, with his pole bent downward, taking possession of the western main; when the fair Nereid, retiring from the sea, enters his wonted cave. Scarce had Peleus seized her virgin limbs, when she throws herself into various shapes, till she found herself held fast, and her arms extended different ways. Then she sighed, and says, You overcome not, Peleus, but with the aid of a god; and resumed her real form. The hero embraces the goddess thus revealed, enjoys his much-desired bride, and fills her with the great Achilles.

VIII. Peleus was now happy in his son, and happy in his spouse, and had enjoyed every desirable blessing without allay, but for the unhappy accident of killing Phocus. Him, stained with the blood of his brother, and banished his native country, the Trachinian land receives.

267. Jugulati crimina Phoci.] Æacus had three sons, Peleus, Telamon, and Phocus. As the young princes were playg one day, Phocus received so rude a w with the quoit that he died of it.

Tradition ascribes the blow to Telamon, but Ovid has given it to Peleus, who, obliged upon this accident to leave his father's court, withdrew to Ceyx.

Accipit. Hic regnum sine vi, sine cæde tenebat,
Lucifero genitore satus, patriumque nitorem 271
Ore ferens Ceyx; illo qui tempore mæstus,
Dissimilisque sui, fratrem lugebat ademptum.
Quò postquam Æacides fessus curâque, viâque
Venit; et intravit paucis comitantibus urbem;
Quosque greges pecorum, quæ secum armenta
trahebat. 276

Haùd procùl à muris sub opacâ valle relinquit;
Copia cùm facta est adeundi prima tyranni,
Velamenta manu prætendens, supplice, qui sit,
Quoque satus memorat. Tantùm sua crimina celat,
Mentitusque fugæ causam, petit, urbe vel agro 281
Se juvet. Hunc contrà placido Trachinius ore
Talibus alloquitur: Mediæ quoque commoda plebi
Nostra patent, Peleu; nec inhospita regna tenemus.
Adjicis huic animo momenta potentia clarum
Nomen, avumque Jovem. Nec tempora perde
precando:

Quod petis omne feres. Tuaque hæc pro parte videto, Qualiacunque vides. Utinam meliora videres: Et flebat. Moveat quæ tantos causa dolores, Peleusque, comitesque rogant. Quibus ille pro-

fatur:

Forsitan hanc volucrem, rapto quæ vivit, et omnes Terret aves, semper pennas habuisse putetis.

Ceyx, satus genitore Lucifero ferensque ore patrium nitorem, tene-bat regnum hic sine vi, sine cade; qui mastus illo tempore, dissimi-lisque sui, lugebat fra-trem ademptum. Quo portquam Aacides venit, fersus eurâque vidque; et intratit urbem pancis comitantibus; relinguitque haud procut à muris sub opaed valle, greges pecorum quos, armentaque quæ trahebat secum. Cum prima copia est facta adeundi tyranni, prætendens velamenta supplice manu, memo-rat qui sit, quoque sa-tus, celat tantum sua crimina. Mentitusque causam fugæ, petit ut juvet se urbe vel agro. Trachinius contra placido ore alloquitur hune talibus. Nostra commoda, Peleu, patent quoque media plebi: nec tenemus in-hospita regna. Adjicis potentia momenta huie animo, clarum nomen, Josemque avum. Ncc perde tempora precando; feres omne quod petis, videtoque hac qualiaeunque vides, tua proparte. Utinam videres meliora! et fle-bat. Peleusque, comitesque rogant que causa moveat tantos do-

lores: quibus ille profatur: Forsitan putetis hanc volucrem qua vivit rapto, et terret omnes aves, semper habuisse pennas.

TRANSLATION.

Ceyx, a son of Lucifer, in whose countenance was exhibited all the mild brightness of his father, held the reins of government, without violence or bloodshed; but, at that time disconsolate, and unlike himself, he mourned a brother's loss. Whither, after the son of Æacus was arrived, fatigued with care and the length of the way, and had entered the city with a few attendants, leaving his flocks of cattle and herds in a shady vale near the walls: when liberty was first granted him of approaching the prince, bearing before him in his suppliant hand the symbols of peace: he informs him who he was, and of whom descended; and only conceals his involuntary crime; feigning, therefore, a plausible pretence for his flight, he requests to be admitted into his city, or kingdom. The Trachinian prince, in return, thus addresses him, with mild aspect: Our bounties are open to the meanest of the people, nor rule we here an unhospitable kingdom; you add to this, my natural bent, by the powerful incitements you bring; a name every where renowned, and a descent from Jove supreme: waste not, therefore, the time in entreaties, you shall obtain all you ask: regard whatever you behold as, in part, your own; would (said he) they were better, and wept. Peleus and his companions beg to know what can be the occasion of such mighty grief. To whom the king replies: Perhaps you may think that this bird, which lives by rapine, and is the terror of other birds, was always covered thus with plumes; it was once a man, and still retains a vigour of mind equal to Fult vir, et constantia animi est tunta, quantum Dadation nomine, erat acer, ferorque bello; paratusque ad vim, creatus illo genitore qui vocat Auroram, exitque novissimus calo. Pax est culta mihi: cura tenenda pacis conjugia que fuit mihi: fera bello placebaut fratri. Virtus illus, qua en unc mutata agitat Thisbeas columbas, subegit reges gentesque. Chione erat nata haic: qua dotatissima forma, nubits bis septem annis, placuit mille procis. Fortè Phabus, creatusque Maia, revertentes, ille suis Detphis, hic vertice Cyllenao, pariter travere calorem. Apollo differt spem Veneris in tempora noctis. Ille non tulit moras, tangitque os virginis virgà movente soporem: illa jacet tactu potenti, putiturque vim Dei. Nox sparserat calum astris; Phabus simulat anum; sumitque pracepta gaudia. Ut maturus venter complevit sua tempora; Autolycus versuta propago, ingeniosus ad aome furtum, nascitur de stirpe atipedis Dei:

Vir fuit, et tanta est animi constantia, quantum Acer erat, belloque ferox, ad vimque paratus, Nomine Dædalion; illo genitore creatus Qui vocat Auroram, cœloque novissimus exit. Culta mihi pax est; pacis mihi cura tenendæ, Conjugiique fuit; fratri fera bella placebant; Illius et virtus reges, gentesque subegit, Que nunc Thisbeas agitat mutata columbas. 300 Nata erat huic Chione: quæ dotatissima formâ, Mille procis placuit, bis septem nubilis annis. Fortè revertentes Phœbus, Maïaque creatus, Ille suis Delphis, hic vertice Cyllenæo, Vidêre hanc paritèr, paritèr traxêre calorem: 305 Spem Veneris differt in tempora noctis Apollo; Non tulit ille moras: virgâque movente soporem Virginis os tangit. Tactu jacet illa potenti: Vimque Dei patitur. Nox cœlum sparserat astris; Phœbus anum simulat; præceptaque gaudia sumit. Ut sua maturus complevit tempora venter; Alipedis de stirpe Dei versuta propago Nascitur Autolycus, furtum ingeniosus ad omne: Qui facere assuêrat, patriæ non degener artis, Candida de nigris, et de candentibus atra. Nascitur è Phœbo (namque est enixa gemellos) Carmine vocali clarus, citharâque Philammon.

de stirpe alipedis Dei : qui non degener patriæ artis assuerat facere candida de nigris, et atra de candentibus. Philammon clarus vocali carmine, citharáque, nascitur è Phabo, (namque enixa est gemclos.)

TRANSLATION.

the activity, bravery, and inclination to violence, remarkable in that hero, by name Dædalion, whose descent was from the bright luminary who wakes Aurora, and retires the last from his station in heaven. Peace was my delight, and to promote peace and conjugal happiness my constant care; but my brother delighted in cruel wars: his bravery brought kings and nations under subjection, and still, under the present change, is the dread of the Thisbean doves. He had a daughter, Chione, who, at the age of fourteen, just marriageable, of surpassing beauty, was courted by a thousand rivals. By chance, Phœbus and the son of Maia (as they were returning, he from his favourite abode Delphi, the other from the top of Cyllene) together espied her, and together were warmed with the amorous fire. Apollo defers his hope of enjoyment until night, but Mercury, impatient of delay, touched the mouth of the virgin with his soporiferous rod. She is entranced by the potent touch, and subjected to the violence of the god. Night had be spangled the heaven with stars: Phœbus personates an old woman, and, in this disguise, obtains the bliss he had before enjoyed in fancy. When now her mature womb had completed the destined time, Autolycus is born of the stock of the winged god, a subtle soul, and ingenious at all manner of theft; who being a perfect master of all his father's artifice, was wont to make black appear white, and white black. To Phœbus was born (for she was delivered of twins) Philammon, nowned for song and the harp. But what does it avail her to have been

Quid peperisse duos, et Diis placuisse duobus; Et forti genitore, et progenitore Tonanti Esse satam prodest? an obest quoque gloria multis? Obfuit huic certè. Quæ se præferre Dianæ Sustinuit; faciemque Deæ culpavit: at illi Ira ferox mota est: factisque placebimus inquit. Nec mora; curvavit cornu; nervoque sagittam Impulit; et meritam trajecit arundine linguam. 325 Lingua tacet: nec vox tentataque verba sequuntur: Conantemque loqui cum sanguine vita reliquit. Quem (misera ô pietas!) ego tum patruoque dolorem Corde tuli, fratrique pio solatia dixi. Quæ pater hand aliter, quam cautes murmura ponti, Accipit: et natam delamentatur ademptam. Ut verò ardentem vidit; quater impetus illi In medios fuit ire rogos: quater indè repulsus Concita membra fugæ mandat: similisque juvenco Spicula crabonum pressâ cervice gerenti, Qua via nulla, ruit. Jam tum mihi currere visus Plus homine est: alasque pedes sumpsisse putares. Effugit ergo omnes; veloxque cupidine leti Vertice Parnassi potitur. Miseratus Apollo, 340 Cùm se Dædalion saxo misisset ab alto. Fecit avem, et subitis pendentem sustulit alis;

Quid prodest illi peperisse duos, et placuisse duobus diis, et esse satam forti genitore, et Tonanti progenitore? an gloria quoque, obest multis? certe obfuit huic: quæ sustinuit praferre se Dianæ; culpavitque faciem culpavitque faciem Dew. At ira ferox est mota illi; inquitque, Placebimus factis. Nec mora ; curvavit cornu; impulitque sagittum nervo; et trojecit me-ritam linguam arun-dine. Lingua tacet: nec vox verbaque tentata sequentur : vitaque cum sanguine re-liquit illam conuntem loqui. Quem dolorem toqui. Quem dolorem (o misera pictus) ego tum tuli patruoque corde, dixique solatia pio fratri! quæ pater accipit haud aliter, quam cautes accipiunt murmura ponti: et delamentatur natam a-demptam. Ut vero vidit ardentem, fuit quater impetus illi ire in medios rogos: repulsus quater inde, mandat concita membra fugæ: similisque juvenco gerenti spiculu crabo-num pressà cervice, rait qua est nulla via. Jam tum est visus mi-

ht currere plus homine: putaresque pedes sumpsisse alas. Ergo effugit omnes, veloxque cupidine leti, potitur vertice Parnassi. Cum Dædalion misisset se ab alto saxo Apollo miseratus, fecit avem, et sustulit pendentem subitis alis.

TRANSLATION.

the mother of twins, and the favourite of two of the gods; to be descended of a gallant father, and to boast of the thunderer as her grandfather? Is even glory thus prejudicial to many? It was, at least, to her, who had the presumption to prefer herself to Diana, and decry the charms of the Her fierce resentment swells to rage; Let us try, however, (said she) whether by actions we can please: nor deferred she longer her revenge; but, bending her bow, and impelling an arrow with the string, she, with the reed, transfixed her guilty tongue. Her tongue is silent, nor do words or sounds follow her essay to speak, but at once the blood and life forsook her in the vain attempt. Oh, hapless piety! what anguish did I, her uncle, then feel! what consolations did I offer to my pious brother! but the father regards them no more than rocks the murmurs of the sea; and laments, without ceasing, the loss of his daughter: but when he saw her on the flaming pile, four times he essayed to rush into the middle of the flames; but four times thence repulsed, he, with rapid feet, betakes himself to flight, and, like a bullock, who feels on his neck the galling sting of wasps, bounds along, even where there is no path to guide: he even then seemed to run with more than human swiftness, and you would have fancied that he had got wings to his feet. He, therefore, easily escaped our pursuit, and, made swift by his impatience for death, he gains the top of Parnassus. But Apollo pitying Dædalion, when he precipitated himself from the summit of the rock, changed him into a bird, and sup-

Deditque adunca ora, dedit curvos hamos undedit curvos himos unguibus, antiquam virtutem, et vires mujores corpore. Et nunc
accipiter, satis æquus
nulli, sævit in omnes
aves, dolensque, fit
causa dolendi aliis.
IX. Que miracula,
dum genitus Lucifero,
arrat it es vaccovorte.

narrat de suo consorte, Phoceus Antenor, cus-Process Antenor, cas-tos armenti, advolat, festinus unhelo cursu. Heu Peleu, Peleu, ait, adsum tibi nuncius magnæ cladis! Peleus jubet edere, quodeun-que ferat: ipse Tra-chinius heros pendet, et trepidat metu. Ille refert: Appuleram fessos jurencos ad eurva littora, eum sol altissimus medio orbe, respiceret tantum cursus, quantum videret superesse; Parsque boum inclinarat ge-nua fulvis urenis, jaspeetabat

que luco retristo.

Oraque adunca dedit, curvos dedit unguibus hamos, Virtutem antiquam, majores corpore vires. Et nûnc accipiter, nulli satîs æquus, in omnes Sævit aves; aliisque dolens fit causa dolendi. 345

IX. Quæ dum Lucifero genitus miracula narrat De consorte suo; cursu festinus anhelo Advolat armenti custos Phoceus Antenor. Heu Peleu, Peleu, magnæ tibi nuncius adsum 349 Cladis, ait! quodcunque ferat, jubet edere Peleus: Pendet, et ipse metu trepidat Trachinius heros. Ille refert: fessos ad littora curva juvencos Appuleram medio cum Sol altissimus orbe Tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret. Parsque boim fulvis genua inclinarat arenis, 355 Latarumque jacens campos spectabat aquarum: Pars gradibus tardis illuc errabat et illuc: Nant alii, celsoque exstant super æquora collo. Templa mari subsunt, nec marmore clara, nec auro; Sed trabibus densis, lucoque umbrosa vetusto. 360 censque spection de Dea trabibus delists, ideoque unistantque super equora quarum. Pars creabat illúc et illúc tardis gradibus. Alli nant, extantque super equora celso collo. Templa subsunt mari, clara nec marmore, nec auro; sed densis trabibus umbrosa-

TRANSLATION.

ported him hanging in the air upon sudden wings. He gave him a crooked beak and hooked talons, his wonted bravery, and strength beyond his bulk. And now, become a hawk, regarding none, he rages equally against all birds, and, grieving himself, is the cause of grief to others.

IX. Which wonders, while the son of Lucifer relates of his brother, Phocean Antenor, keeper of the herd, flies in all haste to our hero; and, panting, cries: Alas! Peleus! Peleus! I am come the messenger of a heavy calamity! Peleus commands him to declare it, whatever it was; and even the Trachinian hero is alarmed, and trembles through fear. Antenor thus relates his tale: I had driven the weary herd to the winding shore, what time the sun, at the highest in the middle of his orb, looks back on as much of his course, already passed, as yet remained for him to run: part of the oxen, resting their knees upon the yellow sand, viewed as they lay, the extended watery plains; part wandered up and down with tardy steps; others swim, and with their tall necks appear above the waves. Not far from the sea stands a temple, adorned with neither marble nor gold, but raised of solid beams, and shaded by an ancient grove, the

349. Armenti custos Phoceus Antenor.] The foundation of this new fiction is historical. Æacus had two wives, Egina and Psamathe. By the first he had Peleus and Telamon, and by the second Phocus. Lycomeds, king of Seyros, brother to Psamanthe, determined to revenge the death of his nephew, declared war against Ceyx, for receiving Pelens into his king-dom. The general who commanded in that expedition, after laying waste the country, carried off great droves of cattle, &c., and among the rest those of Peleus. Solicitations and entreaties were employed to pacify Lycomedes; the general was recalled, and, to embellish the narration, if was pretended, that he had been metamorphosed into a rock. figure to express how the current of that commander's victories, who, like a fierce beast of prey, had ravaged all the country, was stopped on the sudden.

Nereides, Nereusque tenent. Hos navita, templi Edidit esse Deos, dum retia littore siccat. Juncta palus huic est densis obsessa salictis, Quam restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem. Indè fragore gravi strepitans loca proxima terret Bellua vasta, lupus, silvisque palustribus exit, 366 Oblitus et spumis, et spisso sanguine rictus Fulmineos; rubrâ suffusus lumina flammâ. Qui, quanquàm sævit paritèr rabieque, fameque, Acrior est rabie. Neque enim jejunia curat 370 Cæde boiim, diramque famem satiare, sed omne Vulnerat armentum, sternitque hostilitèr omne. Pars quoque de nobis funesto saucia morsu, Dum defensamus, leto est data. Sanguine littus, Undaque prima rubent, demugitæque paludes. 375 Sed mora damnosa est, nec res dubitare remittit: Dùm superest aliquid, cuncti coëamus, et arma, Arma capessamus, conjunctaque tela feramus. Dixerat agrestis. Nec Pelea damna movebant; Sed memor admissi Nereida colligit orbam 380° Damna sui inferias extincto mittere Phoco. Induere arma viros, violentaque sumere tela Rex jubet Œœus; cum queis simùl ipse parabat, Ire. Sed Halcyone conjux excîta tumultu 385° Prosilit, et, nondum totos ornata capillos, Disjicit hos ipsos: colloque infusa mariti,

Nereides, Nereusque tenent. Navita, dum siccat retia littore, edidit hos esse Deos templi. Palus est, juncta huic, obsessa densis salictis; quam paludem unda maris restagnuntis Inde lupus, vasta bellua, strepitans gravi fragore, terret loca proxima, cxitque silvis palustribus, obli-tus fulmineos rictus et spumis, et spisso sanguine, et suffusus lumina rubra flamma. Qui, quanquam sævit pariter rabieque, fa-meque, est acrior ra-bie. Neque enim curat satiure jejunia diramque famem cade boum, sed vulnerat omne armentum, sternitque omne hostiliter. Purs sternitque quoque de nobis, dum defensamus, saucia funesto morsu, est data leto. Littus, undaque demugitæque paludes, rubent san-guine. Sed mora est damnosa, nec res re-mittit dubitare. Dum alis quid superest, copessamus arma, arma, feramusque conjunc-ta tela. Agrestis dix-erat; nec damna mo-vebant Pelea: sed memor admissi, colligit Nere'ida orbam, mit-

tere damna, inferias, suo Phoco extincto. Rex Etaus jubet viros inducer arma, sumereque violenta tela; cum queis ipse simul parabat ire: sed conjux Halcyone excita tumultu prosilit, et nondum ornata totos capillos, disjeit hos ipsos, infusuque collo mariti,

TRANSLATION.

habitation of Nereus and the Nereids. A sailor, while busy in drying his nets upon the shore, told us, that these were the gods of the temple. Adjoining to this is a marsh, enclosed with thick willows, made by the stagnating waves of the sea. Thence a huge monstrous wolf, rushing with vast noise, alarms the neighbouring parts, and sallies from the fenny woods, having his thundering jaws besmeared with foam and clotted blood, and his eyes overspread with red flame: who, though at once urged by hunger and rage, yet hearkens more to the fierce dictates of his rage; for he does not think of appeasing his hunger, and dire thirst of blood, by the slaughter of oxen, but wounds the whole herd, and assaults them with hostile fury. Some of us too, while we endeavour to defend the herd, fall a prey to his rage and baleful bites. The shore and nearest waves, and echoing lakes, are stained with blood. But delay may be fatal; nor does the thing admit of hesitation: before all is destroyed, let us take arms; arms, and march in a body, equipped with darts. Thus the swain: but Peleus is not moved at the loss, and calling to mind his crime, concludes, that Psamathe, grieving for the death of her son, sent this calamity as an offering to the shade of murdered Phocus. The Œtean king commands his men to put on their armour, and provide themselves with hostile darts: he, himself, too, was preparing to accompany them; but his wife Halcyone, roused by the tumult, runs out, and, throwing her half-plaited hair behind her, hangs round her husband's neck, entreating now with words, now with pleading

precatur verbisque et tachrymis, ut mittat auxilium sine se, utque servet duas animas in und. Æacides ait illi, Regina pone pulchros piosque metus: gratia vestri promissi est plena. Non placet mit arma moveri contra nava nava moveri contra nava moveri contra nava moveri contra nava nava moveri contra nava moveri con veri contra nova monstra. Numen pelagi est adorandum. Erat ardua turris, et focus in summa arce; loca grata fessis carinis. Adscendunt illuc, aspiciuntque cum gemi-tu, tauros stratos in littore, vastatoremque ferum cruento ore, ct infectum quod ad lon-gos villos sanguine. Inde Peleus tendens manus ad littora manus ad littora aperti ponti, orut caruleam Psamathen,ut finiut iram; feratque opem: nec illa flecti-tur vocibus Æucidæ rogantis. Thetis supplex accepit hanc veniam pro conjuge. Sca enim tupus irreroca-tus ab acri cæde per-stat, asper dulcedine sanguinis, donec mutavit marmore inharentem cervice laceræ juvence. Scrvavit corpus, omniaque prater colorem: color lapidis indicat illum non esse jam lupum, non de-bere jam timeri. Nec

Mittat ut auxilium sine se, verbique precatur, Et lachrymis; animasque duas ut servet in unâ. Æacides illi, pulchros, regina, piosque Pone metus: plena est promissi gratia vestri. 390 Non placet arma mihi contra nova monstra moveri. Erat ardua turris; Numen adorandum pelagi est. Arce focus summâ; fessis loca grata carinis. Adscendunt illuc, stratosque in littore tauros Cum gemitu aspiciunt, vastatoremque cruento 395 Ore ferum, longos infectum sanguine villos. Indè manus tendens in aperti littora ponti, Cæruleam Peleus Psamathen, ut finiat iram, Orat; openque ferat. Nec vocibus illa rogantis Flectitur Æacidæ. Thetis hanc pro conjuge supplex

Accepit veniam. Sed enim irrevocatus ab acri Cæde lupus perstat, dulcedine sanguinis asper; Donec inhærentem laceræ cervice juvencæ Marmore mutavit. Corpus, præterque colorem Omnia servavit: lapidis color indicat illum 405 Jam non esse lupum, jam non debere timeri. Nec tamen hâc profugum consistere Pelea terrâ Fata sinunt: Magnetes adit vagus exsul, et illîc Sumit ab Hæmonio purgamina cædis Acasto.

X. Intereà fratrisque sui, fratremque secutis 410

jam lupum, non debere jam timeri. Nee Anxia prodigiis, turbatus pectora Ceyx, tamen fata sinunt profugum Pelea consistere hûc terrû: exul vagus adit Magnetes, et illic sumit purgamina cedis ab Hamonio Acasto. X. Interea Ceyx turbatus quoad pectora anxia fratrisque sui, prodigiisque secutis fratrem,

TRANSLATION.

tears, that he would only send his men, and, by staying behind himself, save two lives in one. To her the son of Æacus: O queen, lay aside your just and dutiful tears; the offer you make is too much to my advantage: I choose to employ no arms against this new monster, but appease the sea-nymph with humble prayer. There was a high tower, and upon the top of it a fire; a place grateful to weary ships. Thither they mount, and behold with grief the slaughtered bulls strewed along the shore, the cruel monster ravaging with bloody jaws, and having his long hairs stained with gore. Upon this, Peleus, extending his hands toward the margin of the watery plains, deprecates the anger of injured Psamathe, and begs her aid: nor is she moved by the entreaties of the suppliant son of Æacus, until Thetis, interceding, obtained this favour for her spouse. the wolf persists, unrecalled from the furious slaughter, keenly urged by his native thirst of blood, until, fastening upon the neck of a mangled heifer, he is changed by the nymph into marble. His body retains all its former marks but the colour: the colour of the stone shews that he is now no longer a wolf, and ought now no more to be an object of fear. Yet neither do the fates allow unhappy Peleus to settle in this land: the wandering exile visits the Magnesian shore, and there receives the expiation of his crime from Hæmonian Acastus.

X. Mean while Ceyx, anxious and disturbed in his mind at the fate of

Consulat ut sacras, hominum oblectamina, sortes, Ad Clarium parat ire Deum: nam templa profanus Invia cum Phlegyis faciebat Delphica Phorbas. Consilii tamen antè sui, fidissima, certam Te facit, Halcyone, cui protinùs intima frigus Ossa receperunt; buxoque similimus ora Pallor obit: lachrymisque genæ maduêre profusis. Ter conata loqui, ter fletibus ora rigavit: Singultuque pias interrumpente querelas, Quæ mea culpa tuam, dixit, carissime, mentem Vertit? ubi est, quæ cura mei priùs esse solebat? Jam potes Halcyone securus abesse relictâ. Jam via longa placet. Jam sum tibi carior absens. At (puto) per terras iter est, tantúmque dolebo; 425 Non etiam metuam; curæque timore carebunt. Æquora me terrent, et ponti tristis imago. Et laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi; Et sæpè in tumulis sine corpore nomina legi. Nevè tuum fallax animum fiducia tangat, 430 Quod socer Hippotades tibi sit; qui carcere fortes Contineat ventos; et, cum velit, æquora placet. Cùm semèl emissi tenuerunt æquora venti,
Nil illis vetitum est, incommendataque tellus
Omnis, et omne fretum. Cœli quoque nubila vexant;
Excutiuntque feris rutilos concursibus ignes.

butas taceras in untore, et sape legi nomina sine corpore in tunulis. Neve faltax fiducia tangut tuum function tunus tunulis. Neve faltax fiducia tangut tuum function tunus tun Cum semèl emissi tenuerunt æquora venti, contineat fortes ventos carcere, et placet æquora cum velit. Cum semel emissi venti tenuerunt æquora, nil est vetitum illis, tellusque est omnis in commendata, et omne fretum. Vexant quoque nubila cæli, excutiuntque rutilos ignes feris concursibus.

parat ire ad Clarium Deum, ut consulat sacras sortes, oblectamina hominum : nam pros. fanus Phorbus, cum
415 Phlegyis, facicbant
templa Delphica invia. Tamon ante, facit
te, fidissima Halcyone, certam sui consitii,cui intima ossa protinus rcceperunt frigus, pallorque simillimus buxo, obiit ora, genæque maduere profusis tachrymis, Conata ter loqui, ter rigavit ora at? fletibus: singultuque interrummente mas interrumpente pias que relas, dixit, Carissime, qua mea culpa vertit tuam mentem? ubi est illa cura mei, quæ cura solebut esse prius! jam potes abesse securus, Halcyone re-lictà. Jam longa via placet. Jam sum carior tibi absens. At puto, iter est per terras, doleboque tantum, non etiam metuam; curaque carebunt timore. Æquora terrent me, et tristis imago ponti, et nuper vidi ta-bulas laceras in lit-

TRANSLATION.

his brother, and the prodigies that followed it, resolves to visit the Clarian god, and consult his sacred oracles, that consolation of men: for profane Phorbas, with his Thessalian crew, had rendered the temple at Delphi inaccessible. But first he imparts his design to his faithful Halcyone. A sudden coldness shoots through all her bones, a paleness like box covers her face, and her cheeks are wet with flowing tears. Thrice essaying to speak, thrice she watered her face with her tears, and sobs interrupting her pious complaints: What fault of mine (said she) my dearest lord, has thus changed your mind? where is that concern for me, hitherto so remarkable in you? Can you then depart with an easy mind, and leave your Halcyone behind you? Now you seem fond to undertake a long journey; now am I more agreeable when at a distance: but, perhaps your journey is over land, and I shall have only cause of grief, but not of fear, and my concern shall be without any apprehensions for your safety. But the waves, and image of the stormy sea, affright me; for late I saw broken planks upon the shore, and have often read names upon empty tombs. Nor let a false confidence lull you into security, because you have for your father-in-law Æolus, the son of Hippotas, who confines the strong winds in caves, and can, when he pleases, appease the tumult of the sea: not so; for, when once let loose, they have got possession of the deep, nothing checks their course, but on they sweep, and insult land and sea without distinction; they even drive before them the clouds of heaven, and, meeting in fierce uproar, strike the sky with rapid lightning. The more I

Quo magis novi hos (nam novi, et parva sæpe vidi paterna domo) hoc magis reor esse timendos. Quod si, care conjux, tua sententia potest flecti nullis precibus, esque nimium certus eundi, tolle me quoque simul; certe quoque simut; certe jactabimur unà, nec metuam nisi quæ pa-tiar: feremusque puriter quicquid erit, et feremur pariter super lata aquora. Sidereus conjux movetur tuli-bus dictis, lachrymis-que Æolidos; neque enim minor ignes est in ipso. Sed neque vult dimittere propositos cursus pelagi, nec ad-hibere Halcyomen in partem pericli: res-ponditque multa solun-tia timidum pectus, nec tamen idcirco pro-bat cauch divist bat causam. Addidit bat causam. Adduti illis hoc quoque leni-men, quo solo flexit amantem. Mora omnis est quidem longa nobis: sed juro tibi per pu-trios ignes (si modo fata remittant me) me reversurum antequam luna bis impleat or-bem. Ubi spes recursus est admot a his pro-

Quò magìs hos novi (nam novi, et sæpe paternâ Parva domo vidi) magis hoc reor esse timendos. Quòd tua si flecti precibus sententia nullis, Care, potest, conjux; nimiùmque es certus eundi; Me quoque tolle simùl. Certè jactabimur unà: Nec, nisi quæ patiar, metuam: paritêrque feremus Quicquid erit: pariter super æquora lata feremur. Talibus Æolidos dictis, lachrymisque movetur Sidereus conjux: neque enim minor ignis in ipso est. Sed neque propositos pelagi dimittere cursus, 446 Nec vult Halcyonen in partem adhibere perîcli: Multaque respondit timidum solantia pectus: Nec tamen idcirco causam probat. Hoc quoque lenimen, quo solo flexit amantem: 450 Longa quidem nobis omnis mora: sed tibi juro Per patrios ignes (si me modò fata remittant) Antè reversurum, quam Luna bis impleat orbem. His ubi promissis spes est admota recursûs; Protinùs eductam navalibus æquore tingi, 455 Aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis. Quâ rursus visâ, veluti præsaga futuri, Horruit Halcyone: lachrymasque emisit obortas: Amplexusque dedit: tristique miserrima tandem sus est admota his pro-missis, protinus jubet Ore, Vale, dixit: collapsaque corpore tota est. 460 pinum eductam nava-tibus tingi aquore, ap-tarique suis arma-mentis. Qua rursus Ordinibus geminis ad fortia pectora remos: visa, Haleyone veluti prasaga futuri, horruit: enisitque lachrymas obortas: deditque amplexus; miserrimaque, dixit, tandem tristi ore, Vule; estque tota collapsa corpore. Ast juvenes geminis ordinibus, Ceyce quarente moras, reducunt remos ad fortia pectora. TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATION know this, (for well I know it, and have often, when a child, seen it in my father's palace) the more I am alarmed with terrors. But if your purpose, dear spouse! can be changed by no prayers or entreaties, and you are unalterably determined to sail, take me along with you, that I may share your danger. I will then fear no more, than what I feel; we will be alike exposed to every chance, and together encounter the terrors of the main. These words and tears of the daughter of Æolus make a great impression on her husband, the offspring of the morning star; for neither does the fire of love flame less violent in him. But neither will he be dissuaded from his intended voyage, nor admit Halcyone to share the danger with him: and seeks, by many arguments to allay her boding But yet he cannot bring her to approve his cause: at length, he added to this prevailing motive, which alone induced his loving spouse to comply; I swear by the holy flame of my father, that (if heaven allows me life) I will return before the moon bath twice completed her orb. When by these promises he had given her hopes of his speedy return, he forthwith orders a ship to be hauled from the dock, and rigged for service with all expedition. When Halcyone again beheld, as if her mind presaged the oproaching woe, she trembled in every limb, and shed a torrent of tears.

en embracing him, she said, with a mournful air, Farewell; and imately swooned away. But the youthful band, (while Ceyx is seeking ices for delay) ranged in double rows, draw their oars to their Æqualique ictu scindunt freta. Sustulit illa Humentes oculos; stantemque in puppe recurvâ, Concussâque manu dantem sibi signa maritum 465 Prima videt: redditque notas. Ubi terra recessit Longiùs, atque oculi nequeunt cognoscere vultus: Dum licet, insequitur fugientem lumine pinum. Hæc quoque ut haud poterat spatio submota videri; Velo tamen spectat summo fluitantia malo: Ut nec vela videt; vacuum petit anxia lectum: Seque toro ponit. Renovat lectusque, locusque Halcyones lachrymas: et quæ pars admonet absit. fuitantia summo malo. Portubus exiêrant; et moverat aura rudentes; Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos: Cornuaque in summâ locat arbore; totaque malo Carbasa deducit, venientesque excipit auras. Aut minus, aut certé medium non amplius æquor Puppe secabatur; longèque erat utraque tellus; Cùm mare sub noctem tumidis albescere cœpit 480 Fluctibus; et præceps spirare valentiùs Eurus. Ardua, jamdudum, demittite cornua, rector Clamat; et antennis totum subnectite velum. Hic jubet, impediunt adversæ jussa procellæ; Nec sinit audiri vocem fragor æquoris ullam. 485 Sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos; Pars munire latus; pars ventis vela negare. Egerit hic fluctus, æquorque refundit in æquor:

scinduntque freta æ-quali ictu. Illa sustulit humentes oculos, primaque vidit maritum stantem in recurvà puppe, dantemque signa sibiconcussa manu: redditque notas. Ubi terra recessit longiùs, at que oculi netongus, at que want nequeunt cognoscere vultus, dum licet insequitur lumine fugicntem
pinum. Hac quoque
ut submota spatio
haud poterat videri,
tamen spectat vela, anxia petit vacuum lectum, ponitque se toro. Lectusque, locusque renovat lachrymas Halcyones: et admonet quæ pars absit. Exie-rant portubus ; et aura moverat rudentes. Navita obvertit remos pendentes luteri, locatque cornua in summa arbore, deducitque tota carbasa malo; excipitque venientes aucipique venientes au-ras. Aut minus, aut certè medium æquor non amplius, secaba-tur puppe, tellusque utraque crat longè, cum mare sub noctem capit albescere tumidis fluctibus, et praceps Eurus spirare vaten-tiùs. Rector jamdudùm clamat, demittite ardua cornua ; et sub-

nectite totum relum antennis. Hic jubet: adversæ procellæ impediunt jussa, nec fragor æquoris sinit ullam vocem audiri. Tamen alii sponte properant subducere remos : pars munire latus; pars negare vela ventis. Hic egerit fluctus, refunditque æquor in æquor.

TRANSLATION.

breasts, and with equal strokes cut the sea. She reared her humid eyes, and first espied her husband on the crooked stern, making signs with his hand. She returns the signs; and when the land receding farther, still increases the distance, that she can now no longer distinguish the muchloved face, she yet pursues the flying ship with her eyes. too, borne forward in its course, withdraws from view, she keeps her eyes fixed on the sails, waving from the top of the mast. When these too disappear, full of anxious grief, she retires to her solitary chamber, and throws herself upon the bed. The bed and place renew Halcyone's tears, and put her in mind of her absent lord. They were now got from the port, and a rising gale tossed the ropes; the rowers urge the hanging oars towards the sides of the ship, fix the sail-yards on the top of the mast, and spread the canvass full, to catch the coming breeze. The galley had now run part, at most the half of her course, and the land, on each side, was at a great distance; when, toward night, the sea began to whiten with swelling waves, and the stormy east wind to blow with greater violence. Presently the master cries, Lower your top-sails, and bind the main-sheet to the yard. He orders, but the adverse storms hinder the execution; nor does the noise of the sea suffer his voice to be heard. Yet of themselves they hasten, some to draw in the oars, others to stop the leaky sides, and part to bind up the sails from the winds, one pumps up the waves, and

hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum geruntur sinclege, aspera hyems crescit, ventique fe-roces ex omni parte gerunt bella, miscentque indignantia freta. Ipse rector navis pa-vet, ipseque fatetur se nec scire qui sit status; nec quid jubeatve vetetve'; moles mali est tanta, poten-tiorque totà arte. Quippe viri sonant clamore, rudentes stri-dore, gravis unda in-cursu undarum, ather tonitribus. Pontus erigitur fluctibus, vide-turque æquare cælum, tingere inductas nubes aspergine. Et modò cum vertit fulvas arenas ex imo, est concolor illis; modò est nigrior Stygia unda: interdum sternitur, albetque sonantibus spumis. Ipsa quo-que Trachinia puppis agitur his vicibus: et modò sublimis, videtur despicere in valles, imumque Acheranta, veluti de vertice montis. Nunc ubi curvum æquor circumstetit demissam puppim videtur suspicere summum cælum de inferno gurgite. Sæpe latus icta fluctu, dat ingentem fragorem, nec, pul-

Hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum sine lege geruntur; Aspera crescit hyems; omnique è parte feroces 490 Bella gerunt venti; fretaque indignantia miscent. Ipse pavet, nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur Scire ratis rector; nec quid juveatve, vetetve: Tanta mali moles, totaque potentior arte est. Quippè sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, 495 Undarum incursu gravis unda, tonitribus æther. Fluctibus erigitur, cœlumque æquare videtur Pontus; et inductas aspergine tingere nubes. Et modò, cum fulvas ex imo vertit arenas, Concolor est illis; Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ: 500 Sternitur interdum, spumisque sonantibus albet. Ipsa quoque his agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis: Et modò sublimis veluti de vertice montis Despicere in valles, imumque Acheronta videtur: Nunc ubi demissam curvum circumstetit æquor, Suspicere inferno summum de gurgite cœlum. 506 Sæpe dat ingentem fluctu latus icta fragorem: Nec leviùs pulsata sonat, quam ferreus olìm Cùm laceras aries balistave concutit arces, 510 Utque solent, sumptis in cursu viribus, ire Pectore in arma feri, prætentaque tela leones; Sic ubi se ventis admiserat unda coortis, Ibat in arma ratis; multoque erat altior illis:

scuta, sonat levius, quam olim ferreus aries balistave cum concutit laceras arces. Utque feri leanes viribus sumptis in cursu, solent ive pectore in arma prætentaque tela ; sic ubi unda admiserat se ventis coortis, ibat in arma ratis, cratque multo altior illis.

TRANSLATION.

throws back the sea into the sea, another takes off the yards. thus every thing is done in confusion, the rage of the storm increases, and the fierce winds, combining from every quarter, augment the tumult of the The master himself now betrays fear, and owns he is at a loss to comprehend their present condition, or what to order or forbid; so mighty is the calamity, so much it baffles all his skill: for the air resounds with the mingled cries of the sailors, the rattling of cordage, the waves dashing one against another, and the redoubled peals of thunder. The sea ascends in waves, and seems equal to heaven, and sprinkles with briny dew the surrounding clouds; and sometimes tossing from below the yellow sands, it appears of a colour with them; again blacker than the Stygian waves: sometimes it is levelled, and whitens with noisy foam. The Trachinian galley too feels these various changes; and, one while raised on high, seems, as from the top of a mountain, to look down on the valleys below, and deep mansions of Acheron; again, subsiding with the waves, enclosed by the surrounding sea, she, from the infernal waves, surveys the height of heaven. Oft the waves, beating against the sides, make a loud report, and rebound with noisy din; as when the iron ram, or balista, shake the battered forts. And as undaunted lions, still more courageous as they advance, are often wont to rush upon arms and extended spears; in like manner, the waves, now driven by a hurricane of winds, advance against the sides of the ship, and

Jamque labant cunei, spoliataque tegmine ceræ Rima patet; præbetque viam lethalibus undis. 515 Ecce cadunt largi resolutis nubibus imbres: Inque fretum credas totum descendere cœlum: Inque plagas cœli tumefactum adscendere pontum. Vela madent nimbis: et cum cœlestibus undis 519 Æquoreæ miscentur aquæ. Caret ignibus æther, Cæcaque nox premitur tenebris hyemisque, suisque; Discutiunt tamen has, præbentque micantia lumen Fulmina: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undæ. Dat quoque jam saltus intra cava texta carinæ Fluctus: et, ut miles numero præstantior omni, Cùm sæpe assiluit defensæ mænibus urbis, Spe potitur tandem; laudisque accensus amore Inter mille viros, murum tamen occupat unus: Sic ubi pulsârunt acres latera ardua fluctus, Vastius insurgens decime ruit impetus unde: 530 Nec priùs absistit fessam oppugnare carinam, Quàm velut in captæ descendat mænia navis. Pars igitur tentabat adhuc invadere pinum, Pars maris intùs erat. Trepidant haud segnius om-534

Quàm solet urbs, aliis murum fodientibus extra, Atque aliis murum, trepidare, tenentibus intus, Deficit ars; animique cadunt: totidemq; videntur,

Jamque cunel labant, rimuque spoliata tegmine cera, putet pra-betque vium lethalibus undis. Ecce lurgi imbres cudunt resolutis nubibus, credusque totum calum descendere in fretum, pontumque tumefactum ascendere in plagus cali. Velu madent nimbis, et aquæ aquorea miscentur cum calestibus undis. Æther caret ignibus, cacaque nox premitur tenebris suisque, hye-misque. Tamen micantia fulmina discutiunt hus, prebentque lu-men: undæ ardes-cunt futmineisignibus. cunt futmineis igmous.
Fluctus quoque jam
dat saltus, intra cava
terta carina: et ut miles præstantior omni numero, cum sæpe assiluit manibus defensæ urbis, tandem potitur spe; accensusque amore laudis inter mille viros, unus ta-men occupat murum. Sir ubi acres fluctus pulsarunt urdua la-teru, impetus decima unda insurgens vasunda insurgens ous-tius ruit, nec absistit oppugnare fessam ca-rinam, priusquam des-cendat in mænia velut capta navis. Parsigitur muris adhac tentabut invadere pinum,

pars crat intus. Omnes trepidant haud segnius quam urbs solet trepidare, aciis fodientibus murum extra, atque aliis tenentibus murum intus. Ars deficit, animique cadant: totidemque mortes videntur,

TRANSLATION.

tower over the hatches. And now the pins that hold the boards together, give way; the seams, robbed of their stoppage of wax, lay open, and afford a passage to the hostile waves. Lo! the clouds dissolve, and fall in copious showers; and, you would imagine, the whole sky poured down in sheets of rain; the sea too, swelled, seems to mount into the regions of the sky. The sails are wet with the rain, and the waters of the sea are mixed with the waters of heaven: the firmament is without its fires, and the horrors of the night are doubled by its own darkness, and that of the storm together. Yet even these are dispersed by frequent flashes of lightning that afford a sudden gleam; the sea seems all on fire with these blazes breaking from the sky. And now the waves jump about within the hollow texture of the ship; and as a soldier, distinguished by his valour from all the rest, after often assaulting the walls of a defended city, enjoys his hopes at length; and, influenced with a desire of praise, though but one among a thousand, possesses himself of the walls; so while the invading billows batter the sides of the ship, the fury of the tenth wave, rising above the rest, advances with impetuous sway; nor ceases to assault the vessel's battered ribs, until it, as it were, descends within the walls of the yielding ship. Part therefore of the waves still attempt to get into the ship; part had already seized the prize. The whole crew are now in confusion: as when in a city assaulted on every side, some are

rutre atque irrumpere, quot juetus veriunt. Hic non tenet lachrymas; hic stupet; ille vocat cos beatos quos fanera maneunt; hic adorat numen totis, tollensque irrita brachiu ad calum quod anon videl, poseti opem: Jratresque parensque subeunt illi, domus cum pignoribus huic, et quod relictum est cuique. Halegone movet Ceyca: nutlu nixi flalegone est in ore Ceycis; et cum desidect unam, tomen gundet enm abesse. Vellet quoque respidect unam, tomen gundet enm abesse. Vellet quoque respidect unit onnum. Verum nescit ubi sit. Poutus ferret unita vertigine; et onne calum latet umbra inducta è piecis indibius: imagoque noctis est duplicate. Arbos frangitur incursu nimbosi turbinis: regimen et frangitur undagu enis reutit victrix, despicit sinuatas undas; nee pracepituta ruit levius, quam si quis certerit Athon Pindume revulsos totos sua guor: paritergue et pur

Quot veniunt fluctus, ruere atq; irrumpere mortes. Non tenethic lachrymas: stupethic: vocatille beatos, Funera quos maneant: hic votis nomen adorat. Brachiaq; ad cœlum, quod non videt, irrita tollens Poscit opem: subcunt illi fratresque, parensque; Huic cum pignoribus domus, et quod cuique relictum est.

Halcyone Ceyca movet: Ceycis in ore 544 Nulla nisi Halcyone est: et cum desideret unam, Gaudet abesse tamen. Patriæ quoque vellet ad oras Respicere, inque domum supremos vertere vultus. Verum ubi sit nescit. Tanta vertigine pontus Fervet: et inductà piceis è nubibus umbra Omne latet cœlum: duplicataque noctis imago est. Frangitur incursu nimbosi turbinis arbos: Frangitur et regimen: spoliisq; animosa superstans Unda, velut victrix, sinuatas despicit undas; Nec leviùs, quam si quis Athon, Pindumve revulsos Sede suâ totos in apertum everterit æquor, Præcipitata ruit : paritèrque, et pondere, et ictu Mergit in ima ratem. Cum quâ pars magna virorum Gurgite pressa gravi, neque in aëra reddita, fato Functa suo est. Alii partes et membra carinæ

revulsos totos sua Trunca tenent. Tenet ipse manu, quâ sceptra solebat, sede, in apertum æ-quor: pariterque et pondere et ictu, mergit ratem in ima. Cum qua magna pars virorum pressa gravi gureite, neque reddita in aëre, est functa suo fato. Alii tenent partes et trunea membra carinæ. Ipse Ceyx tenet fragmina navigii manu

TRANSLATION.

undermining the walls without, others have got possession of them within, art fails; their courage sinks, and death seems to rush upon them in as many different shapes as are the waves that come pouring in on every side. One cannot refrain from tears, another is quite stupified with grief, a third counts those happy whom funeral honours await. This man addresses the gods in prayer, and, stretching forth his hands toward heaven, which he cannot see, in vain begs relief. One calls to mind his brothers and parents, another his family and children, and every dear pledge left behind him. Ceyx thinks only of his Halcyone; no name, but that of Halcyone, is in his mouth; and though he wishes for her alone, yet is he glad that she is absent. He would have fain too looked back on his native coasts, and turned his last views toward his home, but he knows not where they are; so mighty a hurricane embroils the sea, and the whole face of heaven lies hid under a dark shade of pitchy clouds, doubling the gloomy image of night. The mast is broke down by the violence of the storm, the rudder too is borne away, and the insulting surge, standing over the spoil, looks down with an air of triumph on the waves below; and, tumbling, rushes with no less violence, than if Athos and Pindus, torn from their foundations, were precipitated into the sea; and, by the weight and stroke together, sinks the ship to the bottom. With her a great part of the crew plunged into the deep, nor rising again, paid the debt of fate. Others grasp the beams and broken fragments of the ship.

Fragmina navigii Ceyx: socerumque, patremque Invocat (heu!) frustrà. Sed plurima nantis in ore Halcyone conjux. Illam meminitque, refertque; Ilius ante oculos ut agant sua corpora fluctus, Optat; et exanimis manibus tumuletur amicis, 565 Dum natat; absentem, quoties sinit hiscere fluctus, Nominat Halcyonen, ipsisque immurmurat undis. Ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum Frangitur: et ruptà mersum caput obruit undà. Lucifer obscurus, nec quem cognoscere posses, 570 Illà nocte fuit: quoniamque excedere Olympo Non licuit, densis texit sua nubibus ora. Æolis intereà tantorum ignara malorum Dinumerat noctes: et jam, quas induat ille, Festinat vestes; jam quas, ubi venerit ille, 575 Ipsa gerat: reditusque sibi promittit inanes. Omnibus illa quidem Superis pia thura ferebat: Ante tamen cunctos Junonis templa colebat: Proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras. Utque foret sospes conjux, suus utque rediret 580 Optabat, nullamque sibi præferret. At illi Hoc de tot votis poterat contingere solum. At Dea non ultrà pro functo morte rogari Sustinet; utque manus funestas arceat aris; Iri, meæ, dixit, fidissima nuncia vocis, Vise soporiferam Somni velocitèr aulam:

quasolebat sceptra invocatque socerum patremque, heu! frustra. Sed Halcy-one conjux cst plurima one conjuxest permits in ore nantis. Meminitque refertque illum: optat ut fluctus agant sua corpora ante oculos illius, et ut éxanimis tunuletur amicis manibus. Dum natat, quoties fluctus sinit hivere, nominat ubsentem Halvyonen, immurmuratque ipsis undis. Ecce niger ar-cus aquarum fran-gitur super medios fluctus, et obruit mer. sum caput rupla un-da. Lurifer fuit ob-scurus, nec quem posset cognoscere illa nocte: quoniamque non licuit excedere Olympo, texit sua ora densis unbibus. Interea Æolis ignara tantorum malorum,dinumerat voctes, et jam festinat vestes quus illeinduut!; jam festinat vesauai; jam testinat ves quas ipsu gerat, ubi ille rencrit: promit-titque sibi inancs reditus. Illa quidem ferebat pia thura omnibus superis, tamen colebat templa Junonis ante cunctos, reniebat-585 que ad aras pro viro, qui erat nullus. Optabatque ut suus conjux foret sospes, utque re-diret , praferretque

diret , praferretque nullam sibi. At de tot votis hoc solum poterat contingere illi. At Dea non sustinct ultra regari pro functo morte; utque arceat funestas manus aris; dixit: Iri, fidissima nuncia meæ vocis, vise velociter soporiferam aulam Somni,

TRANSLATION.

Ceyx himself, with that hand which lately swayed a sceptre, now seizes a broken plank, and in vain, alas! invokes his father and father-in-law: but chiefly, as he swims, he calls upon Halcyone; her he remembers, her name he repeats, and wishes that his dead body, wafted to shore by the waves, may meet her searching eyes, and be buried by her friendly hands. While he swims, as often as the waves permit him to open his mouth, he calls upon Haleyone, and murmurs her dear name even under the deep. When, lo! a bending arch of water breaks over the mid-waves, and whelms his head beneath the foaming surge. Lucifer, obscure that night, and such that you could not know him, because he was not remitted to leave his station in heaven, hid his face under thick clouds. Mean time the daughter of Æolus, ignorant of this mighty disaster, computes the nights, and hastens, against the promised time, a robe for him to wear, hastens a garment for herself too, and flatters herself with the vain hope of his return. She indeed offered pious incense to all the heavenly powers, but, above all, paid her adorations at the temple of Juno, and came to the altars to intercede for her husband, who was now no more. offered up vows for his safety and return, and that no rival might possess his heart: but this last alone, of all the requests she made, was granted her. And now the goddess, tired of these vain devotions for the dead, that jubeque ut mittat ad Hulcyanem imagine extincti Ceycis, somnia narrantia veros casus. Dixerat. Iris induitur velamina mille colorum, et signans calum arquato curvamine, petit tecta jussi regis, latentia sub rupe. Est prope Cimmerios spe-tunca longo recessu, mans cavus, domus et penetralia ignavi Somni : quo Phabus oriens, mediusve, cadensve, nunquam potest adire radis. Nebulæ mixtæ caligine exhalantur humo, crepuseulaque dubiæ lucis. Ibi vigil ales non evocut auroram cantibus cristati oris: nec sollicitive cunes, anserve sagucior canibus, rumpunt silentia voce. Non feru, non pecudes, non rami moti flamine, convici-uve humanæ linguæ reddunt sonum. Muta quies habitat: tamen rivus aquæ Lethes ex-it ub imo saxo, per quem unda labens cum quem unau tuvens cum murmure, invitat sam-nas crepitantibus la-pillis. Ante fores an-tri facundu papavera, innumeraque herba innumeræque Morent, de quarum tacte nox humida legit soporem, et spargit per opacas terras.

Extinctique jube Ceycis imagine mittat Somnia ad Halcyonem veros narrantia casus. Induitur velamina mille colorum 590 Iris, et arquato cœlum curvamine signans, Tecta petit jussi sub rupe latentia regis. Est propè Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu, Mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni; Quò nunquam radiis oriens, mediusve, cadensve Phæbus adire potest. Nebulæ caligine mistæ 595 Exhalantur humo; dubiæque crepuscula lucis. Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris Evocat Auroram: nec voce silentia rumpunt 599 Sollicitive canes, canibusve sagacior anser. Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami, Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguæ: Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo Rivus aquæ Lethes: per quem cum murmure labens Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis. Ante fores antri fœcunda papavera florent, Innumeræque herbæ: quarum de lacte soporem Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras. Janua, quæ verso stridorem cardine reddat, Nulla domo totà; custos in limine nullus. At medio torus est ebeno sublimis in atrâ, 610 Plumeus, atricolor, pullo velamine tectus:

sopor opacas terras. Quò cubat ipse Deus, incino de proposition de per opacas terras. Quò cubat ipse Deus, incino de limine. At media est torus sub-tú domo, qua reddat stridorem verso cardine; nullus custos in limine. At media est torus sub-limis, in atra ebeno, plumeus, atricolor, tectus pullo velamine: quo ipse Deus cubat, membris de la manare.

TRANSLATION.

she might repel her polluted hands from the altars; Go (said she), Iris, thou faithful messenger of my commands, hasten to the soporiferous court of Sleep, and bid him prepare, in the form of Ceyx deceased, a dream, that shall inform Halcyone of her real misfortune. She said; when Iris, clad in a robe of a thousand colours, and marking the heavens with a bending arch, repairs as ordered to the palace of the king, deep under a hollow rock. There is, near the abode of the Cimmerians, a cave in a long recess, formed of a hollow mountain, the palace and habitation of the drowsy god; whither Phœbus, whether rising, in his mid course, or setting, can never penetrate with his rays. Fogs, mixed with darkness, are exhaled from the ground, and the twilight of a doubtful sky. crowing cock calls up the morning with his horny bill; nor do watchful dogs, or geese still more wakeful than dogs, disturb with their voice the silence of the place. Nor wild beasts, nor cattle, nor boughs bending to the wind, nor the clamours of a human tongue, produce any likeness of sound, but mute Rest has here her abode; and a branch of the river Lethe, issuing from the bottom of the rock, and creeping over the pebbles, invites to sleep by its gentle murmurs. At the mouth of the cave poppies grow in crowds, and innumerable herbs; from whose juice humid night gathers her sleepy power, and scatters it over the darkened earth.

Hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas Somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas. Silva gerit frondes, ejectas littus arenas. 615 Quò simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo Somnia dimovit; vestis fulgore reluxit Sacra domus: tardâque Deus gravitate jacentes Vix oculos tollens; iterumque iterumque relabens, Summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento, 620 Excussit tandem sibi se: cubitoque levatus, Quid veniat (cognârat enim) schatur.

Somne, quies rerum, placidissime Somne Deorum,
bi; levatusque cubito
bi; levatusque cubito
bi; levatusque cubito
bi; levatusque cubito
ceitur quid veniat
(enim cognorat enim.)
At illa respondit: Somanies rerum. Som-Somnia, quæ veras æquent imitamine formas, Herculea Trachine jube, sub imagine regis, Halcyonen adeant; simulachraq; naufraga fingant: Imperat hoc Juno. Postquam mandata peregit Iris, abit. Neque enim ulteriùs tolerare vaporis 630 Vim poterat. Labique ut Somnum sensit in artus; Effugit et remeat per quos modò venerat arcus. At pater è populo natorum mille suorum Excitat artificem, simulatoremque figuræ Morphea. Non illo jussos solertiùs alter Adjicit et vestes, et consuetissima cuique
per quos modo venerat. At pater, è populo suorum mille natorum, excitat Morphea artificen, simulatoremque figura. Non alter exprimit jussos incessus solertius illo, vultumque modumque loquendi; adjicit et vestes, et verba consuetissima

Cirea hunc vana somnia imitantia varias figuras passim jacent, totidem, quot messis gerit aristas, silva frondes, littus ejectas arenas. Quò simul virginisticationes. go intravit, dimovitque obstantia somnia manibus; sacra domus reluxit fulgore vestis: Deusque vix tollens oculos ĵacentes tardâ gravitate, iterumque iterumque relabens, ne, quies rerum, Som-ne placidissime Deorum, pax animi, quem cura jugit; qui mulces corda fessa diurnis mi-nisteriis, reparasque labori. Jube ut somnia, quæ imitamine æquent veras formas, adeunt Halcyonen Herculea Trachine, suh imagine regis; fingantque si-mulachra naafraga. Janoimperathoc. Iris, postquam peregit man-data, abit. Neque enim poterat ulterius tole-rare vim vaporis. It-

TRANSLATION.

the whole palace was no door, that, in turning on hinges, might occasion a noise; no porter was stationed to guard the entrance. But in the middle of the hall is a bed, raised high on black ebony, stuffed with black feathers, and covered with a black quilt, on which the god himself lies; his limbs dissolved in sloth. Around his head fantastic visions fly in various forms, numerous as ears of corn in harvest, leaves in the woods, or sand on the sea-shore. Whither, as soon as the virgin entered, and with her hand repelled the opposing dreams, the sacred dome shone with the splendour of her robes; and the god, scarce able to raise his eyes, sunk in languid sloth; and again and again relapsing, and knocking the top of his breast with his chin, at length shook off himself; and, leaning on his elbow, asked her (for he knew her) the cause of her coming. But she: Sleep, thou rest of all things; Sleep, thou gentlest of the gods; thou peace of the mind, before whom care flies; who refreshest the body, spent with the toils of the day, and repairest its decays: command a dream, equalling in the resemblance real forms, and bearing the image of the king, to hasten to Haleyone in Herculean Trachis, and let it assume the appearance of one who has been shipwrecked; so Juno commands. Iris, having thus delivered her message, retired : for she could no longer support the violence of the vapour; but, finding that sleep stole upon her limbs, she fled, and swiftly ascended the bow by which she came. But father Sleep, from the crowd of his thousand sous, selects

chique. Sed hie imitatur solos homines: at
alter at fera, fit volucris, fit serpens longo
corpore. Superi nominant hune Iccton,
mortale vulgus nominat Phobetora. Est
etiam tertius diversæ
artis, nomine Phantaso. Ille filiciter
transit in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabengue, omniagne que
vacant animā. Hi solent ostendere suos
vultus nocte regibus
ducibusque; alli pererrant populos plebemque. Senior Somnus praterit hos, eligitque è cunctis fratribus unum Morphea,
qui peragat edita
Thaumantidos, et rursus solutum molt
languore, deposuitque
caput, recondialique
strato alto. Ille volat
per tenebras alis facientious nullos strepilus, butraque breve
tempus mora, pervenit
in urbem Hamontam:
ponnisque positis è corpore, abit in faciem
Ceycis, subque illa formu, turidus, similis exangui, sine ullis vestibus, stetit ante torum
miserae conjugis. Burba viri videtur uda,
undaque gravis fluere
madidis capillis. Tun
incumbens lecto, fletu
refixos super ora, ait

Verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur; at alter Fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens. Hunc Icelon Superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus Nominat. Est etiam diversæ tertius artis 641 Phantasos. Ille in humum, saxumque, undamque,

trabemque, Quæque vacant anima feliciter omnia transit. Regibus hi, ducibusque suos ostendere vultus Nocte solent: populos alii, plebemq; pererrant 645 Præterit hos senior: cunctisque è fratribus unum Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus Eligit: et rursus molli languore solutum Deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto. Ille volat, nullos strepitus facientibus alis Per tenebras: intraque moræ breve tempus in urbem Pervenit Hæmoniam: positisque è corpore pennis In faciem Ceycis abit: formâque sub illà Luridus, exangui similis, sine vestibus ullis, Conjugis ante torum miseræ stetit. Uda videtur Barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis. Tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso, Hæc ait: agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjux? An mea mutata est facies, nece? respice; nosces; Inveniesq; tuo pro conjuge conjugis umbram. 660 Nil opis, Halcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt.

madidis capillis. Tam incumbens tecto, fletu Occidimus. Falsæ tibi me permittere noli. incumbens leeto, fletu Occidimus. Falsæ tibi me permittere noli. refuso super ora, alt hac: Miserrima conjux, agnoscis Ceyca? an mea facies est mutata nece? Respice; nosces; inveniesque umbram conjugis pro tuo conjuge. Taa vota, Halcyone, tulerunt nil opis nobis. Occidimus. Noti promittere me tibi falsæ.

TRANSLATION.

Morpheus, a skilful artist, and one who could best belie the human form. Than him could none of the brothers better express the gait, countenance, and manner of speaking; he could assume too the habit, and one's most familiar words. He indeed imitates men only: another becomes a wild beast, a bird, or serpent with lengthened train: him the gods above call Icelos, but the race of mortals Phobetor. There is a third too, Phantasy, an artist of a different kind. He happily passes into earth or stone, a wave or beam, and every form destitute of life. These three are wont to display themselves in the night to kings and mighty chiefs; the rest attend the people and ignoble crowd. The aged god passes by these, and, of all the brothers, chooses only Morpheus to execute the commands of the daughter of Thaumas; then again dropt down his head, dissolved in sleep, and shrunk within the bed. He flies through the dark with wings that make no noise, and, in a very little time, arrived in the Hæmonian city; when, divesting himself of his wings, he assumes the shape of Ceyx; and, in that form, pale, bloodless, and naked, stood before the bed of his wretched spouse. His beard seemed wet, and the drops to fall thick from his humid locks. Then leaning on the bed, and with his face bathed in tears; My most wretched wife (says he), dost thou know thy Ceyx? or, are my looks changed by death? Observe me well, you will know me, and find, instead of your husband, your husband's shade. Thy prayers,

Nubilus Ægeo deprêndit in æquore navim Oraque nostra tuum frustra clamantia nomen 665 jactatum ingenti fla-Auster, et ingenti jactatam flamine solvit: Implêrunt fluctus. Non hæc tibi nunciat auctor Ambiguus: non ista vagis rumoribus audis. Ipse ego fata tibi præsens mea naufragus edo. Surge, age: da lachrymas; lugubriaque indue: nec me Indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte. Adjicit his vocem Morpheus, quam conjugis illa Crederet esse sui. Fletus quoque fundere veros Visus erat: gestumque manus Ceycis habebant. Ingemit Halcyone lachrymans, motatque lacertos Per somnum, corpusque petens amplectitur auras: Exclamatq; Mane. Quò te rapis? ibimus unà. 676 Voce suâ, specieque viri turbata soporem Excutit: et primò si sit circumspicit illic, Qui modò visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri Intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam: Percutit ora manu: laniatq; à pectore vestes: 681 Pectoraque ipsa ferit. Nec crinem solvere curat; Scindit: et altrici, quæ luctûs causa, roganti, Nulla est Halcyone, nulla est, ait: occidit una Cum Ceyce suo. Solantia tollite verba. 685 Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique; manusque Ad discedentem, cupiens retinere tetendi.

Nubilus uuster deprendit navim in Æmine, fluctusque im-plerunt nostra ora frustra clamantia tuum nomen. Non ambiguns auctor nunciat hæc tibi: non undis ista vagis rumoribus. Ego ipse naufragus, præsens edo mea fata tibi. Age, surge, da lachrymas, indueque lugubriu; nee mitte me indeploratum sub inania Tartura. Morpheus adjicit vocem his,quam illa crederet esse vocem sui conjugis.Visus erat quoque fundere veros fletus, manusque habebant gestum Ceyeis. Halcyone lachrymans ingemit, motat-que lacertos per somnum, petensque corpus amplectitur auras, ex-clamatque. Mane: quo rapis te? ibimus una. Turbata voce specie-que sui viri, excutit soporem, et primo circumspicit, si qui modò erat visus sit illic. Nam ministri moti voce, intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit illum usquam, percutit ora manu; taniatque vestes à pectore, feritque ipsa pectora: nec

curat solvere crinem, scindit, et ait altrici roganti quæ sit causa luctus, Halcyone mulla est, occidit una cum suo Ceyce : tollite solantia verba. Naufragus interiit : vidi, agnovique cupiensque retinere, tetendi manus ad discedentem.

TRANSLATION.

Halcyone, have nought availed, I have yielded to fate; flatter not thyself, therefore, with the vain hope of my return. The cloudy south-wind overtook our galley in the Ægean sea, and, tossing her with its dreadful hurricane, at length dashed her to pieces, and the billows stopped my breath, calling in vain upon your name. No uncertain author brings this mournful news, nor hearest thou it from the flying breath of fame: I myself in person am present before you, and tell the story of my own wreck. Rise, rise, shed tears, and put on mourning; nor send me unlamented to the dreary realms of Tartarus. To all this Morpheus joined a voice, such as she might take for that of her husband; he seemed also to shed real tears, and the gesture of his hands spoke him to be Ceyx. Halcyone, all in tears, groans within herself, and moves her arms about in her sleep; and, catching at the body, grasps the air, and calls out, Stay; whither so fast? I will go along with you. Disturbed thus by the voice and appearance of her husband, she disengages herself from sleep, and first looks round, if he, whom she so lately saw, be near; for her servants, waked by the noise, had brought in a light. When she finds him nowhere, she beats her face with her hand, and tears the robe from her breast, and smites her breast itself. Nor does she think of unbinding her hair, but tears it; and says to her nurse, who inquired the cause of her grief: Halcyone, Halcyone is no more; she is perished with her dear Ceyx: cease to comfort me, he is destroyed by shipwreck. I saw and knew

Umbra fugit, sed et tamen manifesta veratamenmanifesta veraque umbra mei viri.
Illa quidem si quaris,
non habebat assuelos
vultus; nec nitebat
quo are prius. Infelix
vidi pullentem, nudum
que et capillo adhue
humente. Miserabilis
stetit ecce hoe ipso loco; et quarit si qua
vestigia supersint.
Hoe, hoe crat quod vestigia supersint. Hoc, hoc crat quod timebam divinante animo, et rogabam ne fugiens me, sequercre ventos? At certe, quo-niam abibas periturus, vellem duisses me quoque. Puit utile mi-hi ire tenum tecco hi ire tecum, tecum neque enim non egissem quicquam de tempore vitæ simul, nec mors fuisset discreta. Nunc absens perco, nunc absens jactor fluctibus, et pontus habet me sine me. Mens sit crudelior mihi ipso pela-go, si nitar ducere vitam longiùs; et pug-nem superesse tanto dolori. Sed neque pugnabo, nec miserande, relinguam te : et nunc saltem venium comes tibi; sique non urna, tamen littera junget nos in seputchro: si nan tangam tna ossa meis ossibus, at tangam

Umbra fugit: sed et umbra tamen manifesta, virique Vera mei. Non illa quidem, si quæris, habebat Assuetos vultus: nec quo priùs ore nitebat. Pallentem, nudumque, et adhuc humente capillo Infelix vidi. Stetit hoc miserabilis ipso Ecce loco: et quærit vestigia, si qua supersint. Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinante timebam; Et ne, me fugiens, vento sequerere, rogabam. 695 At certè vellem, quoniam periturus abibas, Me quoque duxisses. Tecum fuit utile, tecum Ire mihi. Neque enim de vitæ tempore quicquam Non simul egissem: nec mors discreta fuisset. 699 Nunc absens pereo, jactor nunc fluctibus absens: Et, sine me, pontus habet. Crudelior ipso Sit mihi mens pelago, si vitam ducere nitar Longiùs; et tanto pugnem superesse dolori. Sed neque pugnabo: nec te, miserande, relinquam? Et tibi nunc saltem veniam comes. Inque sepul-Si non urna, tamen junget nos littera: si non

Ossibus ossa meis, at nomen nomine tangam. Plura dolor prohibet; verboque intervenit omni Plangor; et attonito gemitus è corde trahuntur. Manè erat: egreditur tectis ad littus: et illum 710 Mæsta locum repetit, de quo spectârat euntem,

mets osstous, at tangum tum nomen mee notuum nomen mee nomine. Dolor prohibet plumq; moratus ibi; dumque hic retinacula solvit,
plura; plangorque intervenit omni verbo, et gemitus trahuhtur è corde attonito, Erat mane,
egreditur tectis ad littus, et mæsta repetit illum loeum, de quo spectaverat euntem, dicitque,
Dum est moratus ibi, dumque discedens solvit retinacula hic,

TRANSLATION.

him, and, desirous to detain him, extended my arms to him as he seemed to depart. His ghost fled; yet was it the manifest and real ghost of my husband. He had not indeed his wonted countenance, nor were his looks enlivened with their usual lustre. Hapless! I saw him pale, naked, and with hair still wet. Lo! ill-fated man! here he stood, in this very place: and she looks if as yet the prints of his feet might still remain. was; it was this I feared in my foreboding mind; and begged that you might not forsake me and follow the winds. But I, however, could have wished, since thou didst go never to return again, thou hadst also carried me along with thee; with thee to have gone had for me happy been: for then I had not passed any of my time without thee, nor had my death disjoined been from thee. Now, absent from thee, I dic; and, absent, by the waves I am tossed; the sea has thee without me. My heart more cruel were than sea itself, should I endeavour life to lengthen, and struggle to survive so great a grief: but neither will I struggle, nor wretched thee relinquish. Thy companion, now, at least, I will come; and in the grave, if not the urn, yet the inscription shall us join; and if I touch not bones with bones, yet name with name I shall. More grief forbids, and wailings come between each word, and sighs are fetched from her astonished heart. It was morning; she goes out to the shore, and, mournful, sought the spot, whence she had seen him go, and says: While here he lingered, Hoc mihi discedens dedit oscula littore, dicit:
Dùmque notata oculis reminiscitur acta, fretumque
Prospicit; in liquidâ spatio distante tuetur
715
Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aqua; primoque, quid
illud

Esset, erat dubium. Postquam paulò appulit unda; Et quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquebat; Qui foret,ignorans, quia naufragus, omine mota est; Et, tanquam ignoto lachrymam daret. Heu miser, inquit,

Quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! fluctibus actum Fit propiùs corpus. Quod quo magis illa tuetur, Hoc minùs, et minùs est amens sua. Jamque pro-

Admotum terræ, jam quod cognoscere posset, 724
Cernit: erat conjux. Ille est, exclamat: et unà
Ora, comas, vestem lacerat: tendensque trementes
Ad Ceyca manus. Sic ô carissime conjux,
Sic ad me, miserande, redis? ait. Adjacet undis
Facta manu moles: quæ primas æquoris iras 729
Frangit; et incursus quæ prædelassat aquarum.
Insilit hùc, mirumque fuit potuisse; volabat:
Percutiensque levem modò natis aëra pennis,
Stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas.
Dùmque volat, mæsto similem, plenumque querelæ
Ora dedêre sonum tenui crepitantia rostro. 735
Ut verò tetigit mutum et sine sanguine corpus;

dedit oscula mihi hoc littore. Dumque reminiscitur acta notata oculis, prospicit que 715 fretum, tuetur spotio distante, nescio quid quasi corpus in liquida aqua; primoque erat dubium quid illud es-set, sed postquam un-da pauto apputit, et quancis aberut, tumen tiquebat esse corpus, ignorans qui foret, quia naufrugus est mo-ta omine, et tanquam duret labruman ia daret lachrymam ig-noto, inquit, Heu mi-ser! quisquis es, et si est qua conjux tibi! Corpus actum flucti-bus fit propius, quod quo illa magis tuctur, amens est hoc minus et minus sua. Jamque cernit admotum propinquæ terræ, jam quod posset cognos-vere: erat conjux. Ex-elamat, Est ille! et una lacerat ora, comas, vestem: tendensque trementes manus ad Ceyca, ait: Sic redis ad me, ô carissime, ô miscrande conjux! Moles facta manu adjacet undis, quæ fran-git primas iras ægno-ris, et quæ prædelus-sat incursus aqua-rum. Insilit huc; juitque mirum potuisse : volabat ; percutiensque tevem acra pennis modo natis, miserabilis ales, stringebat sum-

mas undas. Dumque volat, ora crepitantia tenni rostro dedere sonum similem mæsto, plenumque querelæ. Ut vero tetigit corpus mutum et sine sanguine;

TRANSLATION.

and while here he loosed his cables, at parting he me kisses gave upon this shore: and, while she, with her eyes the place does mark, she recollects what passed, and throws a broad look on the sea. At distance, on the liquid wave, she espies, I know not what, that seemed a corse. first, it was uncertain what it might be; but, after that the water had something nearer wafted it, though still at distance, plainly it appeared to be a corse. Ignorant who it might be, yet, because shipwrecked, she is at the omen moved, and would, as for a stranger, shed a tear. Alas! poor wretch! (she says) whoever thou be, and if thou hast ever a wife!—The corse, still wafted by the waves, does nearer come! which the more she views, the less she is herself. And now she sees it brought quite to the land, and what she now could well distinguish, it was her husband! It is he, she cries; and, at the instant, tears her face, her hair, her vest, and stretching out her trembling hands to Ceyx; Thus, O, dearest husband! aloud she cries, thus wretched to me dost thou now return! Upon the sea adjoins an artificial mole, which breaks the waves' first fury, and water's shock does weaken; on that she leaps, and it was surprising that she could: she flew; and, with wings new made, now striking the light air, she skims, a wretched bird, the topmost waves; and, while she flies, her creaking slender bill gives forth a sound, mournful and plaintful. But, as she touched the dumb and bloodless corse, embracing the dear limbs

amplexe dilectos artus recentibus alis dedit requicquum frigida oscula duro rostro. Populus dubitabat an Ceyx senserit hoc, an sit visus tollere vultum motibus undæ. At ille senserat, et superis tandem miserantibus, ambo nutantur alite. Tunc quoque amor mansit, obuoxius iisdem jutis, nec fedus conjugiale erat solumin alitibus. Cœunt, fiunique parentes; perque septem dies placidos hiberno tempore. Halvyone incubat nidis pendentibus equore. Tunw via maris est tuta: Eodus custodit ventos, et arcet egressu; prastat que aquor uepotibus. XI. Aliquis senior spectat hos volantes circum lata freta, et laudat amores servatos ad finem. Proximus, aut idem, si fors tutit, dixit; Hic quoque, quem aspicis carpentem mare grentenque cruera substricta, (ostendens spatiosum mergum guttura) est regia progenies, et si quaris descendere at test superior can entre de se se superior est et si quaris descendere at superior can entre de se superior can est se superior est si quaris descendere at superior can est se superior can est superior can est se superior can est super

Dilectos artus amplexa recentibus alis,
Frigida nequicquam duro dedit oscula rostro.
Senserit hoc Ceyx, an vultum motibus undæ
Tollere fit visus, populus dubitabat: at ille 740
Senserat. Et tandem, Superis miserantibus, ambo
Alite mutantur. Fatis obnoxius îsdem
Tunc quoque mansit amor. Nec conjugiale solutum
Fædus in alitibus: coëunt, fiuntque parentes:
Perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem 745
Incubat Halcyone pendentibus æquore nidis.
Tum via tuta maris: ventos custodit, et arcet
Æolus egressu: præstatque nepotibus æquor.
XI. Hos aliquis senior circum freta lata volantes
Spectat: et ad finem servatos laudat amores. 750

Spectat: et ad finem servatos laudat amores. 750 Proximus, aut idem, si fors tulit, Hic quoque dixit, Quem mare carpentem substrictaq; crura gerentem Aspicis (ostendens spatiosum guttura mergum) Regia progenies. Et, si descendere ad ipsum Ordine perpetuo quæris, sunt hujus origo 755 Ilus, et Assaracus, raptusque Jovi Ganymedes, Laomedonque senex, Priamusque novissima Trojæ Tempora sortitus. Frater fuit Hectoris iste:

margam guerra (c. 1).
regia progenies, ct si
quaris descendere ad ipsum perpetuo ordine, Ilus et Assaracus, Ganymedesque raptus Jovi.
Laomedonque senex, Priamusque sortitus novissima tempora Troja, sunt origo hujus. Iste fuit
frater Hectoris:

TRANSLATION.

in her new wings, in vain she with her hardened bill cold kisses gave The vulgar were in doubt whether Ceyx felt all this, or seemed to raise his head, moved by the wave. But he had felt; and, at length, the gods them pitying, they both are changed to birds. Then, too, remained their love, obnoxious to the self-same fate; nor is dissolved, when birds, their union conjugal: they couple, and they parents do become: and, in winter time, for seven calm days, Halcyone sits brooding on her nest, hanging on the sea; it is then sea-faring safe does prove. Æolus keeps and restrains the winds from sallying out, and does secure a smooth sea from his grand-children.

XI. These, some old man observes, flying about the wide-extended seas, and does commend their loves, kept to the last. His neighbour, or he the same, if chance so order, said; This, too (shewing a cormorant with wide throat), whom you espy cutting the sea, and having slender legs, is royal progeny: and, if you want, in one continued series, down to him to come, Ilus and Assaracus, and Ganymede snatched by Jupiter, and aged Laomedon, and Priam allotted the last times of Troy, are his

NOTES.

758. Frater fuit Hectoris iste.] Ovid and Apollodorus agree, that Æsacus was the son of Priam, and that he was transformed into a didapper; but they differ as to the other circumstance of this history. For the latter tells us, that Æsacus was the son of Priam and Arisba, the daughter of Merope, his first wife; that

his father made him marry Sterope, who having died very young, he was so afflicted therewith, that he flung binuself into the sea. His transformation into a didapper is one of those episodes, that was invented to cousole the parents; a key which ought often to serve as a principle for explaining these sorts of events.

Qui, nisi sensisset primâ nava fata juventâ, Forsitan inferius non Hectore nomen haberet: 761 Quamvis est illum proles enixa Dymantis. Æsacon umbrosâ furtîm peperisse sub Idâ Fertur Alexirrhoë Granico nata bicorni. Oderat hic urbes: nitidaque remotus ab aula Secretos montes, et inambitiosa colebat Rura: nec Iliacos cœtus, nisi rarus, adibat. Non agreste tamen, nec inexpugnabile Amori Pectus habens, silvas captatam sæpè per omnes Aspicit Hesperien patriâ Cebrenida ripâ, 770 Injectos humeris siccantem sole capillos. Visa fugit Nymphe: veluti perterrita fulvum Cerva lupum, longèque lacu deprensa relicto Accipitrem fluvialis anas. Quam Troïus heros Insequitur: celeremque metu celer urget amore. Ecce latens herba coluber fugientis adunco Dente pedem stringit: virusque in corpore linquit. Cum vità suppressa fuga est. Amplectitur amens Exanimem: clamatque, piget, piget esse secutum: Sed non hoc timui: nec erat mihi vincere tanti. Perdidimus miseram nos te duo. Vulnus ab angue, A me causa data est. Ego sim sceleratior illo, 781 Ni tibi morte meâ mortis solatia mittam. Dixit: et è scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Tethys miserata cadentem Se dedit in pontum.

qui, nisi sensisset nova fata prima juventa, forsitan haberet nomen non inferius Hectore; quamvis proles Dymantis est enixa illum. Alexirrhoë, nata bicorni Granico, fer-tur peperisse Æsacon furtim sub umbroso.

1dâ. Hic oderat urbes, remotusque ab nitidâ aulà, colebat secretos montes, et inambitiosa rura, nec adibut Iliacos catus, nisi rarus. Habens tamen pectus non agreste, nec inex-pugnabile amori aspicit Hesper en Cebre-nida sæpe captatum per omnes silvas, pa-trià ripà, siccantem sole capillos injectos humeris. Nymphe visa fugit, veluti cerva per-territa fugit fulvum lupum, fluvialisque anas deprensa longe lacu relicto, fugit ac-eipitrem. Quam Troius heros insequitur; ce-lerque amorc urget celerem metu. Ecce coluber latens herba, stringit pedem fugien. tis adunco dente: linquitque virus in corpore. Fuga est suppressa cum vità. Amens amplectitur exanimem ; clamatque, Piget, piget me esse sc-cutum tel: sed non ti-

erat tanti mihi. Nos duo perdidimus te miseram, vulnus est datum ab angue, causa est data à me: ego sim sceleratior illo, ni med morte mittam solatia mortis tibi. Dixit et dedit se in pontum è scopulo, quem rauca unda subederat. Tethys miserata,

TRANSLATION.

ancestors. He was Hector's brother; and who, had he not a strange fate undergone in dawn of youth, would have had a name, perhaps, to Hector not inferior; though Dymas' daughter bore this last Alexirrhoe, the daughter of the two-horned Granicus, is said to have brought forth Æsacus by stealth under the shady Ida. He loathed the cities, and, distant from the splendid court, did frequent the lonely mountains and unambitious country, nor went but rarely to the Trojan meetings; yet, having not a breast, or clownish, or impregnable to love, he Hesperie espies, Cebrenus' daughter, often surprised in every wood, drying in the sun, upon her father's bank, her hair, thrown on her shoulders. The nymph, when seen, flies; as does the frightened doe, the tawny wolf; and as the waterduck, the hawk, surprised at distance from her wonted lake; whom the Trojan hero does pursue, and, swift with love, does urge her, winged with fear. When, lo! a snake, lurking in the grass, wounds with its crooked tooth her flying foot, and leaves its venom in her body. Her flight is with her life repressed. Frantic, he grasps her, breathless; and cries aloud, I grieve! I grieve to have pursued thus! But this I never feared! nor did I so much rate the conquest. We two have wretched thee destroyed: the wound was given by the serpent, but by me the cause. More guilty should I be than he, did I not send thee comforts of death in mine. He spoke; moditier excepit camis nantem per aquora, et copia optuta
mortis non est data.
Amans indignatur se
invitum cogi tivere,
obstavique anima volenti evire de miscra
sede, ulque ussumpserat novas alas humeris subvolat, alque iterum mittit corpus super aquora. Pluma
levat casus. Æsacus
invit, ablique pronus
in profundum, retentaique viam leti sine
fine. Amor ficit maciem. Internodia crurum sunt longa, cervir
manet longa; caput
est longa à corpore.
Amat aquor, tenetque

Mollitèr excepit: nantemque per æquora pennis Texit: et optatæ non est data copia mortis. 786 Indignatur amans invitum vivere cogi; Obstarique animæ miserâ de sede volenti Exire. Utque novas humeris assumpserat alas, Subvolat: atque iterum corpus super æquora mittit. Pluma levat casus. Furit Æsacus: inque profundum

Pronus abit, letique viam sine fine retentat.
Fecit amor maciem: longa internodia crurum,
Longa manet cervix: caput est à corpore longè.
Æquor amat: nomenque manet, quia mergitur
illi. 795

Amat aquor, tenetque nomen, quia mergitur illi.

TRANSLATION.

and from a rock, which the hoarse wave had undermined, jumped into the sea. Tethys, in pity, softly received him, falling, clothed him with feathers, as he swam the sea, denying him the power of wished-for death. The lover raves to be obliged to live, and that his soul, willing to quit its wretched seat, is baulked. And, as he had took new wings to his shoulders, he upward flies; then throws his body on the sea: his feathers break the fall. Æsacus storms, and, prone, he plunges deep, incessant tries the way of death. Love caused his leanness. Long are his legs; his neck continues long; his head is distant from his body: he loves the sea, and has a name, because he plunges in it.

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

I. YESCIUS assumptis Priamus pater Æsacon

Vivere, lugebat: tumulo quoque nomen habenti Inferias dederat cum fratribus Hector inanes. Defuit officio Paridis præsentia tristi: Postmodò qui raptâ longum cum conjuge bellum 5 fuit tristi oficio, qui postmodo attulit lon-Attulit in patriam: conjuratæque sequuntur Mille rates, gentisque simùl commune Pelasgæ: Nec dilata foret vindicta; nisi æquora sævi Invia fecissent venti: Bœotaque tellus Aulide piscosà puppes tenuisset ituras. Hic patrio de more Jovi cum sacra parassent; Ut vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara; Serpere cæruleum Danaï vidêre draconem In platanum: cœptis quæ stabat proxima sacris. it accensis ignibus, videre caruleum draconem serpere in platanum, qua stabat proxima captis

I. Priamus pater nescius Æsacon vivere assumptis alis, lugebat: Hector quoque cum frutribus dederat inanes inferias tumulo habenti nomen ejus. Præsentia Paridis degum bellum in patriam cum raptæ conjuge: milleque rates conjuratæ sequuntur, simut-que commune Pelasque commune Petas-gæ gentis. Nec vin-dicta foret dilata, nisi sævi venti fecissent æquora invia; Bæotaque tellus tenuisset ituras puppes in pis-cosa Aulide. Hic cum Danai de more patrio parassent sacra Jovi ut vetus ara incandu-

TRANSLATION.

I. IIIS father Priam, ignorant that Æsacus, assuming feathers, lived, mourned for him. Hector also, with his brothers, made fruitless offerings at the tomb bearing his name. Paris' presence was wanting at this mournful office; who soon after brought, together with a ravished wife, a tedious war home to his native country. A thousand ships conspiring, with the whole body of the Pelasgian nation, pursue him: nor had the vengeance been delayed, did not fierce winds make seas unpassable; and the Bœotian land detain in filthy Aulis their ships about to sail. Here, as they had prepared a sacrifice for Jupiter, according to their country fashion; and as the aged altars glowed with kindled fires, the Greeks observe a green snake creep into a plane-tree, which stood next the sacrifice begun. Upon the top of this tree was a nest of twice four birds: which, together with the dam, fluttering round her care, the

NOTES.

When the Greek captains, who had engaged in the expedition against Troy, were assembled in order to embark, the two adventures here related by our poet retarded their departure for some time. Calchas, who was high-priest in the Grecianarmy, foretold, as we also learn from Homer, that they would not be able to make themselves masters of the city, until after a siege of ten years. To support this prediction he gave out, that he had seen a serpent mount a tree, and, after devouring eight young birds and the dame, changed into a stone. This circumstance might, perhaps, have no other foundation than the superstition of the high-priest, or rather his desire of dissuading the Greeks from an enterprise that appeared to him exceeding danger-There is room too for conjecture, that this prediction was made in concert with some of the Greek generals, who, not daring to refuse their troops to Agamemnon, would yet have been glad of a pretence to disengage themselves from that troublesome expedition.

Summa arbore crat nidus bis quatuor volucrum, quas serpens corripuit, et simul matrem volantem circum suu damna, recondiditque avida atvo. Omnes obstupuere: at augurThestorides,providus veri, uit, Vince-nus; Pelasgi, gaudete. Troja cadet, sed mora nostri laboris erit longa, atque digerit novem volucres in annos belli. Ille, ut erat, amplexus virides ramos in arbore, fit lapis: et servat saxum ima-

gine scrpentis. II. Nereus permanet violentus in Aoniis unviotentus in Aonus un-dis, nonque transfert bella: ct sunt qui cre-dant Neptunum par-cere Trojæ, quia fece-rat mænia urbi. At non Thestorides. Nec enim nesvitve, tacetve iram virginis Dewesse placandam virgineo sanguine. Postquam publica causa vicit pietatem, rexque pa-trem; Iphigeniuque datura castum cruorem, stetit ante aram mi-

quà decuit :

Nidus erat volucrum bis quatuor arbore summâ, 15 Quas simùl, et matrem circum sua damna volantem, Corripuit serpens; avidâque recondidit alvo. Obstupuêre omnes. At veri providus augur, Thestorides, Vincemus ait, gaudete, Pelasgi. Troja cadet, sed erit nostri mora longa laboris. 20 Atque novem volucres in belli digerit annos. Ille, ut erat, virides amplexus in arbore ramos, Fit lapis: et servat serpentis imagine saxum.

II. Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis: Velaque non transfert: et sunt, qui parcere Trojæ Neptunum credant, quia mœnia fecerat urbi, At non Thestorides. Nec enim nescitve, tacetve Sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram Esse Deæ. Postquam pietatem publica causa, Rexque patrem vicit; castumque datura cruorem Flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris; 31 Victa Dea est: nubemque oculis objecit, et inter Officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum, Supposità fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva. Ergo, ubi, quâ decuit, lenita est cæde Diana;

nistris flentibus, Dea est victa; objectique nubem oculis; et inter officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum, jertur mutasse Mycenida supposita cervà. Ergo ubi Diana est lenita cade

TRANSLATION.

serpent snatches up, and buries in his greedy maw. All stood amazed. But Chalcas, son of Thestor, an augur provident of truth, says, We have conquered: rejoice, Pelasgians; Troy shall fall, but the continuance of our toil shall hold out long; and he the nine birds does allot to nine years of the war. He, as he grasped the green boughs in the tree, becomes a

stone, and, under the figure of a snake, retains the stone.

II. Nereus continues boisterous in the Aonian seas, and the sails transport not; and some there are, who fancied Neptune favoured Troy, because he built that city's walls. Not so Chalcas, Thestor's son. For neither is he ignorant, nor does conceal a virgin goddess' wrath must be appeased with virgin blood. But, after that the public cause had prevailed over natural affection, and the king over the father; and Iphigenia, ready to offer up her chaste blood, stood before the altar, the ministers, attendant, weeping; the goddess was appeased, and cast a mist before their eyes; and, amid the service and hurry of the sacrifice, and voices of the supplicants, is said to have changed Iphigenia, the Mycenian maid, for a NOTES.

24. Permanet Aoniis Nereus.] The sacrifice of Iphigenia is the second thing mentioned by the poet, as a hinderance to the departure of the confederate fleet. It was, perhaps, a stroke of the same policy mentioued in the former note. For Agamemnon, startled at a project which affected him so nearly, was ready to abandon the enterprise. But afterward, finding himself hard pressed by the solicitations of those who cordially espoused the cause of Menelaus, he, at length, consented. All things were disposed in order for the sacrifice; but Diana, appeased by this act of submission, substituted, in the place of Iphigenia, a doe, which was sacrificed to her, and transported the princess to Tanris, there to serve her for a priestess.

Et paritèr Phœbes, paritèr maris ira recessit; Accipiunt ventos à tergo mille carinæ, Multaque perpessæ Phrygia potiuntur arena. Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque fretumque, Cœlestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi; Undè, quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit, catestes, confinia tri-Inspicitur; penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures. Fama tenet, summâque domum sibi legit in arce: Innumerosque aditus, ad mille foramina tectis Addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis. Nocte, dieque patent. Tota est ex ore sonanti. Tota fremit, vocesque refert, iteratque quod audit. Nulla quies intùs, nullâque silentia parte. Nec tamen est clamor, sed parvæ murmura vocis. Qualia de pelagi, si quis procul audiat, undis Esse solent; qualemve sonum, cum Jupiter atras Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt. Atria turba tenent: veniunt leve vulgus, euntque; Mistaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur Millia rumorum; confusaque verba volutant. E quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures: Hi narrata ferunt aliò; mensuraque ficti Crescit; et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor. Illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error, Vanaque Lætitia est, consternatique Timores,

et ira pariter Phabes, pariter maris recessit : mille carina acripiunt ventos à tergo, perpes-saque multa, potiun-tur Phrygià arend. Est locus in medio orbe inter terrasque, fretumque, plagasque plicis mundi; unde quod usquam est,quamvis absit regionibus, inspicitur, voxque omnis penetrat ad cavas au-45 res. Fama tenet, le-gitque domum sibi in summa arce addiditque teetis innumeros aditus, ae milte fora-mina, et inclusit limina nullis portis. Pa-tent nocte dieque: est tota ex ore sonanti, tota fremit, refertque voces, iteratque quod audit. Est nulla quies intus, silientiaque nullà parte. Tamen nec est clamor sed murmuruparvæ vocis ; qualiu solent esse de undis pelagi, si quis audiat procul; qualemve sonum catrema tonitrua reddunt, cum Jupiter increpuit atras nubes. Turba tenent atria, valgusque leve veniunt Milliaque euntque. commenta rumorum mista cum veris, vagantur passim, verba-que confusa volutant.

E quibus hi implent vacuas aures sermonibus: hi ferunt narrata alio; mensuraque ficti crescit, et novus auctor adjicit aliquid auditis. Illie èredulitas est, illic temerarius error, vunaque lætitia, consternatique timores,

TRANSLATION.

substituted doe. When, therefore, thus Diana was appeared with a death more fitting, at once the rage of Phæbe and the sea was over: the thousand ships receive the winds a-stern, and having suffered much, at length do gain the Phrygian shore. A place there is, in the middle of the world, between the land and sea and heavenly regions, the confines of the threefold world; from whence is seen whatever is any where, though regions distant; and every voice does pierce the hollow ears. Fame holds it, and chooses for herself a seat on the topmost tower; has added avenues numberless, and a thousand openings to her house, and not shut up the entries with any doors: night and day they open stand. It is all of sounding brass, all murmuring; reflects the voices, and repeats all that it hears. No rest within, in no part silence; and yet it is not a shouting; but the murmurs of a soft voice; such as are wont to come from the sea's winds, if any one stands listening at a distance; or, such a sound as dying thunders give, when Jupiter had chid the pitchy clouds. A crowd does fill the hall; the fickle vulgar come and go; and a thousand rumours devised, mixed with true, roam up and down, and throw out words confused. which some fill the empty ears with speeches, some what is told convey elsewhere; the measure of the fiction grows, and each new author adds something still to what himself has heard. There stands Credulity, there rash Mistake, and empty Joy; astonished fears, creeping sedition, and

repensque seditio, susurrique dubto auctore. Ipsa videt quid rerum geratur in calo, pelagoque, et tellure, inquiritque in totum

orbem.

111. Hac feccrat notum Graius rates udventure cum forti mi-lite; neque hostis in-expectatus adest in armis. Trois prohibent aditu, tuenturque lit-tus, et, Protesilaë, cadis primus fataliter Hectorea hastû: commissaque præliu, ne-que Hector cognitus fortasque anima, stant mugno Danais. Nec Phryges senserunt exiguo sanguine quid Achaiu dextera posset. Et jum Sigaa littoru rubebant: jamCygnus, Neptuniu proles, de-derat mille viros leto: jam Achilles instabat curru, sternebatque Troa agmina ictu Peladæ cuspides; quæ-rensque per acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora, congreditur Cygno: Hector erat dilatus in decimum annum. Tum exhortatus equas, pressos quod ad candentia colla jugo, direxit currum in hostem, concutiensque vibrantia tela suis lacertis, dixit, O juvenis, quisquis es, habeto solutia mortis, quod sis jugulatus ab Hamonio Achille, HacSeditioque repens, dubioque auctore Susurri: Ipsa quid in cœlo rerum, pelagoque geratur, Et tellure, videt; totumque inquirit in orbem.

III. Fecerat hæc notum, Graïas cum milite forti Adventare rates: neque inexpectatus in armis 65 Hostis adest. Prohibent aditu, littusque tuentur Troës, et Hectoreâ primus fatalitèr hastâ, Protesilaë, cadis: commissaque prælia magno Stant Danaïs, fortesque animæ, neque cognitus

Hector. 69
Nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïa dextera posset,
Sanguine senserunt. Et jam Sigæa rubebant
Littora: jam leto proles Neptunia Cygnus
Mille viros dederat. Jam curra instabat Achilles.

Troaque Peliacæ sternebat cuspidis ictu

Agmina: perque acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora quærens, 75

Congreditur Cygno: decimum dilatus in annum Hector erat. Tum collo jugo candentia pressos Exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem: Concutiensque suis vibrantia tela lacertis, Quisquis es, ô juvenis, solatia mortis habeto, 80 Dixit, ab Hæmonio quòd sis jugulatus Achille. Hactenus Æacides. Vocem gravis hasta secuta est. Sed quanquam certà nullus fuit error in hastà; Nil tamen emissi profecit acumine ferri: 84 Utque hebeti pectus tantummodò contudit ictu;

tenus Æacides; gravis hasta est secuta rocem. Sed quanquan nullus error fuit in certà hastà, tamen profecit nil acumine ferri emissi. Utque tant ummodo contudit pectus hebeti ictu;

TRANSLATION.

whispers of authors doubtful. Herself observes what is done in heaven,

and seas, and earth, and pries into all the world.

III. She had made known the Grecian ships arriving with stout soldiers; nor does the enemy in arms unlooked-for come. The Trojans set themselves to oppose their landing, and defend the shore; and thou, Protesilaus, fatally fallest first by Hector's spear: and fights begun, brave Trojan souls, and Hector, then not known, stand the Greeks in much. Neither did Phrygians feel, at small expense of blood, what Grecian arms And now Sigeian shores were dyed with blood; now Cygnus, Neptune's son, gave thousands death: now was Achilles in his chariot reared, and levelling whole Trojan hosts with blows of his Peleian spear; and through the lines, or Cygnus, or Hector singling out, encounters Cygnus: Hector was reserved for the tenth year. Then, cheering his steeds, their snowy necks pressed with the yoke, directs his chariot on the foe; and with his brawny arms, shaking his quivering spear, said; Whoever you be, O youth! have in thy death this comfort; that thou art slain by Achilles, the Hæmonian. Thus far Achilles. His heavy spear pursued his voice; but though no error was in directing it, yet, by the sharpness of its discharged steel, it nothing did avail; and, as it only bruised the breast

Nate Deâ (nam te famâ prænovimus) inquit Ille, quid à nobis vulnus; miraris abesse? (Mirabatur enim.) Non hæc, quam cernis, equinis Fulva jubis cassis, neque onus cava parma sinistræ Auxilio mihi sunt: decor est quæsitus ab istis. 90 Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solet. Removebitur omne

Tegminis officium: tamen indestrictus abibo. Est aliquid, non esse satum Nereïde, sed qui Nereaque, et natas, et totum temperet æquor. Dixit: et hæsurum clypei curvamine telum 95 Misit in Æaciden: quòd et æs, et proxima rupit Terga novena boüm: decimo tamen orbe moratum Excutit hoc heros: rursusque trementia forti Tela manu torsit: rursus sine vulnere corpus, Sincerumque fuit, nec tertia cuspis apertum, 100 Et se præbentem valuit destringere Cygnum. Hand secus exarsit, quam Circo taurus aperto, Cum sua terribili petit irritamina cornu Pœniceas vestes, elusaque vulnera sentit. Num tamen exciderit ferrum considerat hastæ. Hærebat ligno. Manus est mea debilis ergo; Quasque, ait, antè habuit vires effudit in uno. Nam certè valuit, vel cum Lyrnesia primus Mœnia disjeci : vel cum Tenedonque, suoque Ectioneas implevi sanguine Thebas. 110

Nate Dea, inquit ille, (nam pranovimus to fama) quid miraris fama) quid miraris vulnus abcsse à nobis? (enim mirabatur.) Non hac cassis quam cer-nis, fulva jubis cquinis, neque cava parma, onus sinistra, sunt auxilio mihi: decor est quasitus ab istis. Mars quoque solet capere arma ob hor. Omne officium tegminis removebitur, tamen abi-bo indestrictus. Est aliquid non esse satum Nercide, sed co qui temperet Nercaque, et natas, et totum aquor. Dixit : et misit in Aaeiden telum hæsurum curvamine elypei; quod rupit et as, et proxima novena terga boum : heros tamen excutit hoc morutum decimo orbe, rursusque torsit trementia tela forti manu: rursus corpus fuit sine vulnere, sincerumque, nec 104 tertia cuspis valuit depertum, et præbentem se. Exarsit havd secus; quam taurus circo aperto, cum petit Paniceas vestes, irritamina, terribili cornu, sentitque vnl-nera elusa. Tamen considerat num fer-rum hastæ exciderit. Harebat ligno. Ergo,

ait, mea manus est debilis,effuditque in uno vires quas hubuit ante. Nam certe valuit, ret cum Primus disject Lyrnesia mania, vet cum implevi Tenedonque, Thebusque Ectioneas suo sanguine:

TRANSLATION. with a blunt stroke, goddess-born, he cries (for fame has taught us who you are), Why dost thou wonder, I remain untouched? For he did wonder. Not this helmet which you see, tawny with horse's mane, nor hollow shield the load of my left arm, do me assist; these only are for ornament: for this cause, too, Mars uses to take arms. All their service of defence shall be removed, and yet shall I come off unhurt. It is something not to be descended of a Nereid, but of one, who sways both over Nereus and his daughter, and the whole sea's extent. He spoke: and at Achilles hurled his spear, that soon was to stick in the shield's boss; and which broke both through the brass and the next nine folds of bull-hide; yet, sticking in the tenth orb of the hide, the hero shook it off, and hurled again the quivering spear with his strong arm. Again his body was untouched, unhurt; nor could the third spear pierce through Cygnus, though standing open and exposed. Achilles raged, not otherwise than does a bull amid the open circus, when with his dreadful horn he buts the scarlet vests, provocatives, and feels eluded wounds. Yet here Achilles tries, whether the steel had fallen from off the spear: he found it fast. My hand is therefore weak (says he), and what strength it boasted of before, it has now spent on one. For, doubtless, it had strength; or when I first overthrew Lyrnesian walls; or when Tenedos I filled and Ectionean Thebes with their own blood; or when Cayeus, purple, flowed with native slaugh-

vel cum Cayeus fluxit purpureus populari cade; Telephusquebis sensit opus mea husta. Hie quoque mea dex-tera valuit, valetque tot casis quorum et fcci et video acervos per tittus. Dixit:et, veluti male crederet ante actis, misit has-tam in Menaten de Lyciâ plebe, adversum, rupitque simul lori-cum, subjectaque pectora. Quo plangente gravem terram moribundo vertice, extra-hit idem illud telum de calido vulnere, atque ait: Hac est manus, hac hasta, qua modo vicimus, utar iisdem in hune: precor idem ex-itus sit in hoc. Sieque futus, petit Cygnum, nec fraxinus errat: nonque critata, sonuit in humcrosinistro. Inde est repulsa, velut à muro, solidâve caute. Tamen Achitles viderat Cygnum signatum sanguine, quu crat ic-tus, et fuerat gavisus frustra. Nutlum vul-nus erat: ille erat sanguis Menætæ. Tum vero, fremebundus, desilit præceps abalto curru, et petens secu-rum hostem cominus nitido ense, cernit parmamgaleamque vavari gladio, et ferrum quo-que ladi in duro corpore. Haud tulit ul-

Vel cùm purpureus populari cæde Caycus
Fluxit; opusque meæ bis sensit Telephus hastæ.
Hic quoque tot cæsis, quorum per littus acervos
Et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra, valetque.
Dixit: et, antè actis veluti malè crederet, hastam
Misit in adversum Lyciâ de plebe Menœten: 116
Loricamque simùl, subjectaque pectora rupit.
Quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram,
Extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum:
Atque ait; Hæc manus est, hæc, quâ modò vicimus, hasta. 120
Utar in hunc iisdem: sit in hoc precor exitus idem.
Sic fatus, Cygnumque petit, nec fraxinus errat:
Inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro.
Indè velùt muro, solidâve à caute, repulsa est.
Quâ tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnum
Viderat, et frustrà fuerat gavisus, Achilles. 126

Indè velùt muro, solidâve à caute, repulsa est.
Quâ tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnum
Viderat, et frustrà fuerat gavisus, Achilles. 126
Vulnus erat nullum: sanguis fuit ille Menœtæ.
Tùm verò præceps curru fremebundus ab alto
Desilit, et nitido securum cominùs hostem
Ense petens, parmam gladio, galeamq; cavari 130
Cernit, et in duro lædi quoque corpore ferrum.
Haud tulit ulteriùs: clypeoque adversa reducto
Tèr quatèr ora viri, capulo cava tempora pulsat.
Cedentiq; sequens instat: turbatque, ruitque, 134
Attonitoq; negat requiem. Pavor occupat illum;
Ante oculosque natant tenebræ; retròque ferenti

terius, pulsatque adversa ora viri ter quater reducto clypco, et cava tempora capulo: sequensque instat cedenti: turbatque, ruitque, negatque requiem attonito. Pavor occupat illum, tenebra-

que nutant ante oculos, lapisque medio

TRANSLATION.

ter; and Telephus twice felt the virtue of my spear. My arm has here too been of power, and still is; so many slain, whose heaps I made, and see along the shore. He said; and, as ill trusting to his former feats, he hurled his spear at adverse Menœtes, one of the Lycian throng; and instant broke quite through his mail and breast subjacent. Who beating with his head in death the heavy earth, he draws that very spear out of the reeking wound, and says; This is the hand, this is the spear, with which I conquered but now; the same I will use at this: I only wish the event may be the same in him. Thus he said, and lets it fly at Cygnus: nor does the trusty ash mistake, and, not avoided, sounded on his left shoulder; thence repelled, as from a wall, or solid rock. Yet, where it hit, Achilles had observed Cygnus distained with blood, and boasted, but in vain: no wound there was; it was Menætes' blood. Then, raging, he leaps headlong down from off his lofty chariot; and, in close fight, attacking thus his fearless foe with shining sword, observes his shield and helmet pierced, but the weapon blunted upon his callous body. No longer could he bear; and, drawing back his shield, with it he pelts the hero's adverse face thrice and four times, and with the hilt his hollow temples; and, pursuing, urges the pursued; stirs and drives him on, and him con-

Aversos passus medio lapis obstitit arvo. Quem super impulsum resupino pectore Cygnum Vi multà vertit, terræque adfixit Achilles. Tùm, clypeo genibusque premens præcordia duris, vi, ad-Vincla trahit galeæ; quæ presso subdita mento Elidunt fauces; et respiramen, iterque Eripiunt animæ. Victum spoliare parabat: Arma relicta videt. Corpus Deus æquoris albam Contulit in volucrem; cujus modò nomen habebat. IV. V. Hic labor, hæc requiem multorum pug-

na dierum Attulit: et positis pars utraque substitit armis. Damque vigil Phrygios servat custodia muros; Et vigil Argolicas servat custodia fossas: Festa dies aderat; quâ Cygni victor Achilles Pallada vittatæ placabat sanguine vaccæ. Cujus ut imposuit profecta calentibus aris; Et Dîs acceptus penetravit in æthera nidor: Sacra tulère suam: pars est data cætera mensis. Discubuêre toris proceres; et corpora tostà Carne replent: vinoque levant curasque, sitimque. Non illos citharæ, non illos carmina vocum, Longave multifori delectat tibia buxi: Sed noctem sermone trahunt: virtusque loquendi Materia est. Pugnam referunt hostisque, suamque, Inque vices adita atque exhausta pericula sæpè 161

arvo, obstitit illi ferenti aversos passus re-trò. Super quem A-chilles vertit Cygnum impulsum cigpo, gemousque du-ris, trahit vincla ga-leæ, quæ subdita pres-so mento, clidunt fau-ces, et cripiunt respi-ramen iterque anima. Parabat spoliare victum: videt arma relicta. Deus aquoris contulit corpus in albam votucrem, cujus nomen modo habebat. IV. V. Hic tabor,

hac pugna attulit requiem multorum dierum; et utraque pars substitit, armis posi-tis. Dumque vigit cus-todia servat Phrygius muros, ct vigil custodia servat Argolicas fossas: festa dies ade-rat, qua Achilles, vic-tor Cygni, placabat Pallada sanguine vit-tatæ vacca. Gujus profecta ut imposuit ca-lentibus aris; et nidor acceptus Diis penetra-vit in athera; sacra tulere suam partem: catera pars est data mensis. Proceres dis-cubuere toris, et re-plent corpora tosta carne, levantque cu-

Non cithare delectant illos, non carmina vocum, tibiave longa multifori buxi delectat illos, sed trahunt noctem sermone, virtusque est materia loquendi, referunt pugnamque suum, hostisque, juvaloue serme commemorare in vices additionation. juvatque sæpe commemorare in vices adita atque

TRANSLATION.

founding, grants no respite. Horror seizes on him; mists float before his eyes; and, drawing back his steps averse, a stone, amid the plain, withstood: over which Achilles, with much violence, turned Cygnus, impelled with breast turned upward, and dashed him to the earth: then with his shield and sturdy knees, he, pressing down his breast, pulls tight his helmet's straps; which, lying under his pinched chin, squeeze close his throat, and take away his wind, and all the passage of his breath. was about to strip his vanquished foe; observes his armour left. The god of sea his body turned to a white bird, whose name he lately bore.

IV. V. This toil, this fight brought on, of many days, a respite; and both sides, laying down their arms, were quiet. And while watchful guard keeps Phrygian walls, and watchful guard keeps Grecian trenches; a festal day was come, on which Achilles, the conqueror of Cygnus, meant to appease, with blood of heifer filleted, the goddess Pallas. whose glowing altars as he laid the entrails, and the smell, acceptable to gods, pierced through the ether, the sacrifice had its own share; the The chiefs sat down on couches, and with roasted rest is for the table. flesh sated their bodies, and banished cares and thirst with wine. harps, nor melody of voices, nor the long pipe of perforated box, delight them; but in discourse they pass the night, and virtue is the subject;

exhausta perieula. Quid enim Achilles loqueretur? aut quid potius loquerentur apud magnum Achillem? proxima præcipuè vic-toria domito Cygno fuit in sermone. Visum est mirabite cunetis, quod erat juveni corpus pe-netrabile nullo telo, invictumque ad vulnera, quodque terebat ferrum. Hoe ipsum Æacides, hoc Achivi mirabantur. Cum Nes-tor ait sic; Cygnus vestro ævo fuit unicus contemptor ferri, fora-bilisque nullo ictu. At olim ipse vidi Perrhæ-bum Uænea patientem mille vulnera corpore non laso: Perrhebum Canca, qui inclytus factis incoluit Othryn: quoque id esset magis mirum in illo,erat na-tus famina. Qaisquis adest moventur novitate monstri, rogantque ut narret: inter quos Achilles ait: age dic (nam est cadem votuntas cunetis audire) 6 facunde senex, pru-dentia nostri avi, quis Caneus fuerit, cur versus in contraria ; qua militia, certamine eujus pugnæ sit cognitus tibi; a quo sit victus, si est victus ab utlo. Tum senior: Quamvis tarda vetustas obstet mihi, multaque fugiant me, tamen memini plara spectata sub primis tatorem multorum operum, vixi

Commemorare juvat. Quid enim loqueretur Achilles?

Aut quid apud magnum potiùs loquerentur Achillem?

Proxima præcipuè domito victoria Cygno In sermone fuit. Visum mirabile cunctis; 165Quòd juveni corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Invictumque ad vulnera erat, ferrumque terebat: Hoc ipsum Æacides, hoc mirabantur Achivi. Cùm sic Nestor ait: Vestro fuit unicus avo Contemptor ferri, nulloque forabilis ictu Cygnus. At ipse olim patientem vulnera mille Corpore non læso Perrhæbum Cænea vidi: Cænea Perrhæbum; qui factis inclytus Othryn Quoque id mirum magis esset in illo; Fæmina natus erat. Monstri novitate moventur, Quos inter Quisquis adest: narretque rogant. 176 Achilles, Dic age (nam cunctis eadem est audire voluntas)

O facunde senex, ævi prudentia nostri;
Quis fuerit Cæneus, cur in contraria versus;
Quâ tibi militiâ, cujus certamine pugnæ
180
Cognitus; à quo sit victus, si victus ab ullo est.
Tùm senior: Quamvìs obstet mihi tarda vetustas;
Multaque me fugiant primis spectata sub annis;
Plura tamen memini: nec, quæ magìs hæreat illâ,
Pectore res nostro est, inter bellique, domique 185
Acta tot. Ac si quem potuit spatiosa senectus
Spectatorem operum multorum reddere, vixi

annis; nee inter tot acta bellique domique, est res que harcat nostro pectore magis illa. At si spatiosa senectus potuit reddere quem specest res que harcat nostro pectore magis illa. At si spatiosa senectus potuit reddere quem spece-

TRANSLATION. and relate their own and enemy's fights: and often they take pleasure to rehearse, in turns, the dangers both encountered and surmounted. what should else Achilles speak? or they relate before the great Achilles? The late victory, Cygnus vanquished, was chiefly in discourse. it seemed amazing, that the youth's body was to no weapon penetrable, and to wounds unconquerable, and battered steel itself. This very thing Achilles, and this the Greeks admired. When Nestor thus began; Cygnus has, in your time, been of steel the alone despiser, and perforable by no blow: but, formerly, myself saw Cæneus, the Perrhæban, bear a thousand strokes, his body unhurt; Cæneus the Perrhæban, who, famous for his feats, dwelt in his Othrys: and this in him might be more wonderful as he was born a woman. All present startle at the newness of the prodigy, and beg he would relate it. Among whom Achilles: Pray go on to tell (for we have all the same desire to hear) O eloquent old man, the prudence of our age, who this Cæneus was, why turned to the opposite sex, in what warfare, in what fight's strife, was he known to you; by whom conquered, if by any conquered? Then the sire: Though slow age makes much against me, and much, observed by me in prime of years,

Annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur ætas. Clara decore fuit proles Elateïa Cænis, Thessalidum virgo pulcherrima: perque propinquas, fuit ctara decore, et patcherrima virgo Thes-Perque tuas urbes (tibi enim popularis),
Multorum frustrà votis optata procorum.

Tentâsset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitàn illos;
Sed jam aut contigerant illi connubia matris, 194
Aut fuerant promissa, tuæ. Nec Cænis in ullos
Denunsit thalamos: secretaque littora carpens

Denunsit thalamos: secretaque littora carpens Perque tuas urbes (tibi enim popularis, Achille,) Æquorei vim passa Dei est. Ita fama ferebat, Utque novæ Veneris Neptunus gaudia cepit: Sint tua vota licet, dixit, secura repulsæ: Elige quid voveas. Eadem hoc quoque Fama ferebat. Magnum, Cænis ait, facit hæc injuria votum, 201 Tale pati nil posse mihi. Da fæmina ne sim: Omnia præstiteris. Graviore novissima dixit Verba sono: poteratque viri vox illa videri: Sicut erat. Nam jam voto Deus æquoris alti 205 Annuerat: dederatque super; ne saucius ullis Vulneribus fieri, ferrove occumbere posset. Munere lætus abit: studiisque virilibus ævum Exigit Atracides, Peneïaque arva pererrat. Duxerat Hippodamen audaci Ixione natus: Nubigenasque feros, positis ex ordine mensis, Arboribus tecto discumbere jusserat antro. Hæmonii proceres aderant; aderamus et ipsi,

bis centum annos: tertiu alus nunc vivitur. Canis Elateia protes salidum, optutaque frustra votis mutto-192 rum procorum, per contigerant illi, aut fuerunt promissa; nec Canis denupsit in ullos thatamos, carpensque secreta littora, passa est rim aquorei Dei; tia fama ferebat. Ut-que Neptunus cepit gaudia nova Veneris, dixit: Licet ut tua vo-ta sint secura venuteta sint secura reputsa, ta sant sceuru repulsa; elige quod voveas. Eu-dem fama ferebat hoc quoque. Hac injuriu, uit Cenis, facit mag-num votum, mihi posse pati nit tule: da ne sim fomina, prastiteris om-nia. Dixit novissima ver-ha graviver vova ella ba graviore sono, illa-que vox poterat videre viri, sicul erat. Nam jam Deus alti aquoris annucrat voto, dede-ratque super, ne posset fieri saucius utlis vutneribus, occumbereve ferro. Atracides abit latus munere, exigitque avum studiis viri-

libus, pererratque arvu Peneia. Natus audaci Ixione duxerat Hippodamen: mensisque positis ex ordine, jusserat nubigenas feros discumbere antro tecto arboribus. Hæmonii proceres aderant, et ipsi aderamus, TRANSLATION.

escapes me now, yet more I still remember; nor is there any thing, among so many acts of war and peace, sticks closer to my breast than this: and if extensive age could make any one spectator of many deeds, I have lived twice a hundred years, and in my third I live. Canis, the daughter of Elatus, famous for her beauty, and fairest of Thessalian maids, was longed for, in vain, by vows of many suitors, through all the neighbouring, and thy, cities. O Achilles (for she was thy country-woman) perhaps had Peleus tried that marriage-bed, but, or now the marriage of thy mother had befallen, or had been promised him: nor did Cænis marry into any bed; but, tripping over the louely shore, suffered the violence of the god of the sea. So fame related: and as Neptune this new amour enjoyed with gust, Be thy vows, he said, of all repulse secure; choose what you wish. Fame has this too related. This injury, says Cænis, makes great my wish; that no such thing I may hereafter suffer: grant I be no longer woman, and you will grant me all. With a hoarser tone these last words she spoke; and the voice might seem to be a man's, as indeed it was. For now the god of the deep sea had nodded to her wish; and, over gave, that he might not be pierced by any wounds, or fall by any steel. Thus Cæneus, the Atracian, exulting in his gift, departs, and spends his time in manly exercises, and roams the Peneian Pirithous, bold Ixion's son, had married Hippodame, and ordered the cloud-born mousters to sit down at tables rauged in order, in a cave

festaque regia resona-bateon fusă turbă. Ecce canunt Hymenæon, et atria fumant ignibus: cintaque virgo præ signis facie adest ca-terva matrum nuruumque. Diximus Piri-thoum felicem illà conjuge; quod omen pene fefellimus. Nam Euryte, savissime savo-Centaurorum, pectus ardet tibi, tam virgine visà quam vino, et ebrietas geminatà libidine, regnat. Protinus eversæ mensæ turbant convivia, novaque nupta raptatur per vim comis prehen-sis. Eurytus rapit Hippodamen, alii rapiunt quam quisque proba-rant aut poterant, eratque imago captæ urbis. Domus sonat famineo clamore. Omnes surgimus ocius; et Theseus primus ait, quæ vccordia pulsat te, Euryte; qui me vi-veute tacessas Piri-thoum,iguarusque violes duos in uno? neve magnanimus frustra memoraverit ea, submovet instantes, aufertque raptam fu-rentibus. Ille respondit nihil contra, neque enim potest defendere talia facta verbis, sed insequitur ora vindicis protervis manibus, que, resupinus madida arend

Festaque confusâ resonabat regia turbâ. Ecce canunt Hymenæon; et ignibus atria fumant: Cinctaq; adest virgo, matrum nuruumque catervâ, Præsignis facie. Felicem diximus illà Conjuge Pirithoum: quòd penè fefellimus omen. Nam tibi, sævorum sævissime Centaurorum Euryte, quam vino pectus, tam virgine visâ 220Ardet: et ebrietas geminatâ libidine regnat. Protinus eversæ turbant convivia mensæ: Raptaturque comis per vim nova nupta prehensis. Eurytus Hippodamen, alii quam quisque probârant. Aut poterant, rapiunt; captæque erat urbis imago. Fæmineo clamore sonat domus. Ociùs omnes 226 Surgimus: et primus, Quæ te vecordia, Theseus, Euryte, pulsat, ait; qui me vivente lacessas Pirithoum, violesque duos ignarus in uno? Nevè ea magnanimus frustrà memoraverit heros; Submovet instantes; raptamque furentibus aufert. Ille nihil contrà: neque enim defendere verbis Talia facta potest: sed vindicis ora protervis Insequitur manibus, generosaque pectora pulsat. Forte fuit juxtà signis extantibus asper 235Antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse Sustulit Ægides; adversaque misit in ora. Sanguinis ille globos pariter, cerebrumque, merumque,

pulsature generosa vulnere et ore vomens, madidâ resupinus arenâ pectora. Forte fuit justa antiquus crater asper signis extantibus, quem vastum, ipse Agides vastior sustulit, misitque in adversa ora. Ille vomens pariter vulnere et ore, globos sanguinis, cerebrumque, merum-

TRANSLATION.

The Hæmonian chiefs were present; and we ourshaded with trees. selves were present; and the festal palace with confused rout resounded: lo! they sing Hymenæus, and the halls smoke with fires of altars. The virgin, famed for beauty, comes, surrounded with a train of matrons and young maids. We all pronounced Pirithous happy in that spouse; which omen we well nigh had falsified: for, O Eurytus, fiercest of fierce centaurs, thy breast burns, as with the virgin seen, so with the fumes of wine; and drunkenness, doubled by lust, bears sway. On the sudden, tables overturned, disturb the feast; and the new-married wife is dragged away by the caught hair. Eurytus snatches at Hippodame: others at those they most approved, or could: it was the image of a city taken. The house resounds with cries of women: we quickly all start up; and first, Theseus says; What madness, Eurytus, thus drives thee on; who, living I, provokest Pirithous, and ignorantly violatest two in one? And, that the valiant hero might not say these words in vain, he pushes off the pressing centaurs, and snatches from their fury the ravished maid. He nothing said against, nor could indeed defend, such deeds by words; but falls upon the avenger's face with boisterous hands, and thumps his generous breast. By chance stood near an antique goblet, rough with bulging figures; which, vast and huge, more vast himself the son of

Calcitrat. Ardescunt germanâ cæde bimembres; Certatimque omnes uno ore, Arma, arma, lo- cada, omnesque cer-

Vina dabant animos: et primâ pocula pugnâ Missa volant, fragilesque cadi, curvique lebetes: Res epulis quondam, nunc bello et cadibus, apta. Primus Ophionides Amycus penetralia donis 245 Haud timuit spoliare suis; et primus ab æde Lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis: Elatumque altè, veluti qui candida tauri Rumpere sacrificâ molitur colla securi: Illisit fronti Lapithæ Celadontis: et ossa Non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore. Exsiluêre oculi; disjectisque ossibus oris, Acta retrò naris, medioque infixa palato est. Hunc pede convulso mensæ Pellæus acernæ Stravit humi Belates, dejecto in pectora mento: Cumque atro mistos sputantem sanguine dentes, Vulnere Tartareas geminato mittit ad umbras. Proximus ut steterat, spectans altaria vultu Fumida terribili, Cur non, ait, utimur istis? Cumque suis Gryneus immanem sustulit aram 260 Ignibus, et medium Lapitharum jecit in agmen: Depressitque duos, Brotean, et Orion. Orio Mater erat Mycale: quam deduxisse canendo, Sæpè reluctanti constabat cornua Lunæ, Non impunè feres, teli modò copia detur, 265 men Lapitharum, depressitque duos, Brotean, et Orion. Mycale erat mater Orio quam constabat canendo, sæpe deduxisse cornua reluctanti Lunæ. Exadius dixerat, Non feres impunè, modo copia teli detur,

calcitrat. Bimembres ardescunt germana tur, Arma, arma. Vina dabant animos, et prima pugna missa po-cula volant, fragiles-que cadi, curvique le-betes; res quondam aptæcpulis, nunc bello et cædibus. Amycus Ophionides Ophionides primus, hand timuit spoliare penetratia suis donis; ct primus rapuit ab ade funale densum corruscis lampudibus, illisitque elatum alte 250 fronti Lapitha Celadontis, veluti qui molitur rumpere candida colla tauri sacrifica securi, et reliquit ossa confusa in ore non ag-noscendo. Oculi exsiluere, ossibusque oris disjectis,naris est acta retro, infixaque medio palato. Pellaus Be-lutes pede convulso mensæ acernæ stravit hunc humi, mento dejecto in pectora, mittitque sputantem den-tes mistos cum atro sanguine, ad Tartareas sangune, au rartureus umbras geminato vul-nere. Gryneus, ut ste-terat proximus, spec-tans fumida altaria terribiti vultu, ait, Cur non utimur istis? sustulitque immanem aram cum suis ignibus,

TRANSLATION.

Ægeus took up, and hurled at his adverse face. He, vomiting at once goblets of blood, and brains, and wine, out at his mouth and wound, lies sprawling on the moistened sand. The centaurs, double-limbed, do, at their brother's death, take fire; and, vying with one mouth, Arms, arms! they all cry out. Wine gave them spirits; and in the first encounter, cups, hurled, fly, and shattered casks, and hollow kettles; things before fit for a feast, but now for war and slaughter. First Amyous, the son of Ophion, scruples not to strip the shrine of all its ornaments and first out of the Sacristy snatched up a branch, thick set with blazing lamps, and dashed it, high raised, at Celadon, the Lapithæ's forehead: as who attempts with sacrificing ax to break a bullock's snowy neck; and left the bones confounded in his undistinguished face. His eyes start out; the bones of his face disjected; his nose falls back, fixed in the middle of his palate. Him Belates, the Pellæan, with wrenched foot of mapletable, laid flat to the ground, his chin sunk down quite to his breast; and with redoubled wound sends him down to the shades of Tartarus, sputtering out his teeth, mixed with black gore. As Gryneus stood next, viewing the smoking altars with a stern look, he cries; Why do we not use these? and Gryneus the huge altar snatching with all its fires, hurled it among the Lapithæ, and laid two, Broteas and Orios, flat : Orios's mother was Mycale, who, by her charms, was often known to draw down

habetque instar teli cornua votivi cervi, qua fuerant in abià pinu. Gryncus figitur in lumino huic duplici ramo, cruiturque ocu-los, quorum pars hæret cornibus, pars fluit in barbam.pendetque convariam.penaceque con-creta sunguine. Ecce Rhatus rapit primi-tium torrem flagran-tem, ab mediis aris, perfringitque à dex-tra parte tempora Charaxi, protectu fulvo capillo. Crines correpti rapida flamma, urserunt vetuti arida seges, et sanguis inustus vulnere, dedit terribitem sonum stri-dore, ut ferrum ru-bens igne plerumque sotet dare, quod faber cum eduxit curva forcipe, demittit lacubus, at ittud stridet, et submersum sibitat in trepidà undà. Saucius exentit avidum ignem hirsutis crinibus, tot-litque in humeros limen revulsum tellure, onus plaustri, quod ipsa gravitas facit ne permittat in hostem. Saxea moles oppressit quoque Cometem, so-cium, stantem propiore spatio. Nec Rhætus retinet gaudia, et in-quit, Comprecor ut cætera turba tuorum cas-

Dixerat Exadius. Telique habet instar, in alta Quæ fuerant pinu, votivi cornua cervi. Figitur huic duplici Gryneus in lumina ramo: Eruiturque oculos: Quorum pars cornibus hæret: Pars fluit in barbam; concretaque sanguine pendet. Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhætus ab aris 271 Primitium torrem: dextrâque à parte Charaxi Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo. Correpti rapidâ, veluti seges arida, flammâ Arserunt crines : et vulnere sanguis inustus Terribilem stridore sonum dedit: ut dare ferrum Igne rubens plerumque solet, quod forcipe curvâ Cùm faber eduxit, lacubus demittit. At illud Stridet: et in trepidâ submersum sibilat undâ. Saucius hirsutis avidum de crinibus ignem Excutit: inque humeros limen tellure revulsum Tollit, onus plaustri, quod ne permittat in hostem, Ipsa facit gravitas. Socium quoque saxea moles Oppressit spatio stantem propiore Cometem: Gaudia nec retinet Rhætus: Sic comprecor, inquit, Cætera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum; Semicremoque novat repetitum stipite vulnus: Tèrque, quatèrque gravi juncturas verticis ictu Rupit: et in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro. Victor ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque

teraturbatuorum castrorum sit sic fortis, E quibus, ut primâ tectus lanugine malas novatque repetitum E quibus, ut primâ tectus lanugine malas ruthus semieremo stipite, rupitque ter quaterque juncturas verticis gravi ictu, et ossa sederunt în tiquido ceretro. Victor transit ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque. E quibus ut Corythus tectus quoad matas

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Procubuit Corythus: Puero quæ gloria fuso Parta tibi est? Evagrus ait. Nec dicere Rhætus Plura sinit: rutilasque ferox in aperta loquentis 294 Condidit ora viri, perque os in pectora, flammas. Te quoque, sæve Drya, circum caput igne rotato Insequitur: sed non in te quoque constitit idem Exitus. Assiduæ successu cædis ovantem, Quâ juncta est humero cervix, sude figis obustâ: Ingemuit, duroque sudem vix osse revellit Rhætus; et ipse suo madefactus sanguine fugit. Fugit et Orneus, Lycabasque, et saucius armo Dexteriore Medon, et cum Pisenore Thaumas: Quique pedum nupèr certamine vicerat omnes Mermerus; accepto nunc vulnere tardiùs ibat: 305 Et Pholus, et Melaneus, et Abas prædator aprorum: Quique suis frustrà bellum dissuaserat augur Astylos. Ille etiam metuenti vulnera Nesso, Ne fuge; ad Herculeos, inquit, servaberis, arcus: At non Eurynomus, Lycidasque, et Areos, et Imbreus Effugêre necem: quos omnes dextra Dryantis 311 Perculit adversos. Adversum tu quoque, quamvis Terga fugæ dederas, vulnus, Crenæe, tulisti. Nam grave respiciens inter duo lumina ferrum, Quâ naris fronti committitur, accipis, imæ. In tanto fremitu, ductis sine fine jacebat Sopitus vinis, et inexperrectus Aphidas;

prima lanugine pro-cubuit: ait, Evagrus, Quæ gloria est purta tibi puero fuso? Nec Rhotus sinit eum di-cere plura: feroxque condidit rullias flammas in aperta ora virt toquentis, perque os in pectora. Insequitur te quoque, save Drya, igne rototo circum caput: sed non idem ex-itus constiti in te quoque: figis sude obusta, ovantem successu assiduæ cædis, qua cervix est junctu humero. Rhatus ingemuit, vixque revellit sudem duro osse; et sudem tatio bose; et ipse madefactus suo sanguine fugit. Orne-us et fugit, Lycabas-que, et Medon sau-cius dexteriore armo, et Thaumas cum Piscnore, Mermerusque, qui nuper vicerat omnes certamine pedum, nunc ibat tardius vulnere accepto: et Pho-lus, et Melancus, et Abas prædator upro-rum, Astylosque augur, qui frustra dis-suascrat bellum suis. Ille etiam inquit Nesso metuenti vulnera. Ne 315 fuge, scrvaberis ad acus Herculeos. At non Eurynomus, Lycidasque, et Areos, et Imbreus, effugere ne-cem: quos omnes ad-

versos dextra Dryantis perculit. Tu quoque, Crenae, tulisti adversum vilnus, quamvis dederis terga fuga. Nam respiciens, accipis grave ferrum inter duo tumina, quà naris committitur ima fronti. In tanto fremitu Aphidas jacebat sopitus vinis ductis sine fine, et inexperrectus;

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his temples clad with their first down, had fallen, Evagrus cries, What glory hast thon gained? A boy laid prostrate! Nor Rhætus suffers to say more; but fiercely plunges in the speaker's month, thence down his throat, the ruddy flames. Thee too, fierce Dryas, he pursues, whirling around his head the fiery brand; but not the same event awaited thee. Him, vaunting at success of slaughter uncontrolled, thou woundest, where the neck joins to the shoulder, with a stake point-burnt, Rhœtus groaned, and with difficulty, out of the hard bone pulled the stake; and, wet with his own blood, he flies. Flies too Orneus, and Lycabas, and Medon wounded in the right shoulder-blade, and Thaumas, with Pisenor, and Mermeros, who had lately conquered at speed of foot, but now walked slower for the wound received; and Pholus, and Melaneus, and Abas hunter of boars, and Astylus the augur, who had, in vain, his friends from fight dissuaded. He too to Nessus, fearing wounds, thus speaks; Fly not, for thou shalt be reserved for Hercules' bow: but not Eurynomus, and Lycidas, and Areos, and Imbrens death escaped; whom all, adverse Dryas' right hand struck through. Thou too, Crenæus, though to flight thou hadst given up thy back, an adverse wound receivedst; for, looking back, thou tookest the fatal steel between thy eyes, where to the lowest forehead joins the nose. Amid all this noise, Aphidas lay dosed

fususque in villosis pellibus Ossaæ ursæ, petitives Ussea ures, tenebut mista earche-sia languenti manu. Quem ut Phorbas vi-dit procul moventem nulla arma jrustra, inscrit digitos amento, dixitque, Bibas vina miscenda cum Styge; mscenda cum sigge; nec moratus plura, torsit jaculum in juvenem ferrataque fraxinus est adacta collo, ut casu jacuit resupinus. Mors caruit sensu, sanguisque niger fluxit è pleno gutture inque toros, inque ipsa carchesia. Vidi ego Petraum conantem evellere terra glandiferam quercum: quam dum ambit comptexibus, ct quatit huc illuc, jactatque labe-facta robora; lancca Pirithoi immissa costis Petrai, fixit luctantia pectora cum duro ro-borc. Ferebant Lycum cecidisse virtute Pirithoi; Chromin etiam cecidisse virtute Pirithoi: sed uterque dederunt minorem titulum victori, quam Dictum vectori, quam pre-tys Helopsque. Helops fixus est jaculo, quod fecit tempora pervia, et missum à dextra penetravit in lævam aurem. Dictys, dum

Languentique manu carchesia mista tenebat,
Fusus in Ossææ villosis pellibus ursæ.
Quem procùl ut vidit frustrà nulla arma moventem,
Inserit amento digitos, Miscendaque, dixit,
Cum Styge vina bibas, Phorbas. Nec plura moratus
In juvenem torsit jaculum: ferrataque collo
Fraxinus, ut casu jacuit resupinus, adacta est.
Mors caruit sensu; plenoque à gutture fluxit 325
Inque toros, inque ipsa niger carchesia sanguis.
Vidi ego Petræum conantem evellere terra
Glandiferam quercum: quam dum complexibus
ambit;

Et quatit hùc illùc, labefactaque robora jactat,
Lancea Pirithoi costis immissa Petræi, 330
Pectora cum duro luctantia robore fixit.
Pirithoi virtute Lycum cecidisse ferebant:
Pirithoi cecidisse Chromin. Sed uterque minorem
Victori titulum, quàm Dictys, Helopsque dederunt.
Fixus Helops jaculo: quod pervia tempora fecit; 335
Et missum à dextrâ lævam penetravit in aurem.
Dictys ab ancipiti delapsus acumine montis,
Dùm fugit instantem trepidans Ixione natum,
Decidit in præceps: et pondere corporis ornum
Ingentem fregit: suaque induit ilia fractæ. 340
Ultor adest Aphareus: saxumque è monte revulsum

aurem. Dictys, dum Ottol duest Aphareus. Saxumque e monte lev aisant trepidans fugit natum Ixione instantem, delapsus ab ancipiti acumine montis, decidit in praceps, ct pondere corporis fregit ingentem ornum, induitque sua illa fractæ. Aphareus adest ultor, conaturque mittere saxum revulsum è monte.

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along, with wine incessant gulped, and unawaked, and in his languid hand held the mixed bowl, laid at his length upon the shaggy skin of an Ossæan bear; whom, at a distance, Phorbas saw, moving but bootless arms, applies his fingers to his lance's strap, and said: Now drink thy wine soon to be mixed with Styx. Nor staying more, he hurled his javelin at the youth; and the steel-shod ash was forced through his neck, as he by chance lay on his back: death wanted sense; and the black gore flowed from his gorged throat, and on the couch, and in the bowl itself. I saw Petræus hard struggling to root up an acorn-bearing oak out of the earth; which, while he grasps in his embrace, and shakes this way and that, and agitates the loosened oak, Pirithous' lance let fly into Petræus' ribs, and fixed his struggling breast to the hard oak. It was said, that Lycus, by Pirithous' prowess, fell; and, by Pirithous' valour, Chromis: but by each of these, the conqueror gained less title far, than by Dictys and Helops. Helops was with a javelin fixed, that made his temples pervious, and sent from the right quite to the left ear pierced. tumbling down a hill's steep brow while trembling, he flies the urging Ixion's son, headlong falls down; and, with his body's weight, crushes a huge ash-tree, and spits, upon its broken boughs, his bowels. Avenging Aphareus next comes on, and strives to throw a rock, tore from the mountain's side: the son of Ægeus, with his oaken club, prevents him, striving,

Mittere conatur. Conantem stipite querno Occupat Ægides; cubitique ingentia frangit Ossa: nec ulteriùs dare corpus inutile leto Aut vacat, aut curat: tergoque Bianoris alti Insilit, hand solito quenquam portare, nisi ipsum: Opposuitque genu costis: prensâmque sinistrâ Cæsariem retinens, vultum, minitantiaque ora Robore nodoso, præduraque tempora fregit. Robore Nedymnum, jaculatoremque Lycotan 350 Sternit, et immissâ protectum pectora barbâ Hippason, et summis exstantem Riphea silvis; Tereaque, Hæmoniis qui prênsos montibus ursos Ferre domum vivos, indignantesque solebat. Haud tulit utentem pugnæ successibus ultra Thesea Demoleon: solidoque revellere dumo Annosam pinum magno molimine tentat. Quod quia non potuit, præfractam misit in hostem. Sed procul à telo Theseus veniente recessit, Pallados admonitu. Credi sic ipse volebat. Non tamen arbor iners cecidit: nam Crantoris alti Abscidit jugulo pectusque, humerumque sinistrum. Armiger ille tui fuerat genitoris, Achille: Quem Dolopum rector bello superatus Amyntor Eacidæ dederat, pacis pignusque, fidemque. 365 Hunc procul ut fœdo disjectum vulnere Peleus At inferias, juvenum gratissime Crantor.

Ægides stipite querno occupat conantem, frangitque frangitque ingentia ossa cubiti; nec aut vacat aut curat dare inutile corpus leto ul-teriùs :insilitque tergo alti Bianoris, haud solito portare quenquam nisi ipsum, opposuit-que genu costis, re-tinensque exsariem prensam sinistra, fregit vultum, minitantiaque ora, praduraque tempora, nodoso robore. Sternit robore Nedym-num, Lycotanque ja-culatorem, et Hip-pasonque protectum quoad pectoru immissa barba. et Riphea est barba, et Riphca ex-stantem summis silvis, Tereaque, qui solebat ferre domum vivos in-dignantesque ursos prensos Hamoniis montibus. Demoleon haud ultra tulit Theseus utentem successibus pugnæ; tentatque magno molimine revellere annosam pinum solido dumo. Quod quia non potuit, misit prafrac-tam in hostem. Sed Thesea recessit procul à veniente telo, admonitu Patlados : sicipse volebat eredi. Arbor tamen non cecidit iners; nam abscidit pcctusque, humerumque sinistrum jugulo alti

armiger tui genitoris, Achille: quem Amyutor, rector Dolopum, superatus bello, dederat Acaida, pignusque fidemque pacis. Ut Peleus procul vidit hunc disjectum fædo vulnere; At, ait, Crantor, gratissime juvenum,

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and breaks his massy cubit bones: nor has or leisure, or takes care further to give his useless body death; and leaps on tall Bianor's back, not used to bear other than himself alone, and clapped his knees to his ribs: and pulling back his hair, caught in his left, battered his face, and threatening mouth, and temples, hard with knotty oak. And with his oak he also levels to the ground Nedymnus, and the darter, Lycotas; and Hippasos, whose breast was shaded with his length of beard; and Riphens, who towered above the topmost woods; and Tereus, wont to carry home indignant and alive bears, caught on the Hæmonian hills. Demoleon could no longer hold, nor bear Theseus' success in fight; and, with huge tugging, tries to pull from out the thick-set wood an aged pine; which, as he could not, broken short, he threw at his antagonist. But Theseus retired to distance from the coming blow, by Pallas warned: he had a mind it should be thought so. Yet the tree bootless fell not, for from the throat of the tall Crantor tore the breast and the left shoulder. He had been, Achilles, thy father's armour-bearer; whom the Dolopian ruler, Amyntor, vanquished in war, had given to Peleus, son of Æacus, as pledge and faith of peace. Him as Pelens at a distance saw, thus mangled with foul wound; but Crantor, Best beloved of youth, accept, he says, an offering; and with a sturdy arm, and great effort of mind, sent at Demoleon his ashen spear,

accipe inferias: misit-que valido lucerto, et viribus quoque mentis, fraxineam hastam in Demoleonta. Quæ per-rupit cratem laterum, et harens ossibus in-tremuit. Ille trahit manu lignum sine cuspide: id quoque vix se-quitur; et cuspis est retenta pulmone. Ipse dolor dabat vires aniono: æger erigitur in no: ager erigiur in hostem: proculcatque virum equinis pedibus. Ille excipit sonantes ictus galed, clypeoque: defensatque humeros: sustinetque arma prætenta: perforat que duo tenta; perforatque auo
pectora per armos uno
ictu. Ante tamen dederat Phlegraon et
Hylen leto eminus:
Hiphinoum Claninque
collato Marte. Dorylas additur his; qui
gerebat tempora tecta
melle luni cornuaque pelle lupi, cornuaque vasta boum, rubefacta multo cruore, præstantia vicem sævi teli. Ego dixi huic, nam animus dabat vires, animus dabat vires, Aspice quantum tua cornua convedant nospitque calcata, et impedit quoque crura illis, et concidit inani alvo.

Accipe, ait. Validoque in Demoleonta lacerto Franineam misit, mentis quoque viribus, hastam: Quæ laterum cratem perrupit: et ossibus hærens 370 Trahit ille manu sine cuspide lignum: Intremuit. Id quoque vix sequitur. Cuspis pulmone retenta est. Ipse dolor vires animo dabat. Æger in hostem Erigitur: pedibusque virum proculcat equinis. Excipit ille ictus galeà, clypeoque sonantes. Defensatque humeros: prætentaque sustinet arma: Perque armos uno duo pectora perforat ictu. Antè tamen leto dederat Phlegræon, et Hylen Eminus: Hiphinoum collato Marte, Claningue. Additur his Dorylas: qui tempora tecta gerebat Pelle lupi, sævique vicem præstantia teli, Cornua vasta boum multo rubefacta cruore. Huic ego, nam vires animus dabat, Aspice, dixi, Quantum concedant nostro tua cornua ferro: Et jaculum torsi; quod cum vitare nequiret, Opposuit dextram passuræ vulnera fronti: Affixa est cum fronte manus: fit clamor; at illum Hærentem Peleus, et acerbo vulnere victum cornua concedant nos-tro ferro, et torsi ja. (Stabat enim propior) mediam ferit ense sub alvum-culum, quod cum ne-quiret viture, opposust dectram fronti passa: Tractaque calcavit: calcataque rupit: et illis re vulnera. Manus est affixa cum fronte. Crura quoque impedit: et inani concidit alvo. Clamor fit: at Peteus, enim stabat propior, ferit ense sub mediam alvum illum harentem, et victum acerbo vulnere. Prostinit, feroxque traxit sua viseera terra, calcavitque tracta; ru-vitum acerbo vulnere. Prostinit, feroxque traxit sua viseera terra, calcavitque tracta; ru-(Stabat enim propior) mediam ferit ense sub alvum.

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which broke through his side's grate, and quivered sticking in the bones. He pulls out with his hand the shaft without the point, which follows not with ease: the point stuck in the lungs. Even pain itself gave vigour to his resolution. Wounded, he rears against the foe, and tramples on the hero with his horse's feet: he on his helmet and his shield receives the sounding blows, defends his shoulders, and holds out his long-protended lance; and, at a blow, pierces through the shoulder-blades two breasts. Yet he had before, from far, consigned to death Phlegræos and Hyles; in closer fight, Hiphinous and Clanis: to these is joined Dorylas, who bore his temples covered with a wolf's skin, and wide-stretched horns of an ox, red with much blood: doing the office of a mortal weapon. said (for courage gave me strength); Behold how much thy horns yield to my steel. I whirled the dart; which when he could not ward, holds up his right hand to his forehead, like to be the part to suffer by the wound: his hand is pinned to his brow. A shout is made: but Peleus (for he now stood nearer) him vanquished and confounded by the fatal wound, strikes with his sword about the middle belly. He jumped forth, and fiercely dragged his bowels on the ground; and, dragged, trod; and, trodden, burst them; and his legs entangled in them, and down he with an empty belly Nor, Cyllarus, did thee thy beauty fighting save, if we at least may beauty grant to that thy monstrous nature. His beard was just beNec te pugnantem tua, Cyllare, forma redemit, Si modò naturæ formam concedimus illi. 394 Barba erat incipiens: barbæ color aureus, aureaque Ex humeris medios coma dependebat in armos. Gratus in ore vigor: cervix, lumerique, manusque, Pectoraque artificum laudatis proxima signis; Et quâ parte viri est: nec equi mendosa sub illâ Deteriorque viro facies: da colla, caputque; 400 Castore dignus erit. Sic tergum sessile, sic stant Pectora celsa toris: totus pice nigrior atrâ. Candida cauda tamen: color est quoque cruribus albus.

Multæ illum petiêre suâ de gente; sed una Abstulit Hylonome: quâ nulla decentior inter Semiferos altis habitavit fœmina silvis. 406 Hæc et blanditiis, et amando, et amare fatendo Cyllaron una tenet. Cultus quoque quantus in illis Esse potest membris, ut sit coma pectine lævis: Ut modò rore maris, modò se violâve, rosâve 410 Implicet; interdùm candentia lilia gestet: Bisque die lapsis Pagasææ vertice silvæ Fontibus ora lavet: bis flumine corpora tingat. Nec, nisi quæ deceant electarumque ferarum, Aut humero aut lateri prætendat vellera lævo. 415 Par amor est illis, errant in montibus unà: Antra simùl subeunt: et tùm Lapitheïa tecta Intrârant paritèr; paritèr fera bella gerebant.

Nee tua forma, Cyl-lare, redemit te pugnantem, si modo con-cedimus formam illi naturæ. Barba erat incipiens, color barbæ erataureus; aurcaque coma dependebat ex humeris in medios armos. Gratus vigor erat in ore: cervix, humerique, nanusque, pec-toraque, et qua parte forma viri est, crant proxima laudatis sig-nis artificum. Nec fa-cies equi sub illa forma et transportationes. est mendosa, deterior que viro. Da colla ca-putque ei, et crit dig-nus Castore. Tergum est sic sessile, pectora sie stant celsa toris: est totus nigrior atra pice. Cuuda tamen est candida, albus color est quoque cruribus. Multæ de sud gente peticre illum, sed Hylonome una abstulit, qua nulla famina de-centior habitavit inter semiferos altis sitvis. Hac una tenet Cyltabtanditiis, ron, amando, et fatendo se umare. Cultus quoque est tantus, quantus potest esse in illis membris, ut coma sit levis pectine; ut modo implicet se rore maris, modo violare, rosave, interdum gestet candentia lilia : bisque die lavet ora fontibus lap-sis vertice Pagasææ

sitva; bis tingat corpora flumine: nec pratendat aut humero aut laterl lavo, vellera nisi quæ deceant electarumque ferarum. Amor est par illis: errant und in montibus; subeunt antra simul, et tum pariter intrarant Lapitheia tecta; pariter gerebant fera bella.

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ginning; the colour of his beard was gold, and golden hair descended from his shoulders to his mid shoulder-blades. Grateful vigour now was in his face; his neck and shoulders, hands and breast, were not unlike applauded artist's statues, where he is a man; nor is the horse's shape beneath faulty and worse than of the man's; give him but neck and head, and he will be worthy Castor: his back so fit is to be sat, so high stands his brawny chest; and all over blacker than black pitch self; yet his tail white; the colour of his legs white too. Many females of his kind longed for him; but Hylonome gained him alone, than whom no female in the lofty woods among the double race more decent lived. possesses Cyllarus, both by her blandishments, and by her loving and confessing love. Her neatness too is much, as well can be in limbs like these, so that her hair is smoothed with a comb: now she decks herself with rosemary, again with violets or roses; sometimes wears white lilies; and washes twice a day her face in springs trickling down from the top of the Pagasæan wood, and twice she dips her body in the stream. Nor over her shoulder or her side throws furs, but what become, and are of Equal is their love, they together roam the mountains, chosen beasts. together enter caves; and there too they together had entered the Lapi-

Auctor est in incerio: juculum venit de sinistrà parte, et fixit te, Cyllarc, inferius quam pectora subsunt collo: cor læsum parvo vulnere, refrixit cum toto corpore post tela educta. Pratinus Hytoname excipit morientes artus, fovetque vul-nus imposità manu, admovetque ora ad ora, atque tentat obsistere fugicnti animæ. Ut videt extinctum; dictis quæ clamor arcuit ire ad meas aures, incu-buit telo quod inhase-rat illi; moriensque, est complexa suum maritum. Ille stat ante oculos meos, qui vinx-erat sena vettera teonum nodis connexis inter se, Phaocomes, protectus simul hominemque equumque. Qui fre-git Phonoleniden misso codice, quem vix bina juga juncta moverent. juga juncta movertur. Latissima volubititas capitis est fracta, mol-leque cerebrum fluit per os, perque cavas nares, oculosque, au-resque: veluti lac concretum solet fluere querno vimine; utve liquor manat sub pondere rari cribri, ct spissus, exprimitur per densa foramina. Ast dum parat nudare hunc jacentem armis,

Auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistră
Venit; et inferiùs, quàm collo pectora subsunt,
Cyllare, te fixit; parvo cor vulnere læsum 421
Corpore cum toto post tela educta refrixit.
Protinùs Hylonome morientes excipit artus:
Impositâque manu vulnus fovet; oraque ad ora 424
Admovet: atque animæ fugienti obsistere tentat
Ut videt extinctum: dictis, quæ clamor ad aures
Arcuit ire meas, telo, quod inhæserat illi,
Incubuit: moriensque suum complexa maritum est
Ante oculos stat et ille meos: qui sena leonum
Vinxerat inter se connexis vellera nodis 430
Phæocomes; hominemque simul protectus equumque.

Codice qui misso, quem vix juga bina moverent Juncta, Phonoleniden à summo vertice fregit. Fracta volubilitas capitis latissima: perque os, Perque cavas nares, oculosque, auresque cerebrum Molle fluit. Veluti concretum vimine querno 436 Lac solet: utve liquor rari sub pondere cribri Manat; et exprimitur per densa foramina spissus. Ast ego, dum parat hunc armis nudare jacentem, (Scit tuus hoc genitor) gladium spoliantis in ima llia dimisi. Chthonius quoque Teleboasque 441 Ense jacent nostro. Ramum prior ille bifurcum Gesserat; hic jaculum. Jaculo mihi vulnera fecit. Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cientriy.

ego (truis genitor seit Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix. hoc) dimisi gladium in ima tila spoliuntis. Chihonius quoque, Teleboasque jacent nostro ense. Ille prior gesserat bi-jurcum rumum, hic, jaculum. Fecit vulnera mihi jaculo. Vides signa: ecce vetus cicatrix apparet adhuc.

TRANSLATION.

thean roofs, and waged fierce war. The author is uncertain; but from the left a javelin came, and pierced thee, Cyllarus, lower than where the breast does stand below the neck. The heart thus with a small wound hurt, together did with the whole body, after drawing out the dart, grow Instant, Hylonome receives his dying limbs, and cherishes the wound, by laying on her hand, and claps her mouth to his, and strives to stop the fleeting soul. As she saw him dead, having uttered what the shouting hindered from coming to my ears, she fell upon the weapon which had stuck in him; in death embraced her husband. He also, who had bound six lions' skins together with connected knots, Phæocomes, does stand before my eyes, both horse and man covered all over; who, a trunk discharging, which scarce two yoke of oxen joined could draw, battered the son of Phonolenes on the topmost head: with which the vast extensive roundness of his head is shattered; and through his mouth, and through his hollow nostrils, and eyes, and ears, the tender brain escapes: as curdled milk is wont through oaken twigs; or as a liquor runs beneath the weight of a wide pierced sieve, and is pressed out thick through the numerous holes. But I, while he prepares to strip him, lying, of his arms (thy sire knows this), plunged my sword into his lower belly, spoiling the

Tunc ego debueram

mitti ad capienda Per-gama. Tune poteram

Tunc ego debueram capienda ad Pergama mitti: Tunc poteram magni, si non superare, morari 446 Hectoris arma meis. Illo sed tempore nullus, Aut puer, Hector erat. Nunc me mea deficit ætas. Quid tibi victorem gemini Periphanta Pyreti? Ampyca quid referam? qui quadrupedantis Oëcli Fixit in adverso cornum sine cuspide vultu. Vecte Pelethronium Macareus in pectus adacto Stravit Erigdupum. Memini et venabula condi Inguine, Nesseïs manibus conjecta, Cymeli. Nec tu credideris tantum cecinisse futura Ampyciden Mopsum: Mopso jaculante biformis Occubuit, frustraque loqui tentavit Odites, Ad mentum lingua, mentoque ad guttura fixo. Quinque neci Cæneus dederat, Stiphelumque, Bro-

Antimachumque, Helimumque, securiferumque Py-

Vulnera non memini; numerum, nomenque notavi. Provolat Emathii spoliis armatus Halesi, Quem dederat leto membris et corpore Latreus Maximus. (Huic ætas inter juvenemque, senemque Vis juvenilis erat: variabant tempora cani) Qui clypeo, galeâque, Macedoniâque sarissâ Conspicuus, faciemque obversus in agnem utrumque,

meis armis si non supe-rare, morari arma magni Hectoris: sed magni Hectoris: sed illo tempore, Hector aut nullus erat, aut puer: nunc mea atas deficit me. Quid refe-ram tibi Periphanta victorem gemini Py-reti; quid Ampyea? qui fixit cornum sine cuspide in adverse micuspide in adverso vultu quadrupedantis Oè-cli. Macareus stravit Pelethronium Erigdupum vecte adacto in pectus; et memini venabula conjecta Nesseis manibus condi inguine Cymcli. Nec tu eredideris Mopsum Ampyciden cecinisse tan-tum futura: Mopso jaculante, biformis Odi-tes occubuit, tentavitque loqui frustra, lin-gud fixà ad mentum, mentoque fixo ad gut-tura. Cancus dederat quinque neci, Stiphe-tumque, Bromumque, Antimachumque, Helimumque, securiferum-que Pyracmon. Non memini vulnera, notavi nuncrum, nomen-que. Latreus maxi-mus membrisque et corpore provolat ar-matus spoliis Emathei Halesi, quem dederat leto. Ætas inter ju-

Armaque concussit, certumque equitavit in orbem: venemque senemque, sed vis juvenilis erat huic. Cani variabant tempora. Qui conspicuus clypeo, galcaque, Macedoniaque sarissa, obver-susque faciem in utrumque; agmen, concussitque arma, equitavitque in certum orbem;

TRANSLATION.

slain. Chthonius too, and Teleboas, fell by my sword: the former bore a two-forked bough; the other a dart, with which he gave me wounds: You see the marks; lo, here do still appear the former scars: and I, at that time, was to have been sent to the taking of Troy city. Then I could, if not have overcome, yet stayed great Hector's arms by mine: but at that time Hector was not, or but a boy; and now my age does fail me. What should I to you recount Periphas, the victor of the double-formed Pyretus? What, Ampyx; who, in the adverse face of the four-footed Œclus, stuck a pointless spear of cornel-tree? Macareus laid Erigdupus, the Pelethronian, flat, by banging of a lever at his breast. I, too, remember, that a hunting-spear, thrown by the hands of Nessus, had lodged in Cymelus' groin. Nor imagine thou, that Mopsus, son of Ampycus, only divined; for Mopsus darting, a two-formed monster fell, and Odites in vain attempts to speak, his tongue being pinned to his chin, and chin to his throat. Cæneus gave five to death, Stiphelus, and Bromus, and Antimacus, and Helimus, and ax-bearing Pyracmos: the wounds I remember not, their number and their names I marked. Latreus, the hugest both in limbs and body, sallies forth, armed with spoils of Emathean Halesus, whom he to death consigned. His age was between young and old, his vigour juvenile; grey hairs his temples variegated. Conspicuous by his buckler, helmet, and Macedonian spear, he, with face turned to either

animosusque, fudit tot remonesque, tatt in verba in vacuas auras. Feram et te, Cani? nam tu semper cris famina mihi, tu semper eris Canis mihi. Nec natalis origo comminuit te? subitque menten aura fest aurarie tem quo facto pararis
pramia, qua mercedz
falsam speciem viri?
Vide vel quid sis nata, vel quid sis passa: ique, cape colum cum calathis, et torque stamina pollice: relinque bella viris. Caneus missa hasta eruit latus extentum cursu, tus extentum cursu, illi jaetanti talia, qua vir erat commissus equo. Ille furit dolore, feritque nuda ora Phyllet juvenis sarissà. Hac resilit non secus, quam grando à culmine tecti: aut si quis feriat cava tempora parve saxo. Aggreditur cominus, lucrecondere taturque taturque recondere gladium duro lateri. Loca non sunt pervia gladio. Hand tamen, inquit, effugies; jugutaberis medio ense, quandoquidem mucro est hebes; et obliquat amuler. ensem in latus, amplectiturque ilia longà dextrà. Plaga facit gemitus, seu corpore ieti marmoris, fractaque lamina dissiluit

Verbaque tot fudit vacuas animosus in auras: Et te, Ceni, feram? nam tu milii fœmina semper, Tu mihi Cænis eris. Nec te natalis origo Comminuit? mentemque subit, quo præmia facto, Quâque viri falsam speciem mercede pararis? Vel quid nata vide, vel quid sis passa: columque, I, cape cum calathis; et stamina pollice torque: Bella relingue viris. Jactanti talia Cæneus Extentum cursu missà latus eruit hastà, Furit ille dolore, Quâ vir equo commissus erat. Nudaque Phyllei juvenis ferit ora sarissâ. Non secus hac resilit, quam tecti à culmine grando: Aut si quis parvo feriat cava tympana saxo. Cominus aggreditur: laterique recondere duro Luctatur gladium. Gladio loca pervia non sunt. Haud tamen effugies: medio jugulaberis ense, Quandoquidèm mucro est hebes, inquit; et in 485latus ensem

cadam duro lateri.
Loca non sunt pervia
gladio. Hand tamen,
inquit, effugies; jugulaberis medio ense,
Fractaque dissiluit percusso lamina collo.
quandoquidem mucro
est hebes; et obliquat
visemin latus, amplec
titurque ilia longa
dectrà. Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpora ferro
titurque ilia longa
dectrà. Plaga facit
Tentemus; capuloque tenus dimisit in armos
gemitus, sen corpore
icti marmoris, fracta
que lamina dissiluit
percusso collo. Ut satis prabuit illasos artus miranti, Age, nunc, alt Caneus, tentemus tua corpora nostro ferro,
tenus capulo, movitque versavitque cacum manum in viscera, fecitque vulnus in vulnere.

TRANSLATION.

side, vaunting, shook his arms, and rode a certain round, and spiritful poured out the following words into the empty air: And shall I bear thee, Canis? for I shall always reckon thee a woman, always Canis; and neither hath thy natal origin broke something of thy spirit: and rememberest not by what foul deed thou gottest thy reward, or by what service thou procuredst man's false appearance; Or what thou wast consider, or what thou since hast suffered; and go take thy distaff with thy baskets, and spin thee threads: leave wars to men. To him, thus vaunting, Cæneus, with his missive spear, opened his side, extended in the course, where the man joined the horse. He raves with pain, and with his lance strikes at the naked face of the Phyllean youth. No otherwise does it rebound than hail from top of roof, or one should beat with a small stone the hollow drum. He then encounters in close fight, and strives to lodge in his hard side his sword; but all the parts are to his sword impervious: yet, he cries, Thou shalt not thus escape, thou shalt be slain by the sword's middle edge, seeing the point is blunt; and slants the sword against his side, and with his long right arm he grasps his The blow produced a groan, as on a body of marble banged, and the shivered blade flew different ways from off his neck struck at. As now he had enough exposed his limbs unhurt to him amazed; Now come (says Cænens), let us with our steel thy body try; and up to the hilt he plunged the fatal sword into his shoulder-blades, Ecce ruunt vasto rabidi de more bimembres: Telaque in hunc omnes unum mittuntque, feruntque. 495

Tela retusa cadunt. Manet imperfossus ab omni Inque cruentatus Cæneus Elateïus, ictu.

Fecerat attonitos nova res. Heu dedecus ingens! fecerat attonitos. Heu Monychus exclamat: populus superamur ab uno, Vixque viro. Quanquam ille vir est; nos segnibus

Quod fuit ille, sumus. Quid membra immania prosunt?

Quid geminæ vires? quid, quòd fortissima rerum In nobis natura duplex animalia junxit: Nec nos matre Deâ, nec nos Ixione natos Esse reor, qui tantus erat, Junonis ut altæ

Spem caperet. Nos semimari superamur ab hoste. Saxa, trabesque; super, totosque involvite montes:

Vivacemque animam missis elidite silvis. Silva premat fauces: et erit pro vulnere pondus.

Dixit: et insani dejectam viribus Austri Fortè trabem nactus, validum conjecit in hostem. Exemplumque fuit: parvoque in tempore nudus

Arboris Othrys eras; nec habebat Pelion umbras. Obrutus immani cumulo, sub pondere Cæneus Æstuat arboreo; congestaque robora duris Fert humeris. Sed enim postquam super ora caputq;

Crevit onus; neq; habet, quas ducat, spiritus auras; gesta robora duris humeris. Ned enim postquam onus crecit super ora caputque neque spiritus habet auras quas ducat; interdum deficit, modo frustrà Deficit interdum: modò se super aëra frustrà

TRANSLATION.

and moved and writhed his hand unseen into his bowels, and in a wound made wounds. When, lo! the double-limbed, enraged, rush in the vast impetuous manner; and all do send and throw at him alone their darts: the darts repulsed fall; unstabled, unbloody by each blow, Cæneus the Elateian stands. This new thing them astonished. Ah! huge disgrace, cries Monychus, a people we vanquished by one, and scarce a man; though now indeed he is a man, and we, by dastard actions, are what he was: what do huge limbs avail? What boots our double strength? What, that our two-fold nature hath in us united the stoutest animals in being? Nor can I think us born of goddess mother, nor of Ixion; who was so great a man, that he conceived hopes of lofty Juno's self; but we are baffled by a half male foe: whelm rocks, and beams and mountains whole upon him; and quash out all his spiteful soul by heaping woods upon him: let a whole wood press on his jaws, and weight shall be for wound. He said, and snatched by chance a beam blown down by force of raging wind, and threw it at his sturdy foe: and he the example was; and in a little time, Othrys was bare of trees; nor Pelion had its shade. Cæneus, overwhelmed by this huge heap, lies sweltering beneath the woody load; and on his brawny shoulders bears the piled oaks. But,

Eeee rabidi bimembros ruunt vasto de more, omnesque mittunt feruntque tela in hunc unum. Tela retusa cadunt. Caneus Elateius manet imperfos-sus, incruentatusque ingens dedecus! Monychus exclamat: popu lus superamur ah uno, vixque viro. Quan-quam ille est vir, et nos segnibus actis sumus quod ille fuit. Quid immania membra prosunt? quid geminæ vires? quid, quod du-plex natura junxit in nobis animalia fortis-sima rerum! Nec reor nos esse natos matre Dea; nec nos esse natos Ixione, qui erat tan-tus ut capere spem ulta Junonis; nos superamur ub semimari hoste. Involvite super cum saxu, trabesque, s. totosque montes, clidi-teque vivacem animum missis silvis. Silva premat fauces, et pondus erit provulaere. Dixit: ct forte nactus trubem dejectum viribus insani Austri, conjecit in validum hostem; fuitque exemplum, in-515 que parvo tempore Othrys erat nudus arboris, nee Pelion ha-bebat umbras. Caneus obrutus immani cumulo, astuat sub arboreo

conatur se tollere super aëra, evolvereque jactas silvas. Inter-dumque movet, veluti ardua Ide, quam ecce ecrnimus, si quatiatur motibus terræ. Exitus est in dubio; ulii fereest in audio; acti fere-bant corpus detrusum sub inania Tartara mole silvurum. Am-pycides abnuit; vidit-que avem fulvis pennis exire sub liquidas auras ex medio aggere; quæ tunc primum est conspecta mihi, tunc supremùm. Mopsus ubi aspexit hanc lustrantem sua castra leni volatu, et sonantem circum ingenti elangore, secutus pariter oculivque, animoque, dixit, Salve, o gloria Lapithææ gentis, Ca-neu, quondam vir maxime, sed nunc unica avis. Res est creditu suo auctore. Dolor addidit iram; ægreque tulimus unum oppressum ab tot hostibus. Nec abstitimus exer-cere ferrum cruore; cere ferrum cruore; priusquam pars est data leto, et juga nox-que removit partem. V1. Pylio referente hæc pralia inter La-

pithus, et semihomines Centauros, Tlepolemus non pertulit tacito ore

Tollere conatur, jactasque evolvere silvas: Interdumque movet. Veluti, quam cernimus ecce, Ardua si terræ quatiatur motibus Ide. Exitus in dubio est. Alii sub inania corpus Tartara detrusum silvarum mole ferebant. Abnuit Ampycides; medioque ex aggere fulvis Vidit avem pennis liquidas exire sub auras; Quæ mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supre-

Hanc ubi lustrantem leni sua castra volatu Mopsus, et ingenti circum clangore sonantem Aspexit, paritèrque oculis animoque secutus; 530 O salve, dixit, Lapithææ gloria gentis Maxime vir quondam, sed nunc avis unica, Cæneu. Credita res auctore suo est: Dolor addidit iram; Oppressumque ægrè tulimus tot ab hostibus unum. Nec priùs abstitimus ferrum exercere cruore; Quàm data pars leto, partem fuga, noxque diremit.

VI. Hæc inter Lapithas, et semihomines Centauros, Prælia, Tiepolemus Pylio referente dolorem Præteriti Alcidæ tacito non pertulit ore: Atque ait; Herculeæ mirum est oblivia laudis Acta tibi, senior. Certè mihi sæpè referre Nubigenas domitos à se pater ipse solebat. non pertunt tuctuore dolorem Aleida prateriti: atque ait; Mi.
rum est, senior, oblicogis; et obductos annis rescindere luctus?
via Herculea lundis
esse acta tibi: certe pater ipse solebat sape referre mihi nubigenas fuisse domitos à se. Pylius
tristis respondit at hac: Quid cogis me meminisse malorum; et rescindere luctus obductes annis?

TRANSLATION. after that, the load increased above his face and head; nor has he breath the air to draw: he sometimes faints; anon he strives, but all in vain, to lift himself into the air, and heave from off him the piled woods. Sometimes he heaves, like that high Ida, which, lo! here we see, if Some gave out, his body shook by earthquakes. The event is doubtful. hurled to empty Tartarus by the huge mass of woods. Mopsus, the son of Ampyons, denied it; and saw escape into the liquid air, from amid the pile, a bird with dusky wings; which then was seen by me, both for the first and last time. Him when Mopsus saw with gentle flight survey his camp, and with huge clanking sounding round, pursued him equally with eyes and soul: All hail (he cried), Cæneus, thou glory of the Lapithean race; the greatest once of men, but now the only bird. The thing was from its author credited. Our grief resentment added; with disgust we bore, that one was by so many foes overpowered: nor did we cease to use the sword to blood, before part was to death consigned, and rout and night had part discomfited.

VI. The Pylian sage these fights relating between the Lapithæ and half men Centaurs, Tlepolemus did not in silence bear the grief conceived at Hercules unmentioned; and says; It is wonder, sire, the praise of Hercules should be forgot; for, sure, my father often used to tell, the Inque tuum genitorem odium, offensasque fateri? Ille quidem majora fide (Dî) gessit: et orbem 545 Implevit meritis: quod mallem posse negari: Sed neq; Deiphobum, nec Polydamanta, nec ipsum Hectora laudamus. Quis enim laudaverit hostem? Ille tuus genitor Messenia mœnia quondam Stravit; et immeritas urbes Elinque, Pylonque 550 Diruit: inque meos ferrum, flammamque penates Impulit. Utque alios taceam, quos ille peremit; Bis sex Nelidæ fuimus, conspecta juventus: Bis sex Herculeïs ceciderunt, me minus uno, Viribus. Atq; alios vinci potuisse ferendum est. 555 Mira Periclymeni mors est: cui posse figuras Sumere quas vellet, rursusque reponere sumptas Neptunus dederat, Nelei sanguinis auctor. Hic, ubi nequicquam est formas variatus in omnes, Vertitur in faciem volucris: quæ fulmina curvis Ferre solet pedibus, divûm gratissima Regi. 561 Viribus usus avis, pennis, rostroque redunco, Hamatisque viri laniaverat unguibus ora.

Tendit in hunc nimiùm certos Tirynthius arcus:

Atque inter nubes sublimia membra ferentem, 565

Pendentemque ferit, lateri quà jungitur ala.

Dus hujus avis, laniaverat ora viri pennis, rostroque redunco, humatisque unguibus. Tirinthius tendit in hunc nimium certos arcus; atque ferit ferentem membra sublimia, pendentemque inter nubes, quà ala jungitur lateri.

faterique odium offensasque in tuum genito-rem? Ille quidem (di!) gessit majora fide; et implevit orbem meri-tis; quod mallem posse negari : sed neque laudamus Deiphobum, nec Polydamunta, nee ipsum Heetora. Quis enim laudaverit hostem? Ille, tuns genitor, stravit quondam mænia Messenia, et diruit nta Messenia, et urrun Elinque, Pylonque, ur-bes immeritas: impu-litque jerrum flam-manque in meos pe-nates. Utque taceum alios quos ille peremit; fuimus bis sex Nelida, conspecta juventus. conspecta jurentus. Bis sex minus me uno pos sex minus me uno ceciderunt Ucreuleis viribus. Atque feren-dum est alios potuisse vinci. Mors Pericly-meni est m'ra; eui Neptunus, auctor Nelei sanguinis, dederi lei sanguinis, dederat sumere quas figuras vellet, rursusque re-ponere sumptas. Hic,

nubes, quà ala jungitur luteri.

TRANSLATION.

cloud-born monsters were conquered by him. At this the Pylian sad: What! forcest thou me misfortunes to remember, and rip up sorrows covered over with years, and to confess my hatred and disgust toward your father? He indeed, ye gods! performed things beyond all belief, and filled the world with his great services; which, I could wish, might be denied. But neither praise we Deiphobus, nor Polydamas, nor Hector's self: for who could praise a foe? He, thy father, once overthrew Messene's walls, demolished guiltless towns, Elis and Pylos, and carried fire and sword into my very house. Not to mention others whom he destroyed, we in all were twice six sons of Neleus, conspicuous youths: and these twice six did fall, but me alone, by Hercules' force. might be conquered might be bore; but then the death of Periclymenus is wonderful, to whom the author of the Nelean blood, Neptune, had given, that he could take what forms he would; and, taken, lay them down again. He, after having been in vain varied to all his other forms, is turned to the bird's shape, which, most acceptable to the great king of gods, is wont to bear thunder in his crooked claws: using that bird's great strength, he, with the wings, and crooked beak, and hooked pounces, tore the hero's face. At him Tirynthian Hercules does aim his too un-

556. Mira Periclymeni mors est.] Periclymenes was the son of Nelens, and the beautiful Chloris, the daughter of Amphion, as we learn from Homer, Apollo-

NOTES. dorus, and others. He was the youngest of twelve brothers, distinguished for his valour, and had been in the expedition of the Argonauts. 2 F 2

Nec vulnus erat grave; sed nervi rupti vulnere deficient, negunt-que motum, viresque volandi, decidit in terram, infirmis pennis non concipientibus aunon concipientibus au-ras; et levis sagitta, qua haserat alæ, est pressa gravitate af-fixa corporis, estque es-acta sinistro jugulo per summum latus. Non videor, è putcher-rime ductor Rhodiæ classis, debere preco-nia rebus tui Hercu-tis? Netamen ulciscar tratres utheribs quam fratres ulteriùs quam ta, est milit solida gra-tia, est milit solida gra-tia tecum. Postquam Neleius edidit hac dulci ore, munere Bac-chi regetita de conse chi repetito à sermone senis, surrexere toris: catera nox est data

VII. At Deus, qui temperat a quoreas un-

Nec grave vulnus erat: sed rupti vulnere nervì Deficiunt, motumque negant viresque volandi. Decidit in terram, non concipientibus auras Infirmis pennis: et quâ levis hæserat alæ, Corporis affixi pressa est gravitate sagitta; Perque latus summum jugulo est exacta sinistro. Non videor debere tui præconia rebus Herculis, ô Rhodiæ ductor pulcherrime classis? Ne tamen ulteriùs, quàm fortia facta silendo, 575 Ulciscar fratres, solida est mihi gratia tecum. Hæc postquam dulci Neleius edidit ore; A sermone senis repetito munere Bacchi, Surrexêre toris. Nox est data cætera somno. VII. At Deus, æquoreas qui cuspide temperat

Mente dolet patriâ: sævumque perosus Achillem, dus cuspide, dolet parià mente corpus nati versum in volucrem Stheneleida; perosusque savum Achillem.

In volucrem corpus nati Stheneleïda versum

TRANSLATION.

erring bow, and hits him, wafting along his limbs among the clouds, and hovering, where the wing joins to the side. Light was the wound; but, by the wound, the sinews, cut, do fail, and do refuse their motion and their strength in flying. Down to the earth he falls, his weakened pinions not conceiving air; and the light arrow, where to the wing it stuck, is by the weight of the affixed body pressed, and through the upmost side sticks out at the left neck. And do I seem to owe encomiums to thy Hercules' feats, O leader fairest of the Rhodian fleet? Yet, brothers, to avenge no further than by omitting his brave deeds in arms, I with yourself maintain a solid friendship. After the Nelean sire had these things uttered from his flowing tongue, the gift of Bacchus being resumed upon the sire's discourse, they rose from table: the remaining night to sleep assign.

VII. But the god, who with his trident moderates the sea-waves, does

580. At Deus aquereas, &c.] Ovid here passes by the other adventures of Achilles, and hastens to the account of his death. As it is an event of great importance, I shall mention some of the most material circumstances left by the ancients upon it. Achilles having seen Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, standing by Cassandra, as she was offering a sacrifice to Apollo, fell desperately in love with her, and demanded her in marriage. · Hector would consent to it on no other condition but that of his betraying the Greeks. The young hero, provoked at a demand so injurious to his honour, encountered the Trojan in fight, slew him, and dragged his body thrice round the walls of Troy. The same Dictys Cretensis further adds, that when Priam went to demand the body of his son, he carried Polyxena with him to soften Achilles. The aged monarch,

observing that he was still very much in love with his daughter, agreed to give her in marriage; when on the day appointed for the solemnity, which was to be celebrated in the temple of Apollo, Paris concealing himself behind the altar of that, while Deiphobus pretended to embrace him, wounded him in the heel, the only place wherein he was vulnerable; which may be explained without receding from tradition, by saying, that he actually wounded him in that place; and it was given out that Apollo had directed the blow; as if a god had been actually necessary to take away that hero's life, and a mortal could not pretend to the power of killing him, as we are told by So-phocles in his tragedy of Philocetets. But without having recourse to these supernatural circumstances, which were only invented to make the death of that hero

Exercet memores, plùs quàm civiliter, iras. Jamque ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello, Talibus intonsum compellat Sminthea dictis: 585 O mihi de fratris longè gratissime natis, Irrita qui mecum posuisti mænia Trojæ; Ecquid, ut has jam jam casuras aspicis arces, Ingemis? aut ecquid tot defendentia muros Millia cæsa doles? ecquid (ne persequar omnes) Hectoris umbra subit circum sua Pergama tracti? Cum tamen ille ferox, belloque cruentior ipso, Vivit adhuc operis nostri populator Achilles. Det mihi se: faxo, triplici quid cuspide possim, Sentiat. At quoniam concurrere cominùs hosti 595 Non datur; occultà nec opinum perde sagittà. Annuit: atque animo pariter patruoque, suoque, Delius indulgens, nebulâ velatus in agmen Pervenit Iliacum; mediâque in cæde virorum Rara per ignotos spargentem cernit Achivos 600 Tela Parin: fassusque Deum, Quid spicula perdis Sanguine plebis? ait. Siqua est tibi cura tuorum; Vertere in Æaciden, cæsosque ulciscere fratres. Dixit: et ostendens sternentem Troïa ferro

exercet memores iras plus quam civilirer.
Jamque bello tracto fere per duo quinquemia, compellat intonsum Sminthea talibus dietis: O longe gratissime mihi de natis fratris, qui posuisti mecum irrita mania Trojæ; Ecquid ingemis, ut aspicis has arces jam jam casuras? aut ecquid dotes tot millia casa defendentia muros? ecquid (ne persequar omnes) umbva Hictoris tracti circum sua Pergama subit? Cum tamen ille ferox Achilles, populator vastri operis, cruentorque ipse bello, vicit aduuc. Det se mihi: faco ut sentiat quid possim triptici uspide. At quonium uon datur concurrere cominus hosti, perde mec opinum occuttà sagittà. Deline annui; atque indulgens puriter animoque, patruoque suo, velatus nebu di, pervenit in Iliacum agmen, inque media cade virorum, cernit Parin spurgentem ravive alibit? St. et tibi

ra tela per ignotos Achivos: fassusque Deum, ait, Quid perdis spicula sanguine plebis? Si est tibi qua cura trorum, vertere in Æaciden, ulciscereque casos fratres. Dixit; et osteudeus Peliden sternentem Troia

TRANSLATION.

with a father's heart lament the body of his son, changed to the Stheneleian bird; and hating heartily the fell Achilles, retains more than became lasting resentment. And now the war being spun through almost twice five years, he thus the unshorn Sminthens addresses: O most acceptable to me by far of all my brother's sons, and who with me didst lay the bootless walls of Troy; aught grievest thou, as thou seest these towers just tottering to their fall? Or aught lamentest thou so many thousands slain, these walls defending? Or aught reflectest thou (others not to mention) on the shade of Hector, dragged round his own Pergamus? Though still that stern Achilles, and bloodier far than war itself, lives the destroyer of our toil. Let him only dare but me approach, and I shall make him feel what I can with my trident do: but since I am not allowed to encounter in close fight, do thou with secret shaft despatch him off his guard. He nodded his assent: and then the Delian god, indulging both his own and uncle's passion, veiled in a cloud, comes to the Trojan camp; and amid the slaughter of the men, sees Paris, but at times dealing his arrows among the ignoble Greeks; and, confest a god, he cries, Why spendest

more signal; the blow which Paris gave him cut the tendon of the heel, the wound whereof is mortal, unless there be able hands to take particular care of it; and to confirm what is here advanced, that tendon has since gone under the name of Achilles' tendon. This tradition, however, about the death of Achilles, though now commonly received, was not known in the

time of Homer, since that poet plainly enough insinuates, that he died fighting for his country; that the Greeks fought a bloody battle about his body, which lasted a whole day; he adds, that though wounded, he avenged his death upon all who came in his way, and, before he expired, slew Oritheus, Hipponus, and Alcithous.

corpora ferro, obvertit arcus in illum, direx-itque certa spicula le-tiferà dextra. Hoc fuit Corpora Peliden, arcus obvertit in illum: propter quod senex Priamus posset gandere post Hectora. Tuigi-tur Achille, ille victor tantorum vinceris à timido raptore Grajæ maritæ? at si fuerat cadendum tibi fæmineo Marte, malles cecidisse Therm dontiaed bipen-ni. Jam ille Eacides, timor Phrygum, decus et tutela Pelasgi nominis, caput insuper-abile bello, arserat: idem Deus armarat, idemque eremarat. Jam est cinis; et nescio quid, quod non bene compleat parvam ur-nam, restat de magno Achille. At gloria, quæ compleat totum orbem, vivit. Hac mensura respondet illi viro: et Pelides est par sibi hâc, nec sentit inania Tartara. Ipse etiam Tartara. 19se enum-clypeus, ut possis cog-noscere cujus fuerit, movet bella, armaque feruntur de armis. Non Tydides audet poscere ea, non Ajax Oileos, non minor Atri-des, non Agamemnon major bello ct avo, non alii: fiducia tanta lau-

605 Certaque letiferà direxit spicula dextrà. Quod Priamus gaudere senex post Hectora posset, Hoc fuit. Ille igitur tantorum victor Achille, Vinceris à timido Grajæ raptore maritæ? At si fæmineo fuerat tibi Marte cadendum; Thermodontiacâ malles cecidisse bipenni. Jam timor ille Phrygûm, decus et tutela Pelasgi Nominis Æacides, caput insuperabile bello, Arserat; armârat Deus idem, idemque cremârat. Jam cinis est; et de tam magno restat Achille 615 Nescio quid, parvam quod non benè compleaturnam, At vivit, totum quæ gloria compleat orbem. Hæc illi mensura viro respondet: et hâc est Pars sibi Pelides: nec inania Tartara sentit. Ipse etiam, ut cujus fuerit cognoscere possis, 620 Bella movet clypeus: deque armis arma feruntur. Non ea Tydides, non audit Oileos Ajax, Non minor Atrides, non bello major et ævo Poscere, non alii: soli Telamone creato 625 Laërtâque fuit tantæ fiducia laudis. A se Tantalides onus, invidianque removit: Argolicosque duces mediis confidere castris Jussit: et arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes.

dis fuit soli creuto Telamone Laërtaque. Tantalides removit onus invidiamque à se, jussitque Argolicos duces confidere mediis castris, et trajecit arbitrium litis in omnes.

TRANSLATION.

thus thy shafts on vulgar blood? If any care of thine possess thee, turn on Achilles, and avenge thy slaughtered brothers. He said; and shewing Peleus' son, mowing whole Trojans with his steel, at him he bends his bow; and with unerring hand the deathful shafts directed. thing at which the aged Priam might, after Hector's loss, rejoice. Thou then, Achilles, the conqueror of such heroes, art thou thyself conquered by the dastard ravisher of a Grecian spouse? But wert thou by a woman's hand to fall, thou wouldest have rather fallen by Penthesilea's Thermodontic axe. Now had Achilles, that terror of the Phrygians, that grace and bulwark of the Pelasgian name, a head impregnable in war, flamed in the Pyre; the same god that had armed, the same consumed him. Now he is a few ashes; and of Achilles, a man so great, I know not what remains; what cannot well fill up a little urn: but yet his fame, which may all earth fill up, does live. This measure answers to the hero, and in this alone Achilles is equal to himself, nor feels an empty Tartarus. His very shield, to shew who owned it, causes new wars, and arms are bore for arms. Not Diomed, not Ajax son of Oileus, not the lesser son of Atrens, not the greater both in war and age, not others, dare to claim them: the hope of so much glory moved Telamon and Laërtes' sons alone. Agamemnon the load and odium of decision from himself diverted, and, ordering Grecian chiefs to sit amid the camp, on all transferred the judgment of the case.

LIBER TERTIUS DECIMUS.

I. CONSEDERE duces: et, vulgi stante coronâ, Surgit ad has clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax. Utque erat impatiens iræ, Sigeïa torvo Littora respexit, classemque in littore vultu: Intendensque manus, Agimus, prô Jupiter! inquit vo vultu: intendensque

ORDO. 1. Duces consedere ; et coronà vulgi stante ; Ajax, dominus septemplicis clypei, surgit ad hos. Utque erat im-patiens iræ, respexit Sigeia littora, clas-semque in littore, tormanus, inquit, Proh Jupiter! agimus

TRANSLATION.

I. THE chiefs were set; and a ring of vulgar standing round; to these Ajax upstarts, lord of the sevenfold shield: and as he was impatient in his wrath, he with a stern look viewed the Sigean shores, and on the shore the fleet; and, stretching out his hands, he cries: Do we, O heavens! plead here before these ships our cause; and does Ulysses vie

The dispute between Ajax and Ulysses about the armour of Achilles, with which this book is introduced, is undoubtedly the master-piece of our poet. In the speech of Ajax, we see the blunt freedom of a plain soldier, forward, impetuous, and full of fire; in that of Ulysses, a sweet flowing eloquence, artificial and insinuating. But, what is yet more material, the poet here decides a question of the greatest importance; whether wisdom or valour ought to carry the prize. Cicero has discussed this point with all the force and delicacy of a great orator: but, in my opinion, Ovid is inimitable on this head, particularly for his ingenious man-ner of deciding the dispute. The poet has perfectly described his two heroes, and given us their real characters. But I shall wave these reflections, to come to the fable itself, which makes the subject of these two speeches; after first observing, that, to enter into all their beauties, we must be perfectly acquainted with what Homer says of these two princes.

It is generally known, that there were at the siege of Troy two who bore the name of Ajax; the one, the son of Oilens, king of the Locrians; the other, the son of Telamon, and grandson of Æacus; which last is the Ajax here concerned. He was the most valiant of the Greeks next to Achilles, and, like him, stern, brutal, and outrageous. Sophocles represents him as an atheist, who, when his

father exhorted him to depend upon the gods for victory, replied, the most arrant cowards may be victorious with such assistance, but that, for his part, he was sure of victory without it. After his dispute with Ulysses, the preference given to his competitor turned him delirious. He fell upon some flocks, thinking to have slain his enemies; and, finding his mis-take, kided himself in the anguish of his soul, in the last year of the siege of Troy. But in this, as in every other article, we find great diversity of opinions among the ancients. For Suidas, after Dictys, says, these two heroes disputed not for the arms of Achilles, but for the palladium. These authors add, that Agamemnon having adjudged it to Ulysses, Ajax vowed revenge; and that Agamemnon, in concert with the other captains, who were afraid of him, assassinated him in his tent; that Ulysscs, who was suspected of being the author, was obliged to set out incognito, and the army retained a high resentment against Agamemuon. Ajax, says Ovid, was transformed into a flower after his death. The two first letters of his name, as also the complaints of Hyacinthus, ai were marked upon this flower. This fable has seemingly no other foundation but the flattery of a wit, who invented this circumstance in the funeral oration on that hero. For further satisfaction, the reader may consult the note upon Hyacinthus in a former book.

causam ante rates, et Ulysses confertur me-cum! At non dubitavit cedere Hectoreis flammis, quas ego sustinui; quas fugari ab hâc classe. Est igitur tu-tius contendere fictis verbis, quam pugnare manu. Sed nec est promptum mihi dicere nec isti faccre: quan-tumque ego valco feroci marte quantum acie, tantum iste valct lo-quendo. Nec reor tamen Pelasgi, men facta esse memoranda robis : enim vidistis. Ulysses narret sua, quæ gerit sine este, quorum nox sola est conscia, Futcor magna pramia peti, sed amulus Ajaci de-mit honorem. Licet hoc sit ingens, non est superbum tenuisse, nue su ingras, non consuperbum tenuisse, quicquid Ulysses speravit. Iste jam nunc tulit pretium hujus certaminis, quo cum erit victus, feretur certasse mccum. Atque si virtus esset dubitabilis in me, ego cssem potens nobilitate, cre-atus Telamone, qui ce-pit Trojana mania sub forti Hercule; in travitque Colcha littora Pcgasæû carinû. Æa-cus est pater huic, qui reddit jura silentibus illic, ubi grave saxum urget Sisyphon Æoliden. Summus Jupiter

Ante rates causam, et mecum confertur Ulysses! At non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis: Quas ego sustinui; quas hâc à classe fugavi. Tutiùs est fictis igitur contendere verbis, Quàm pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum:

Nec facere est isti, quantumque ego Marte feroci, Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo. Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi, Esse reor: vidistis enim. Sua narret Ulysses; 14 Quæ sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est. Præmia magna peti fateor: sed demit honorem Emulus Ajaci. Non est tenuisse superbum, Sic licet hoc ingens, quicquid speravit Ulysses. Iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus; Quo cum victus erit, mecum certasse feretur 20 Atque ego, si virtus in me dubitabilis esset, Nobilitate potens essem, Telamone creatus: Mœnia qui forti Trojana sub Hercule cepit: Littoraque intravit Pegasæâ Colcha carinâ. Æacus huic pater est: qui jura silentibus illic 25 Reddit, ubi Æoliden saxum grave Sisyphon urget. Æacon agnoscit summus, prolemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam. Sic ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen hæc series in causâ prosit, Achivi; Si mihi cum magno non est communis Achille. 30 Frater erat: fraterna peto. Quid sanguine cretus

agnoscit Faccon, futeagnoscit Faccon, futeturque esse prolem suam: sic Ajax est tertins ab Jove. Nec tamen, Achivi, hæ series prosit in causâ, si non est communis mihi cum nogno Achille. Erat frater: peto fraterna. Quid homo TRANSLATION.

with me! But yet he scrupled not to yield to Hector's flames, which I sustained, and from this fleet repelled. It is safer, then, to vie in artful words than deeds of arms: but neither is my talent speaking, nor his to act; and how much I in the fierce war can do, and in the field, so much can he in speaking. Neither, Pelasgians, do I think my feats need be to you related; you were eye-witnesses to them; let Ulysses his recount, which without witness he performed; of which the night alone was conscious. I own the prize demanded to be great; but Ajax's rival takes from the honour of it. It is no wise brave to have gained, though vast, the prize; whatever Ulysses might have hoped for: he has already got all the reward he might expect from this contention, in which, when overcome, he shall be said with me to have contended. And I, were in the least my prowess to be questioned, would sure by birth prevail, being son of Telamon, who under valiant Hercules took Troy walls, and in Pegasæan ship entered the Colchic shores: his father, Æacus, who to the silent there gives laws, where a huge rock incessant urgeth Sisyphus, the son of Æolus: Jupiter supreme owns Æacus, and him confesses for his offspring; thus Ajax stands the third from Jupiter. Nor yet let this descent avail me in the cause, ye Greeks, if common not to me with great Achilles. He was my cousin: I only ask what was my cousin's. To what

Sisyphio, furtisque, et fraude simillimus illi, Inserit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis?
An quòd in arma prior, nulloque sub indice veni, Arma neganda mihi? potiorque videbitur ille 35
Ultima qui cepit; detrectavitque furore
Militiam ficto; donec sollertior isto,
Sed sibi inutilior timidi commenta retexit
Naupliades animi, vitataque traxit in arma?
Optima nunc sumat, qui sumere noluit ulla. 40
Nos inhonorati, et donis patruelibus orbi,
Obtulimus qui nos ad prima pericula, simus.
Atque utinam aut verus furor ille, aut creditus, esset.

Nec comes hic Phrygias unquam venisset ad arces Hortator scelerum! non te, Pœantia proles, 45 Expositum Lemnos nostro cum crimine haberet. Qui nunc (ut memorant) silvestribus abditus antris Saxa moves gemitu: Laërtiadæque precaris, Quæ meruit: quæ Dî, Dî dent non vana preceris. Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, 50 (Heu!) pars una ducum, quo successore sagittæ, Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque, Velaturque, aliturque avibus; volucresq; petendo Debita Trojanis exercet spicula fatis. Ille tamen vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssen: 55 Mallet et infelix Palamedes esse relictus: Viveret; aut certe letum sine crimine haberet.

guine, simillimusque illi furtis et fraude, inserit nomina alienæ gentis Æucidis? An arma sunt neganda mihi, quod veni prior in arma, subque nullo in-dice? illeque videbitur potior, qui cepit ulti-ma arma, detrectavit-que militiam ficto fu-rore; donce Naupliades, sollertior isto, sed 40 inutilior sibi, retexit commenta timidi animi, traxitque in vitata arma? sumat nunc optima,qui noluit sumere ulla. Nos, qui obtuli-mus nos ad prima pe-ricula, simus inhono-rati, et orbi donis patruclibus. Atque utinam ille furor esset aut verus, aut creditus, nee hortator secterum unquam venisset comes hic ad Phry-gias arces. Non Lem-nos, Pæantia proles, haberet te expositum cum nostro crimine; quinunc, nt memorant, abditus silvestribus antris, moves saxa gemitu, precarisque La-crtiada, qua meruit: qua preceris non vana, dent Dii, Dii. Et nunc ille juratus nobis in eadem arma, (heu!) unu pars ducum, quo sagitæ Herculis utuntur successore, fractus morboque famcque,

avibus, exercetque spicula debita Trojanis fatis petendo volucres. Tamen illovivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssen. Infelix Palamedes et mallet esse relictus: viveret, at certe haberet letum sine crimine.

TRANSLATION.

end then does he, that sprung from Sisyphian blood, and likest him in thefts and fraud, graft names of foreign race on the Æacidæ? Am I, because first come in arms, and under no informer, to be denied these arms? And shall one preferable seem, who arms took last, and by pretended madness the war declined; till Palamedes, Nauplius' son, more shrewd than he, but more unhappy for himself, disclosed the deep devices of his dastard soul, and dragged him forth to arms avoided? No velet him take the best, who would have taken none. Let us unhonoured be, and stripped of our cousin's gifts: who, unreserved, on the first dangers offered ourselves for you. And I could wish his madness were, or true, or so believed: nor had this counsellor of ills then ever us accompanied to the Phrygian towers. Nor, son of Poean, had Lemnos thee, through our great guilt exposed, ever possessed; who now, as said, in silvan caves concealed, movest rocks with groans, and wishest Laërtes' son what he deserved; which, grant the gods, the gods! thou mayest not wish in vain! Now he, alas! one of our chiefs, sworn to the self-same arms with us, whom successor Herculean arrows claim, broken and by disease and famine, is clothed and fed by birds; and in shooting these employs the shafts due to the Trojan fates: yet still he lives, because not in Ulysses' company. And the unhappy Palamedes, too, might wish he had been left

Quemiste, nimium me-mor male convicti fu-roris, finxit prodere rem Danaam, proba-vitque fictum crimen; vitque fictum crimen; et ostendit aurum quod jam prafoderat. Ergo subduxit vires Achivis, aut exilio, aut nece; sic Ulysses prugnat, sic est metuendus. Qui licct eloquio rincat quoque fidum Nestora, tumen haud efficiet ut rear Nestora descrium esse nullum crimen. Qui cum tardus vulnere cum tardus vulnere equi, fessusque scniti-bus annis, imploraret Ulyssen, est proditus à socio. Tydides bene scit hac crimina non fini miti, cari fingi mihi; qui corri-puit eum vocatum sape nomine, exprobavitque fugam trepido amico. Superi uspiciunt mortalia oculis justis. En ipse eget auxilio, qui non tulit : utque reliquit : sic erat linquendus. Ipse dixerat legem sibi. Conclamat socios. Adsum; videoque trementem, pallentemque me-tu, et trepidantem fu-turà morte. Opposui molem clypei, texique jacentem, servavique animam (hoc est mi-nimum laudis). Si perstas certure, redeamus in illum locum : redde hostem, tuumque vul-nus, solitumque timo-

Quem malè convicti nimiùm memor iste furoris Prodere rem Danaam finxit: fictumque probavit Crimen. Et ostendit, quod jam præfoderat aurum. Ergo aut exilio vires subduxit Achivis, Aut nece. Sic pugnat, sic est metuendus Ulysses. Qui, licèt eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat; Haud tamen efficiet, desertum ut Nestora crimen Esse rear nullum. Qui, cum imploraret Ulyssen Vulnere tardus equi, fessusque senilibus annis, 66 Proditus à socio est. Non hæc mihi crimina fingi Scit benè Tydides: qui nomine sæpe vocatum Corripuit; trepidoque fugam exprobavit amico. Aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis. En eget auxilio, qui non tulit: utque reliquit, Sic linguendus erat. Legem sibi dixerat ipse. Conclamat socios. Adsum, videoque trementem, Pallentemque metu, et trepidantem morte futurâ. Opposui molem clypei; texique jacentem; Servavique animam (minimum est hoc laudis) inertem.

Si perstas certare, locum redeamus in illum: Redde hostem, vulnusque tuum, solitumque timorem.

Post clypeumque late: et mecum contende sub illo. At postquam eripui; cui standi vulnera vires 80 Non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit. Hector adest: secumque Deos in prælia ducit;

rem; lateque post clypeum, et contende mecum sub illo. At postquam eripui eum ille, cui vulnera non dederant vires standi, fugit tardatus nullo vulnere. Ilector adest: ducitque Deos secum in pralia;

TRANSLATION.

behind; he then had been still living, or, at least, obtained a guiltless Whom he, too mindful of his ill-discovered madness, feigned to betray the Grecian interest, and proved his feigned charge; and shews the gold himself had hidden in his tent before: therefore, or by banishment or death, he has drained the Greeks of their best strength. fights Ulysses, thus to be dreaded is he: who, though in eloquence excelling faithful Nestor too, yet never will he make me think that the forsaking Nestor was no crime; who, slow through his steed's wound, and spent with age, imploring Ulysses, his companion's aid, was by him base The son of Tydeus knows well this charge to be no fiction; who chid him, often called by name, and did reproach flight to his trembling friend. The gods above do with just eyes survey the affairs of men. Lo! he, who did not bring, wants aid himself; and, as he left, so was he doomed to be left: such law he had made for himself. He calls out his companions. I come; I see him trembling, and pale with fear, and shuddering at the future death; and I, my shield's bulk opposing, screened him as he lay, and saved (and here the least is of my praise) that dastard soul. Persistest thou to vie? Let us again to the same spot return: restore the foe, thy wound and wonted fear, and sculk behind my shield, and there contend with mc. But after him I snatched, whom then his Quaque ruit, non tu tantum terreris, Ulysse; Sed fortes etiam: tantum trahit ille timoris. Hunc ego sanguineæ successu cædis ovantem Cominus ingenti resupinum pondere fudi. Hunc ego poscentem, cum quo concurreret, unus Sustinui: sortemque meam vovistis, Achivi: Et vestræ valuêre preces. Si quæritis hujus Fortunam pugnæ; non sum superatus ab illo. 90 Ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque, ignemque, Jovemque, In Danaas classes. Ubi nunc facundus Ulysses? Nempè ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes, Spem vestri reditûs. Date tot pro navibus arma. Quòd si vera licet mihi dicere; quæritur istis, Quàm mihi, major honos: conjunctaque gloria nos-

Atque Ajax armis non Ajaci arma petuntur. Conferat his Ithacus Rhesum, imbellemq; Dolona, Priamidenque Helenum raptâ cum Pallade captum. Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto: 100 Si semel ista datis meritis tam vilibus arma; Dividite: et major pars fit Diomedis in illis. Quò tamen hæc Ithaco? qui clam, qui semper inermis

Rem gerit; et furtis incautum decipit hostem? 105 Ipse nitor galeæ claro radiantis ab auro Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem.

ma tam vilibus meri-tis, dividite: et pars Diomedis fit major in Sed neque Dulichius sub Achillis casside vertex

**Tilkis. Quo tamen hac Ithaco? qui clam, qui inermis semper gerit rem; et decipit incautum hostem furtis? Ipse nitor galea, radiantis ab claro auro, prodet insidias, manifestabitque tatentem. Sed neque Dulichius vertex sub casside Achillis. Achillis, TRANSLATION. wounds gave no strength to stand; retarded by no wound he flies. Hector comes on, and brings the gods along to fight; and where he rushes on, prevailed: if you inquire the issue of this fight, I was not worsted by him. But, lo! the Trojans bring, and fire, and sword, and Jove, against

not thou, Ulysses, only art afraid, but even the brave: such terror does he bring. Him, flushed with the success of bloody slaughter, I in close fight laid flat with a huge load of rock. And only I stood him, demanding whom to fight; and, Greeks, ye vowed my lot, and even your vow the Grecian fleet. Where now is eloquent Ulysses? I then covered with my breast a thousand ships, the hopes of your return: grant for so many ships the arms at least. And, if I may speak the truth, the greater honour far is sought for them than me, and both our glory is conjoined; and Ajax sought for the arms, and not the arms for Ajax. With these let Ithacus compare his Rhesus and his feeble Dolon, and Helenus, the son of Priam, made captive, with the ravished Pallas. Nothing was done by day, nothing when Diomed was wanting: if once these arms you give to such mean services, divide them, and let Diomed's be the larger share. Yet why for Ithacus these arms? Who, underhand, who ever acts unarmed, and does deceive the unwary foe by stealth? The very splendour of the helmet, radiant with flashing gold, will all his schemes betray, and

quaque ruit, non tu tantum terreris, Ulys-se, sed ctium fortes: 85. see, see cram jores:
ille trahit tantum timoris. Ego cominus
fundi huuc resupinum
ingcuti pondere, ovantem successu sanguineæ cædis. Ego unus sustinui hunc poseen-tem eum quo coneurreret : vosque, Achivi vovistis meam sortem, et vestræ preces va-luere. Si quæritis fortunam hujus pugna, non sum superatus ab illo. Ecce Troes fe-runt ferrumque igferrumque ignemque, Jovemque, in Danaas classes. Ubi fa-Dandas classes. Dolla-cundus Uiysses nunc? Nempe ego protexi meo pecture, mille puppes, spem vestri reditús. Date arma pro tot navibus. Quod si licet mihi dicere vera, major honos quaritur istis quam mihi; nostruque gloria est conjuncta: etque Ajax conjuncta: atque Ajax petitur armis, non arma petuntur Ajaci. Conferat Ithacus his Rhesum, imbellemque Dolona, Helcoumque Priamiden, captum cum ropta Patlade. Nihil est gestum luce, wibil Diomede remoto.

nihil Diomede remoto. Si semel datis ista arferat tanta pondera; nec Pelias hasta potest esse non onerosa gravisque imbellinas
tacertis: nec clypeus,
calatus imagine vasti
mundi, convenici sinistræ timida, nateque
ad furta. Improbe,
quid petis munus debilitaturum te? quod
si error poputi Achivi
donavirit tibi, crit cur
spolieris, non cur metuaris ab hoste. Et
fuga (qua solà, timidissime, vincis cunctos) est futura tarda
tibi trahenti tanta
gestamina. Adde quod
iste tuus clypeus, tam
rarò passus pralia,
est integer. Novus
successor est habendus
nostro, qui patet mille
plagis ferendo tela.
Denique, quid opus
est verbis? spectemur
agendo. Arma fortis
veri mittantur in medus hostes: jubete ea
quet inde; et ornate
referentem relatis.
Satus Telamoue 6-

referentem relatis.
Satus Telamone fuierat; murmurque vulgi crat secutum ultimu verba: donce Latirus heros adstitit; atque sustulit oculos moratos paulum tellure, ad proceres, resolvitque ora expectato sono; neque gratia abest fecundis dic-

tla abest fecundis dictis.
Simea vota, Pelasgi, cum vestris valuissent, Pondera tanta ferat: nec non onerosa gravisque Pelias esse potest imbellibus hasta lacertis.

Nec clypeus vasti cælatus imagine mundi 110 Conveniet timidæ, natæque ad furta sinistræ.

Debilitaturum quid te petis, improbe, munus? Quod tibi si populi donaverit error Achivi; Cur spolieris, erit; non, cur metuaris ab hoste.

Et fuga (quâ solâ cunctos, timidissime, vincis) 115 Tarda futura tibi est gestamina tanta trahenti.

Adde, quòd iste tuus, tam rarò prælia passus, Integer est clypeus. Nostro, qui tela ferendo Mille patet plagis, novus est successor habendus.

Denique, quid verbis opus est? spectemur agendo.

Arma viri fortis medios mittantur in hostes. 121 Inde jubete peti: et referentem ornate relatis.

Finiêrat Telamone satus; vulgique secutum Ultima murmur erat: donec Laërtius heros Adstitit: atque oculos paulum tellure moratos 125 Sustulit ad proceres; exspectatoque resolvit Ora sono: neque abest facundis gratia dictis.

Si mea cum vestris valuissent vota, Pelasgi,
Non foret ambiguus tanti certaminis hæres:
Tuque tuis armis, nos te potiremur, Achille. 130
Quem quoniam non æqua mihi, vobisque negârunt
Fata (manuque simul veluti lachrymantia tersit
Lumina) quis magno meliùs succedat Achilli;
Quam per quem magnus Danaïs successit Achilles?

hares tunti certaminis non forct ambiguus, tuque, Achille, potirere tuis armis, nos potiremur te. Quem quoniam fata non aqua negarunt mihi vobisque (simulque tersit lumina veluti lachrymantia manu) quis melius succedat magno Achilli, quam ille per quem magnus Achilles successit Danais?

TRANSLATION.

latent him disclose. But neither will Dulichian head be able, under Achilles' helmet, to bear so great a weight; nor also can the Pelian spear but burdensome and heavy to be for arms so weak; nor will the shield, embossed with the extensive image of the world, beseem a dastard hand, and born to stealth. Why, caitiff, then beggest thou a gift, that would but weaken thee? which should the error of the Greeks on thee bestow, there will be cause why thou mayest spoiled be, not by the enemy feared: and flight (in which alone thou, chief of dastards, doest all men excel), would to thee be slow, dragging so great a load. Add, that thy shield, so rarely battles tried, is quite entire: whereas to ours, which in a thousand places gapes, by bearing shafts, a new successor must be had. In fine, what need of words: let us in actions tried be: let the brave hero's arms amid the foe be thrown; thence order to be fetched, and with them, won, adorn the winner. The son of Telamon had ended; and a murmur of the multitude his last words ensued. Till the Laërtian hero did up-stand, and then his eyes, some little time fixed on the ground, raise to the chiefs, opened his mouth in sounds expected; nor grace is wanting to his eloquence. Did, Greeks, my vows with yours prevail, the heir to such a prize would not be doubtful; and thou thy arms, Achilles, and we thee, enjoyed. Whom since the unequal fates denied to you and me (he

Huic modò ne prosit, quòd, ut est, hebes esse videtur:

detur:

Neve mihi noceat, quòd vobis semper, Achivi,

Profuit ingenium: meaque hæc facundia, si quà est,

hese facundia est,

here facundia est,

here facundia est,

here facundia est,

here facundia est, Profuit ingenium: meaque hæc facundia, si quà est, Que nunc pro domino, pro vobis sepe locuta est. Invidià careat: bona nec sua quisque recuset. 139 Nam genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi, Vix ea nostro voco. Sed enim, quia rettulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Jupiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo. Nam mihi Laertes pater est, Arcesius illi, Jupiter huic: neque in his quisquam damnatus et

exsul. 145° Est quoque per matrem Cyllenius, addita nobis Altera nobilitas. Deus est in utroque parente. Sed neque materno quòd sim generosior ortu, Nec mihi quòd pater est fraterni sanguinis insons, Proposita arma peto: meritis expendite causam. Dummodò quòd fratres Telamon, Peleasque fue-

Ajacis meritum non sit: nec sanguinis ordo, Sed virtutis honos spoliis quæratur in istis. Aut si proximitas, primusque requiritur hæres; Est genitor Peleus, est Pyrrhus filius illi. Quis locus Ajaci! Phthian Scyronve ferantur, Nec minùs est isto Teucer patruelis Achilli. Num petit ille tamen! num sperat, ut auferat arma? imitas, primusque ha-Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen habetur; res requirtur, Pelevas est filius illi. Quis locus est Ajaci? ferantur Phthian Scyronve. Nec est Eguitor, Pyrhus est rielus Achilli. Num ille tumen petit num sperat ut auferat arma? ergo quoniam nudum cer

tamen operum habetur; TRANSLATION.

instant with his hand his eyes, as crying, wiped), who better can succeed the brave Achilles, than he by whom the brave Achilles joined the Greeks? Him only let not avail, that, as he is, he stupid seems to be: nor me prejudge, that, Greeks, my talents ever you availed; and let this eloquence of mine, if any, which now pleads for its lord, and often has for you, stand clear of envy; and let none dare to disown his talents. descent and ancestors, and what we have not done ourselves, I scarce call these our own: but since Ajax boasts that he the great grandson is of Jupiter; Jove too is founder of our blood, and by so many steps we are distant from him. For Laërtes is my father; Arcesius his; Jupiter his; nor any of them ever was condemned or banished. By the mother too, Cyllenian Mercury, another ornament is added to our race. A god is in each parent. But neither that I am more noble by my mother's side, nor that my sire is guiltless of fraternal blood, do I the arms in question claim. By merits weigh the cause: so it not Ajax's merit be, that Telamon and Peleus brothers were; nor rank of blood, but virtue's honour be regarded in these spoils. Or, if proximity and the next heir be sought, his father Peleus is, Pyrrhus is his son. What room for Ajax then? Let them to Phthia and Scyros be conveyed. Nor is Teucer less related to Achilles: yet, does he claim? does he expect to bear away the arms?

hæc fucundia, si est hæc facundia, si est qua, quæ nunc loquitur pro domino, sape est locuta pro vobis, careat inxidia; nee quisque recuset sua bona. Num vix voco genus, et proavos, et ea quæ ipsi non fecimus nostra. Sed enim, quia Ajarrettulit esse quia Ajarrettulit esse quia Ajax rettulit esse proncpos Jovis, Jupi-ter est auctor quoque nostri sanguinis; distamusque totidem gra-dus ab illo. Nam Laertes est paler mihi, Arcesius illi, Jupiter huic: neque est quis-quam damnatus et exul in his. Cyllenius quoque, altera nobili-tas, est addita nobis per matrem. Deus est in utroque parente. Sed neque peto pro-posita arma, quod sum generosior materno or-tu, nec quod est mihi pater insons fraterni sanguinis : expendite causam meritis ; dummodo non sit meritum Ajacis, quod Telamon Peleusque fuerunt fratres, nec ordo san-guinis, sed honos virtutis quæratur in istis spoliis. Aut si proxquidem feci plura quamqua sitin promptu mihi comprendere dectis: tamen ducar ordine verum. Genitrix Nereia prescia venturi leti, dissimulat natum cultu. Fullacia sumpta vestis deceperat omnes, in quibus deceperat etiam Ajacem. Ego inserui mercibus famineis arma, motura animum virilem; neque heros adhuc projecerat virgineos habitus, cum dixi illi tenenti paramam hastamque; Nate Dea, Pergama peritura reservant se tibi; quid dubitas evertere ingentem Trojam? Injecique manum, misique fortem ads fortia. Ergo opera illius sunt mea. Ego domui Telephon pugnantem hasta, et rejeci victum, orantemque. Est meum quad Theba cecidere: credite me cepisse Lesbon, me Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan, urbes Apollini, et segoron. Putue Lyrnessia mamia cone

Plura quidem feci, quàm quæ comprêndere dictis In promptu mihi sit. Rerum tamen ordine ducar. Prescia venturi genitrix Nereïa leti Dissimulat cultu natum. Deceperat omnes, In quibus Ajacem, sumptæ fallacia vestis. Arma ego fœmineis animum motura virilem 165 Mercibus inserui. Neque adhuc projecerat heros Virgineos habitus, cum parmam, hastamque tenenti, Nate Deâ, dixi; tibi se peritura reservant Pergama. Quid dubitas ingentem evertere Trojam? Injecique manum; fortemque ad fortia misi. 170 Ergo opera illius mea sunt. Ego Telephon hastâ Pugnantem domui; victum, orantemque refeci. Quòd Thebæ cecidêre, meum est. Me credite Lesbon,

Me Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan Apollinis urbes, Et Scyron cepisse. Meâ concussa putate 175 Procubuisse solo Lyrnessia mænia dextrâ. Utque alias taceam; qui sævum perdere posset Hectora, nempè dedi: per mejacet inclytus Hector.

Cyllan, urbes Apollinis, tector armis, quibus est inventus Achilles nis, et Seyron. Putate Illis hæc armis, quibus est inventus Achilles Lyrnessia mania concussa med dertrà, procubulsse solo. Utque taceam alias; nempe dedi, qui posset perdere sævum Hectora: inclytus Hector jacet per me. Peto hæc arma, illis armis, quibus Achilles est inventus,

TRANSLATION.

Since then the pure dispute is merit, I have, indeed, achieved more than I can easily in words comprise; yet by the series of the actions shall be led. Thetis, the Nereian mother, prescient of coming death, her son disguises. The assumed dress fallacy had all deceived, Ajax among the rest. I with women's toys mixed arms to move his manly soul: nor had the hero yet thrown off his virgin dress, when, goddess-born, I said, as he the shield and spear did hold, Troy reserves itself to fall by thee: why, then, delayest thou to overcome the mighty Troy? I hands laid on him, and to brave deeds sent forth the brave: his feats are, therefore, mine. I vanquished Telephus, fighting with the spear, vanquished, and begging life, recovered him: that Thebes did fall, is mine. Be too persuaded, that I took Lesbos, Tenedos, and Scyros, and Chryse, and Cylla, towns of Apollo. Think, too, that the Lyrnessian walls fell to the ground, shaken by my right hand: and, not to mention other things I gave, who should the cruel Hector slay? By me the illustrious Hector lies. By those arms, by which Achilles was found out, these arms I ask: living, I gave them him, and, dead, demand them. After the grief of one had reached all our

NOTES.

162. Prescia venturi genitrix Nereïa, &c.] Thetis being apprized by an oracle that the war of Troy should prove fatal to her son, sent him privately to Lycomedes, her brother, who reigned in the isle of Scyros; where, for his hetter concealment, they disguised him in women's apparel. Mean time, as it had been foretold that Troy could not be taken, unless Achilles was present at the siege, he was

sought for with care. And, as a report prevailed that he was at the court of Lycomedes, Ulysses had the good luck to discover him, by means of the stratagem here mentioned. This story, however, seems to be of later invention, it not being known to Homer, who gives a different account of the manner of Achilles being brought to the siege of Troy.

Dederan vivo, reposco post fata. Ut dolor unius pervenit ad om-

nes Danaos; milleque

Euboicam Aulida, fla-

mina din expectata, aut sunt nulla, aut

contraria classi; du-

ræque sortes jubent Agamemnona mactare

immeritam natam sævæ Dianæ. Genitor de-

negat hoc, irascitur-que ipsis divis; atque

pater est tamen in rege. Ego meis verbis verti mite ingenium parcutis ad publica commoda. Nunc cqui-

dem fateor, ignoscat-que Atrides fasso, te-nui difficilem causam

sub iniquo judice. Ta-

hunc, ut penset lau-dem cum sauguine.

Mittor ct ad matrem,

quæ non fuit hortan-da, sed decipienda as-tu; quo si Telamonius Esset, lintea essent eti-

amnum orba suis ven-

tis. Mittor et audax orator ad Iliacas ar-

ces; curiaque altæ Trojæ est visa et in-trata mihi; illaque

erat adhuc plena vi-ris: egi interritus cau-

sam, quam communis Gracia mandarat mi-

hi; accusoque Parin,

Arma peto. Vivo dederam, post fata reposco. 180 Ut dolor unius Danaos pervenit ad omnes; Aulidaque Euboïcam complêrunt mille carinæ; Exspectata diu, nulla, aut contraria classi, Flamina sunt: duræque jubent Agamemnona sortes Immeritam sævæ natam mactare Dianæ. Denegat hoc genitor: divisque irascitur ipsis: Atque in rege tamen pater est. Ego mite parentis Ingenium verbis ad publica commoda verti. Nunc equidem fateor, fassoque ignoscat Atrides; Difficilem tenui sub iniquo judice causam. Hunc tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique Summa movet sceptri; laudem ut cum sanguine

Mittor et ad matrem: quæ non hortanda, sed astu fratrisque, summaque dati sceptri more Decipienda fuit. Quò si Telamonius îsset, 195 Orba suis essent etiamnum lintea ventis. Mittor et Iliacas audax orator ad arces: Visaque et intrata est altæ mihi curia Trojæ, Plenaque adhuc erat illa viris. Interritus egi, Quam mihi mandârat communis Græcia, causam: Accusoq; Parin, prædamq; Helenamque reposco; Et moveo Priamum, Priamoque Antenora junctum: At Paris, et fratres, et qui rapuêre sub illo, Vix tenuêre manus (scis hoc, Menelaë) nefandas; Primaque lux nostri tecum fuit illa pericli.

Priamum, Antenoraque junctum Priamo: at Paris, et fratres, et qui sub illo rapuere Helenam viz tenuere nefandas manus; (scis hoc, Menelae), illaque fuit prima lux nostri periculi tecum. Mora est longa referre qua feci utiliter consilioque manuque

Greeks, and now a thousand ships had filled the Euboic Aulis, winds, long expected, are either none or contrary; and the fell oracles bid Agamemnon sacrifice his guiltless daughter to the fierce Diana. This the sire denies, and raves against the gods themselves; and in the king the father I, to the public good, the gentle disposition of the father swayed by my fair words: I now make this confession, and let Atrides forgive me, as I do. Before a partial judge a hard cause I gained: yet the advantage of the people, and his brother, and the chief command conferred on him, move him to balance praise with blood. I am also to the mother sent, not to be gained, but soothed; whither had Ajax gone, until now our sails had been without their winds. I am also sent a dauntless orator to Trojan towers: I both saw and entered the senate-house of lofty Troy; and full of heroes yet. Undauntedly I plead the cause, which Greece in common had to me intrusted; and Paris I accuse, demand the plunder back, and Helen. Priam I move, and Antenor too joined to Priam: but Paris and his brothers, and who under him had ravished, scarce held their wicked hands (this, Menelaus, thou knowest): and that the first day of our danger was with thee. It would be long to enumerate what by my counsel and my valour I usefully performed during all the tedious war.

tempore spatiosi belli. Post primas acies, hostes continuere se din manibus urbis, nec fuit utta copia aperti Martis: pugnavimus demum decimo anno. demum accimo anno.
Quid facis interea, qui
nôsti nil nisi pralia?
quis erat tuus usus?
nam si requiras mea
facta, insidior hostibus, cingo fossas mu
inijuse, convolor nimine: consolor so-cios, ut ferant tædia longi belli placidà mente: doceo, quo mo-do simus alendi, armandique: mittor, quo usus vostulat. Ecce usus postulat. Ecce rex, deceptus imagine somni, monitu Jovis, jubet nos dimittere cu ram incepti belli. Itte potest defendere suam causam auctore. Ajax non sinat hoc, poscat-que Pergama delenda, pugnetque, quod po-test. Cur non remoratur ituros? cur non capit arma? datque consilium, quod vaga turba sequatur? Hoc non erat nimium illi, nunquam loquenti nisi magna. Quid, quod et ipse fugis? Vidi, puduitque viderc, cum tu dares terga, para-resque vela inhonesta. Nec mora: dixi, Quid

Utiliter feci spatiosi tempore belli. 206Post acies primas, urbis se mænibus hostes Continuêre diu; nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit. Decimo demum pugnavimus anno. Quid facis interea, qui nîl nisi prælia nôsti? Quis tuus usus erat; nam si mea facta requiris, Hostibus insidior, fossas munimine cingo. Consolor socios, ut longi tædia belli Mente ferant placida: doceo, quo simus alendi Armandique modo: mittor, quò postulat usus. Ecce Jovis monitu deceptus imagine somni Rex jubet incœpti curam dimittere belli. Ille potest auctore suam defendere causam. Non sinat hoc Ajax: delendaque Pergama poscat: Quòdque potest, pugnet. Cur non remoratur ituros? Cur non arma capit? dat, quod vaga turba sequatur? Non erat hoc nimiùm, nunquam nisi magna loquenti. Quid quod et ipse fugis? vidi, puduitque videre, Cùm tu terga dares, inhonestaque vela parares. Nec mora. Quid facitis, que vos dementia, dixi, Concitat, ô socii, captam dimittere Trojam? 226 Quidve domum fertis decimo, nisi dedecus, anno? Talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipse disertum failtis? qua dementia concitat vos, 6 socii, Fecerat, aversos profugâ de classe reduxi. dimittere captam Tro-Convocat Atrides socios terrore paventes:

jam? quidve fortis domum decimo anno, nisi dedecus? talibus atque aliis verbis, in qua ipsc dolor fecerat disertum, reduxi aversos de profugû classe. Atrides convocat socios paventes terrore.

TRANSLATION.

After the first encounters, the enemy kept long within the walls, nor was there any opportunity of open fight: at length we, in the tenth year, What doest thou the while, who nothing knowest but battles? What was thy service then? For shouldest thou into my deeds inquire; I lie in ambush for the enemy, I fortify the trenches; I our allies cheer with calmness, the fatigues of a long war to bear: I shew how we may be supported, and how armed; sent I am where nature requires. Lo! by Jove's advice, the king, deceived by dream, bids lay aside care of the war begun. His part he could defend by the author of it. Would Ajax disallow it, and demand that Troy be razed; and would he fight, the only thing he can. Why stops he not their flight? why take not arms? and suggests not what the unsteady vulgar may pursue? been too much for one that never speaks, but big. What, that thou didst fly? I saw, and ashamed I was to see, when thou didst give thy back, and didst prepare dishonourable sails. Instant I said, What are you all What madness, friends, thus moves you to quit Troy, already ours? What do you carry home on the tenth year, but shame? With these and the like words, to which grief itself had made me eloquent, I from the flying fleet reduced the Greeks averse. The son of Atreus calls his friends together, alarmed with terror: nor still dares Ajax aught to

Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Ausit: At ausus erat reges incessere dictis Thersites, etiam per me haud impunè, protervis. Erigor: et trepidos cives exhortor in hostem: Amissamque meâ virtutem voce reposco, Tempore ab hoc quodcunque potest fecisse videri Fortiter iste, meum est: quem dantem terga retraxi. Denique de Danaïs quis te laudatve, petitve? At sua Tydides mecum communicat acta: Me probat; et socio semper confidit Ulysse. Est aliquid, de tot Graiorum millibus, unum A Diomede legi. Nec me sors ire jubebat: Sic tamen et spreto noctisque, hostisque periclo, Ausum eadem, quæ nos, Phrygià de gente Dolona Interimo: non antè tamen, quàm cuncta coegi Prodere, et edidici, quid perfida Troja pararet. 246 Omnia cognôram: nec, quod specularer, habebam: Et jam præmisså poteram cum laude reverti. Haud contentus ea, petiî tentoria Rhesi: Inque suis ipsum castris comitesque peremi. Atque ita captivo victor votisque potitus Ingredior curru lætos imitante triumphos. Cujus equos pretium pro nocte poposcerat hostis, Arma negate mihi: fueritque benignior Ajax. Quid Lycii referam Sarpedonis agmina ferro, Devastata meo? cum multo sanguine fudi

Nec Telamoniades etium nunc ausit hisvere quicquam. At Ther-sites, hand impune etiam per me, ausus erat incessere reges pro-tervis dielis. Erigor, et exhortor trepidos cives in hostem; reposeoque amissam virtuten mea voce. Ab que iste potest videri fecisse fortiter, est meum, quem retraxi dan-tem terga. Denique quis de Danais lau-datve, petitve te? At Tydides communicat sna acta mecum, pro-bat me, et semper con-fidit Ulysse socio. Est aliquid, me unum legi à Diomede de tot millibus Graiorum. Nic sors jubebat me ire: ct sors jubebat me ire: et tamen sie, spreto perleulo noctisque hostivque, interimo Dolona de Phrygia gente, ausum eadem qua nos; mon tamen antequam coegi illum prodere evaneta, et edidici quid perfida Troja pararet. Cognòram omnia, neo habebam quod specu-Cognòram omnia, nec habebam quod specu-larer: et poteram jam reverti cum pramissă laude. Haud conten-tus ed, petii tentoria Rhesi, peremique ip-sum comitesque in suis eastris. Atque vietor, potitusme putis increpotitusque votis, ingre-

dior captivo curru imitante latos triumphos. Negate mihi arma hominis, enjus equos hostis poposcerat pretium pro nocte: Ajazque fuerit benignior. Quid referam agmina Sarpedonis Lycii devastata meo ferro? Fudi cum multo sanguine

TRANSLATION.

speak. Yet Thersites dared with saucy language to attack the kings, though not by me unpunished. I rouse and exhort my trembling countrymen against the foe, and by my voice reclaim their courage lost. From that time forth, whatever he may seem to have acted bravely, is justly mine; whom, giving way, from flight I drew. In fine, who of the Greeks or praiseth, or who sues to thee? But Diomed with me shares all his deeds: me he approves, always confides; Ulysses, his companion: it is something, of so many thousand Greeks, to be by Diomed singled out alone. Nor did the lot order my going forth: yet thus, slighting the dangers, and of the night, and foe, Dolon, of the Phrygian race, I slay, daring the same attempt we dared; yet not before I forced him to discover all, and learned what treacherous Troy designed. All I had known; nor had I further what to spy: and now I might return with my promised praise. But, not content with this, I sought the tents of Rhesus, and in his very camp slew him and his companions. And thus being victor, and my vows obtained, I enter in the captive chariot, in manner of a joyful triumph; whose steeds the foe demanded, as the price for one night's service. Deny me then his arms; and Ajax deemed be more generous in his services than I. What need I relate the troops of Lycian Sarpedon, mowed down by my sword? With much blood, I Coranos, son of Iphitus, slew, and Alastor, Caranon, Iphitiden, et Alastora, Chromium-gue, Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Nocmonaque, Prytaninque ; de-dique exitio Thoöna cum Chersidamante, et Churopen, Ennomou-que actum immitibus fatis, aliosque quinque minus celebres procu-buere sub manibus urbis nostra manu. Sunt et mihi, cives, vulnera pulchra ipso loco; nec credite vanis verbis.
En, ait, aspicite; deductique vestem manu; hac sunt pectora semper exercita vestris rebus. At Telanonius impendit sibil. monius impendit nihil sanguints in socios per corpus sine vulnere.
Quid tumen hoc re-fert, si refert se tu-lisse arma pro classe Pelasgà contra Troasque, Jovemque? tulit-que, confiteor; neque enim est meum mu-ligne detrectare bene facta; sed nec solus occupet communia, atque reddat quoque aliquem honorem vobis. Actorides, tutus sub imagine Achillis, rep-pulit Troas cum defensore ab carinis ar-suris. Putat ctiam se solum ausum concurrere, Hectoreo marti, oblitus regisque, du-cumque, meique: crat nouus in illo officio et

pralatus munere sortis. violatus nullo vulnere. Achilles, murus Graium,

Ceranon, Iphitiden, Alastoraque, Chromiumque, Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Pry-

taningue. Exitioque dedi cum Chersidamante Thoona, Et Charopen, fatisque immitibus Ennomon actum, Quinque minus celebres, nostra, sub mænibus urbis Procubuêre manu. Sunt et mihi vulnera, cives, Ipso pulchra loco. Nec vanis credite verbis. Aspicite en; vestemque manu deducit; et hæc sunt Pectora semper, ait, vestris exercita rebus. At nihil impendit per tot Telamonius annos Sanguinis in socios: et habet sine vulnere corpus. Quid tamen hoc refert; si se pro classe Pelasgâ Arma tulisse refert contra Troasque, Jovemque? Confiteorque, tulit; neque enim benefacta malignè Detrectare meum est; sed nec communia solus 271 Occupet; atque aliquem vobis quoque reddat ho-

Reppulit Actorides, sub imagine tutus Achillis 274 Troas ab arsuris, cum defensore carinis. Ausum etiam Hectoreo solum concurrere Marti Se putat, oblitus regisque, ducumque, meique; Nonus in officio, et prælatus munere sortis. Sed tamen eventus vestræ, fortissime, pugnæ Quis fuit? Hector abit violatus vulnere nullo. Me miserum! quanto cogor meminisse dolore Temporis illius, quo Graium murus, Achilles

Sed tamen, fortissime, quis fuit eventus vestræ pugnæ? Hector abit Me miserum! quanto dolore cogor meminisse illius temporis, quo

TRANSLATION.

and Chromius, and Alcander, and Halius, and Noëmon, and Prytanis; and to destruction gave Thoon, and Chersidamas, and Charopes, and Ennomos, pushed on by his relentless fates; five of less renown fell by our hand under the city walls. Countrymen, I too have wounds, honourable by their place: believe not empty words; here see; and with his hand pulls down his vest; and these, he says, are breasts ever in your affairs employed. But Ajax has not for his friends, in all these years, spent one single drop of blood; and has a body without ever a wound. Yet what availeth this, if you he tells he took up arms for the Pelasgian fleet against both Jove and Trojans. And, I confess, he did; nor is it mine with malice to detract from brave exploits of others: but let him not alone lay claim to common feats, but too restore to you some share of honour. Actor's descendant, safe under the appearance of Achilles, repelled the Trojans from the ships, just ready to be burnt, with their defender. He too, unmindful of the king, and chiefs, and me, imagines he alone in single combat dare encounter Hector: he was the ninth in duty, and preferred by favour of the lot. But yet, O bravest chief, what issue had your combat? Hector comes off unwounded. Ah! wretched me! with how much grief am I compelled to recollect that time, in which Achilles, the Grecian

Procubuit? nec me lachrymæ, luctusve, timorve, Tardârunt, quin corpus humo sublime referrem:
His humeris, his, inquam, humeris ego corpus

**Procubuit! nec lachrymæ, luctusve, timorve, tardarunt me, quin referrem corpus sublime humo. His hu-

Achillis

Et simul arma tuli; quæ nunc quoque ferre laboro.

Sunt mihi, quæ valeant in talia pondera, vires:
Est animus vestros certè sensurus honores.
Scilicet ideircò pro gnato cærula mater
Ambitiosa suo fuit, ut cœlestia dona,
Artis opus tantæ, rudis et sine pectore miles
Indueret? neque enim clypei cœlamina nôrit,
Oceanum, et terras, cumque alto sidera cœlo,
Pleïadasque, Hyadasque, immunemque æquoris

Arcton,
Diversasque urbes, nitidumque Orionis ensem.
Postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma. 295
Quid? quòd me duri fucientem munera belli

Quid? quòd me duri fugientem munera belli Arguit incœpto serum accessisse labori?
Nec se magnanimo maledicere sentit Achilli?
Si simulâsse vocat crimen; simulavimus ambo.
Si mora pro culpâ est; ego sum maturior illo. 300
Me pia detinuit conjux: pia mater Achillem:
Primaque sunt illis data tempora, cætera vobis.
Haud timeo, si jam nequeo defendere crimen,
Cum tanto commune viro. Deprênsus Ulyssis
Ingenio tamen ille; at non Ajacis Ulysses. 305

Neve in me stolidæ convicia fundere linguæ bis. Haud timeo, sta Admiremur eum: vobis quoque digna pudore, tanto viro. Ille tamen est deprênsus ingenio Utyssis; at non Utysses ingenio Ajacis. Neve admiremur eum fundere in me convicia stolidæ linguæ; object vobis quoque digna pudore.

procubuit! nee lachryma, luctusec, timorve, meris, his, inquum, humeris, ego tuli corpus Achilles et simul arma, quæ nunc quoque laboro ferre. Sunt mihi vires qua valcant in talia pondera: est animus certe sensurus vestros honores, Seilieet carula mater fuit ideireo ambitiosa pro suo gnato, ut miles rudis et sine pectore in-dueret calestia dona, opus tant artis? enim alto ealo, Pléiadas-que, Hyadasque, Arctonque immunem a-quoris, diversusque ur-bes, nitidumque ensem Orionis. Postulat ut eapiat arma, quæ non intelligit. Quid? quod arguit me fugientem munera duri belli, serum accessisse incapto labori? nec sentit se malediceremagnanimo Achilli? Si vocat erimen simulasse, ambo simulavimus. Si mora est pro culpa, ego sum maturior illo. Pia con-jux detinuit me; pia mater Achillem: primaque tempora sunt data illis, extera vobis. Haud timeo, si nequeo jam defendere

TRANSLATION.

bulwark, fell! Nor tears, or grief, or fear, stayed me from bearing aloft his body from the ground: on these my shoulders, these my very shoulders, I bore off Achilles' body with his arms; which now I strive to win. I have the nerves which may suffice for such a weight, and certainly the soul that shall resent your honours. Was then, for sooth, his mother, the green Thetis, ambitious for her son, that the celestial gift, the work of so much art, a stupid soldier, without genius, should put ou? Nor can he understand the engravings of the shield; the ocean, and the earth, and stars, with the high heaven, and Pleïades, and Hyades, and the bear undipt in the sea, and the two differing towns, and Orion's glittering sword; arms he insists to have, he does not understand. What, that he charges me the service of the toilsome war declining, and to have joined late the toil begun? And does he not perceive, that he in this the brave Achilles does defame? If then to have dissembled, this he call a crime, we both dissembled: if delay stand for a fault, I earlier was than he. Me a fond wife detained, Achilles a fond mother: to them were the first times, to you the rest assigned. I am under no concern, if now I cannot ward that charge, common to me with him, a man so great: yet he was by Ulysses' wit found out; Ulysses not by Ajax's. And, that we may not wonder at

An est turpe mihi ac-cusâsse Palameden falso crimine, et de-corum vobis damnâsse enm? sed neque Naupliades valuit defendere facinus tantum, tamque patens; nec vos andistis solum crimina in illo, sed vi-distis; objectuque pa-tebant prelio. Nec merui esse reus quod Vulcania Lemnos ha-bet Pæantiaden. De-fendite vestrum factum; enim consensis-tis. Nec negaho me suasisse, ut subtra-heret se labori bellique, viæque tenturet-que lenire feros dolores requie. Paruit, et vivit. Hac sententia non erat tautum fida, sed et felix, cum sit satis esse fidelem. Quem quoniam vates poscunt ad delenda Pergama, ne mandate hoc mihi. Telumonius ibit meliùs; molliet que eloquio as; mottetque etoquio virum furentem mor-bis irâque; aut calli-dus producct aliqua arte. Simöis fiuct re-tro et Ide stabit sine tro et Ide stabit sine frondibus, et Achaïa promittet auxilium Troja, antequam meo pectore cessaute provestris rebus, sollertia stolidi Ajacis prosit Danais. Licet, dure Philopotete si cima dure Philoctete, sis in-

Objicit. An falso Palameden crimine turpe Accusâsse mihi, vobis damnâsse decorum est? Sed neque Naupliades facinus defendere tantum, Tamque patens valuit: nec vos audîstis in illo 311 Crimina; vidistis: pretioque objecta patebant. Nec Pœantiaden quod habet Vulcania Lemnos, Esse reus merui. Factum defendite vestrum: Consensistis enim. Nec me suasisse negabo; 315 Ut se subtraheret bellique, viæque labori, Tentaretque feros requie lenire dolores Paruit; et vivit. Non hæc sententia tantûm Fida, sed et felix; cum sit satis, esse fidelem: Quem quoniam vates delenda ad Pergama poscunt; Ne mandate mihi. Meliùs Telamonius ibit; Eloquioque virum morbis irâque furentem Molliet: aut aliquâ producet callidus arte. Antè retrò Simoïs fluet, et sine frondibus Ide Stabit, et auxilium promittet Achaïa Trojæ; Quam, cessante meo pro vestris pectore rebus, Ajacis stolidi Danaïs solertia prosit. Sis licet infestus sociis, regique, milique Dure Philoctete; licet exsecrere, meumque 330 Devoveas sine fine caput; cupiasque dolenti Me tibi forte dari, nostrumque haurire cruorem : Utque tui mihi, sic fiat tibi copia nostri: Te tamen aggrediar; mecumque reducere nitar.

festus sociis, regique, minique, licet exsecrere, devoveasque meum caput sine fine, capiasque me forte dari tibi dolenti, haarireque nostrum crnorem; (utque copia tui fiat mihi, sic copia nostri fiat tibi) tamen oggrediar te, nitarque reducere mecum.

TRANSLATION.

his pouring out on me the foul reproaches of his silly tongue, he too objects to you shame-worthy things. It is base for me with a false crime to have charged Palamedes, honourable for you to have condemned him? But neither could *Palamedes*, Nauplius' son, so great, so evident, a crime defend: nor did you hear, but see the crimes in him; and by the bribe the charge was manifest. Neither have I deserved to bear the guilt, that the Vulcanian Lemnos holds Philoctetes, Pean's son: Greeks, your own act defend; for you consented: nor that I advised, shall I deny, him to withdraw from the toil, and of the war, and voyage, and try to assuage by rest his cruel pains. He obeyed, and liveth still. This advice not only faithful was, but fortunate also; though it sufficeth to be faithful. Whom since our prophets, Pergamus to raze, demand, charge not me therewith. The son of Telamon will better go, and soften by his eloquence the hero, mad with distemper and resentment; or shrewdly by some wile will draw him thence: sooner will Simois backward flow, and Ida stand without its leaves, and Greece to Troy assistance promise, than my breast ceasing for your interest, the wit of stupid Ajax can the Greeks avail. Though thon, dire Philoctetes, be incensed against the allies, and king, and me; though thou curse and devote my head incessant, and desire I might in thy anguish chance to meet thee, and to draw my blood: and as I might have Tamque tuis potiar (faveat Fortuna) sagittis; 334 Tamque potiar tuis sa-Quam sum Dardanio, quem cepi, vate potitus; Quam responsa Deum, Trojanaque fata retexi; Quam rapui Phrygiæ signum penetrale Minervæ Hostibus è mediis. Et se mihi comparat Ajax? Nempè capi Trojam prohibebant fata sine illo. Fortis ubi est Ajax? ubi sunt ingentia magni Verba viri? cur hîc metuis; cur audet Ulysses Ire per excubias, et se committere nocti? Perque feros enses, non tantum mænia Troum, Verum etiam summas arces intrare: suaque Eripere æde Deam: raptamq; efferre per hostes? Quæ nisi fecissem, frustrà Telamone creatus Gestâsset lævå taurorum tergora septem. Illà nocte milii Trojæ victoria parta est; Pergama tum vici, cum vinci posse coegi. Desine Tydiden vultuque et murmure nobis Ostentare meum. Pars est sua laudis in illis. Nec tu, cum socia clypeum pro classe tenebas, Solus eras; tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus; Qui, nisi pugnacem sciret sapiente minorem Esse, nec indomitæ deberi præmia dextræ, Ipse quoque hæc peteret; peteret moderatior Ajax, Eurypilusque ferox, claroque Andremone natus: Nec minus Idomeneus, patriâque creatus eâdem Meriones: peteret majoris frater Atridæ.

gittis (faveat fortuna) gittis (jateat jortuna)
quam sum vojitus vate
Dardanio, quem cepi;
quam relexi responsa
Deum, Trojanaque fata, quam raputte's medis hostibus penetrale
signum Phrygia Minerva. Et Ajax comparat se mihi? nempe
futa vrobibebant Trofata prohibebant Tro-jam capi sine illis. Ubi est fortis Ajax? ubi sunt ingentia verbu mogni viri? cur me-tuis hic? cur Ulysses undet ire per excubias, et committere se nocti? intrareque; per feros enves, non tantum mænia Troum, verum etiam summas urces, eripereque Deum sua ade: efferreque raptam per hostes? quæ nisi fecis-350 retamone gest asset septem tergora tauro-rum lava. Victorià Trojæ parta est mihi illa noetc, tum vici Pergama, cum coegi ea posse vinci. Desine ostentare nobis meum-Tydiden vultuque et murmure. Est sua pars laudis in illis. Nec tu eras solus, cum tenebas elypeum pro socià classe : turba contigit comes tibi, unus mihi; qui nisi scirct pugnacem esse

Quippè manu fortes (nec sunt tibi Marte secundi) minorem sapiente, nec ta dextra, ipse quoque peteret hac: Ajax moderatior peteret Eurypitasque ferox, natusque cluro Andremone: nec minus Idomeneus, Merionesque creatus eadem patria, fraterque majoris Atrida peteret. Quippe fortes manu (nec sunt secundi tibi marte)

TRANSLATION.

thee in my power, so thou have me in thine; yet I will attempt thee, and endeavour to bring thee back with me. And so, Fortune favour, be master of thy arrows, as of the Trojan prophet, whom I took; and as the answers of the gods discovered, and the fate of Troy, and as I carried off the secret statue of the Phrygian Pallas from amid the foe. And does Ajax then himself compare with me? The fates, it seems, forbid the taking Troy without: where is the valiant Ajax? Where are the mighty man's big words? why art thou here afraid? Why dares Ulysses venture through the guards, and trust himself to-night? and through fell swords to enter Trojan walls not only, but even their highest citadel, and snatch the goddess from her shrine, and, snatched, convey her off amid the foe? Which had not I performed, in vain, on his left arm, had Ajax bore the hides of seven bulls. That night Troy's conquest was my purchase: I Pergamus then conquered, when I forced it to be conquerable. Cease, by thy looks and muttering, to shew me Tydeus' son. He has his share of glory. Nor wast thou alone, when for the allied fleet thou heldest out the shield; thou hadst a multitude, I but one alone; who, did he not well know a fighting man less valuable than a wise, nor such reward due to bare force unfamed, would himself sue for them too; the more mode-

D.

eessere meis consiliis. Est tibi dextera atilis bello, est ingenium, quod eget moderamine nostri. Tu geris vires sine mente: cura fu-turi est mihi. Tu potes pugnare. Atrides eli. pugnare, Atrides eli-git tempora pugnundi mecum. Tu prodes tantum corpore nos ani-mo: quanteque qui temperat ratem anteit officium remigis; quan-to dux est major milite; tanto cgo supero te. Nec non in nostro corpore, pectora sunt potiora manu; omni vigor est in illis. At vos, ô Proceres, date pramia vestro vigili. Proque curis tot annorum, quas egi anxius, reddite hune titulum pensandum nostris meritis. Labor est jam in fine; removi obstantia fata; cepique alta, Pergama, faciendo ea posse capi. Oro nunc per socius spes, casu-raque mania Troum, perque Deos quos nuper udemi hosti; per si quid superest quod sit agendum sapienter, si quid audax exque pracipiti sit adhuc petendum; si putatis aliquid restare fatis Tro-

Tibi dextera bello Consiliis cessêre meis. Utilis; ingenium est, quod eget moderamine nostri. Tu vires sine mente geris, mihi cura futuri est. Tu pugnare potes: pugnandi tempora mecum Eligit Atrides. Tu tantum corpore prodes; 365 Nos animo. Quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit Remigis officium; quantò dux milite major; Tantò ego te supero. Nec non in corpore nostro Pectora sunt potiora manu. Vigor omnis in illis. At vos, ô Proceres, vigili date præmia vestro; Proque tot annorum curâ, quos anxius egi, Hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris. Jam labor in fine est. Obstantia fata removi: Altaque, posse capi faciendo, Pergama cepi. Per spes nunc socias, casuraque mænia Tröum, Perque Deos oro, quos hosti nuper ademi; Per, si quid superest, quod sit sapienter agendum Si quid adhuc audax, ex præcipitique petendum: Si Trojæ fatis aliquid restare putatis; Este mei memores: aut si mihi non datis arma; Huic date. Et ostendit signum fatale Minervæ. Mota manus procerum est; et, quid facundia posset,

ja, este memores mei ; aut si non dulis arma mihi, dute huie ; et ostendit fatale signum Minerva. Manus procerumest mota ; et quid facundia posset patuit re ; discrtusque tulit arma fortis viri.

Re patuit: fortisque viri tulit arma disertus.

TRANSLATION. rate Ajax would, and fierce Eurypilus, and famed Andremon's son: nor less, Idomeneus, and Merion, from the same country sprung; the brother of the elder Atrides would too put in his claim. Though all in action brave (nor second to thee in war,) they to my wisdom yielded. thou hast of use in war, but head that wanteth our direction: brawn without brain thou hast; mine the care is of futurity. Thou canst fight, it is true; but with me the son of Atreus the times of fighting chooses. Thou only dost avail in body; I in mind: and by how much the man who steers the ship excels the rower's part, and by how much the general is greater than the common soldier, so much I thee excel: there also in my body lodges a soul, better far than hands; in it is all my vigour. But now, you chiefs, reward your trusty watchman; and, for the care of years so many, which I have anxious spent, grant now this honour, balanced by our deserts. Our toil is now in its close: I have the withstanding fates removed, and taken lofty Troy, by being made liable to conquest. Now, by our common hopes and falling walls of Troy, and by the gods, I lately from the enemy took; by what, if any thing remains by wisdom to be done, if any thing adventurous still and hazardous; if you can think of any thing still wanting to the fates of Troy, I ask, remember me; or if to me the arms you give not, give them at least to this; and shews Minerva's fatal statue.

The chiefs were moved all to a man, and then in fact appeared, what eloquence could do; and thus the eloquent the arms of the brave did win.

Hectora qui solus, qui ferrum, ignemque, Jovemq; Sustinuit toties: unam non sustinet iram: Invictumque virum vincit dolor. Arripit ensem: Et meus hic certè est. An et hunc sibi poscet

Ulysses?

Hoc, ait, utendum est in me mili: quique cruore Sæpe Phrygûm maduit, domini nunc cæde madebit: Ne quisquam Ajacem possit superare, nisi Ajax. Dixit: et in pectus tum denique vulnera passum, Quà patuit ferro, letalem condidit ensem: Nec valuêre manus infixum educere telum, Expulit ipse cruor. Rubefactaque sanguine tellus Purpureum viridi genuit de cespite florem, Qui priùs Oebalio fuerat de vulnere natus.

Litera communis mediis pueroque, viroque Inscripta est foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

II. Victor ad Hypsipiles patrem, clarique Thoantis, fuerat natus de vulture (Et veterum terras infames cæde virorum 400 manus valuere educie (educine informatis) manus valuere educie (educine informatis) processioned in the procession of the communication of the communicat Qui priùs Oebalio fuerat de vulnere natus. Litera communis mediis pueroque, viroque Inscripta est foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

Et veterum terras infames cæde virorum Vela dat; ut referat, Tirynthia tela, sagittas. Quæ postquam ad Graios domino comitante revexit; Imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello. Troja simul Priamusque cadunt: Priameïa conjux Longus in angustum quà clauditur Hellespontus, Grain estitata, Qua longus infelir, post omnia, perdidit formam hominis, terruitque externas auras novo latrata. Qua longus Hellespontus clauditur in angustum fretum,

TRANSLATURA

Qui solus sustinuit Hectora, qui toties sustinuit ferrum, ignem-que, Jovemque, non sustinet unam iram: dolorque vincit invictum virum. Arripit en-sem, et ait hic eerte est meus. An Ulysses poscet et hune sibi. Hoe est utendum mihi in me, quique sæpe ma-duit cruore Phrygum, madebit nunc cade domini; ne quisquam nisi Ajax possit supe-rare Ajacem. Dixit: et condidit letalem ensem in pectus, tum de-nique passum vulnera qua patuit ferro; nec manus valuere educommunis pueroque eiroque, est inscriptu
mediis foliis: hac nominis, illa quercla.

11. Vietor dat vela

ad patriam Hypsipiles, clarique Thoantis, et terras infames cade veterum virorum, ut

And he, who Hector, sword, and fire, and Jove, had stood so often, and alone, can now not his own wrath alone sustain; and grief overcomes the unconquerable man. His sword he snatches: and sure this is mine! or will Ulysses claim this also for himself? This I must on myself employ; and what has often moistened been with blood of Phrygians, shall now be moistened with its owner's blood; that none but Ajax's self may Ajax conquer. He spoke; and plunged the fatal sword into his breast, then for the first time wounded, where it lay open to the sword: nor could his hands pull back the sword infixed: the blood itself did push it out. And now the earth, made red with blood, produced from the green turf a purple flower, which formerly had sprung from the Œbalian wound; and letters, common to the boy and hero, are on the leaves inscribed; this, of the name; that, of the grief.

II. The conqueror set sail for Hypsipyle, and famous Thoas' country, the land distained with blood of former husbands; thence to bring the arrows, the Tirynthian weapons; which after he, their lord attending too, had brought back to the Greeks, the last hand now is put at length to the late war: at once fall Troy and Priam. Priam's wife, unhappy she! lost, after all, her woman's form, and foreign air affrighted with unusual barkings. Where the long Hellespont runs narrowing, Troy was all on flames; nor had the flames yet ceased. And now Jove's altar had drank up the

Ilion ardebat; neque ignis adhuc consederat: araque Jovis combiberat exiguum cruorem senis Priami. Autistita Phabi, tractata comis, tendebat ad athera polmas non profecturas. Victores Graii trahunt Dardanidas matres, amplex-as, dum licet, signa patriorum Deorum, tenentesque succensa templa, invidiosa præ-mia. Astyanax mitti-tur de illis turribus, unde solebat sæpe vi-dere patrem monstratum à matre, pugnan-tem pro se, et tuentem proavita regna. Jamque Borcas suadet viam, motaque carbasa sonant secundo flatu: navita jubet uti ven-tis. Troades clamant, vale Troja, rupimur; dantque oscula terra, et relinguunt sumantia tecta patria. He-cube (miserabile visu) inventa in mediis sepulchris natorum, ul-tima conscendit clas-sem. Dulichiæ manus

Ilion ardebat; neque adhuc consederat ignis: Exiguumque senis Priami Jovis ara cruorem Combiberat: Tractata comis antistita Phœbi Non profecturas tendebat ad æthera palmas. Dardanidas matres, patriorum signa Deorum Dum licet amplexas, succensaque templa tenentes, Invidiosa trahunt victores præmia Graii. Mittitur Astyanax illis te turribus, unde Pugnantem pro se proavitaque regna tuentem Sæpe videre patrem, monstratum à matre, solebat. Jamque viam suadet Boreas; flatuque secundo Carbasa mota sonant : jubet uti navita ventis. Troja, vale; rapimur, clamant: dantque oscula terræ Troades: et patriæ sumantia tecta relinquent. Ultima conscendit classem (miserabile visu) In mediis Hecube natorum inventa sepulchris. Prênsantem tumulos, atque ossibus oscula dantem Dulichiæ traxêre manus: tamen unius hausit, 425 Inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos. Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem, Inferias inopes, crinem, lachrymasque relinquit. trauere prensantem Est, ubi Troja fuit, Phrygiæ contraria tellus, tem oscila ossibus. Tamen hansit cincres unius Hectoris, tultique haustos cineres secum in sinu. Relinquit in tumulo Hectoris canum crimen de vertice, crinem lachrymasque, inopes inferias. Est contraria Phrygiæ, ubi Troja suit tellus,

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little blood still left in aged Priam's veins. Apollo's priestess dragged by the hair, stretched her unavailing hands to heaven. The victor Greeks do drag along Dardanian matrons, their invidious prey, embracing, while they can, the statues of their country gods, and keeping in the temples, though on fire. Down from those towers Astyanax is thrown, whence he was often wont to see his father, by his mother shewn, fighting for himself, and bravely defending his paternal kingdom. Now Boreas calls to sea, and sails, waved with the prosperous gale, resound; the sailor bids them use the wind. Dear Troy, adieu! the Trojan women cry; we now are hurried off: then they kiss the earth, and quit the smoking houses of their country: last goes abroad the fleet; a melancholy sight! Hecuba, found amid her children's sepulchres, Dulichian hands dragged away, grasping their tombs, and giving kisses to their mouldering bones: yet one's, her Hector's, ashes she took out; and, taken, carried in her bosom with her. On Hector's tomb she leaves the grey hairs from her head; poor offering this; her hairs and tears. There is, opposed to Phrygia, where Troy had stood, a land inhabited by Bistonian men. the rich palace was of Polymnestor, to whom thy father, Polydorus, committed thee to be in privacy brought up, and far removed from Phrygian

NOTES.

429. Est ubi Troja fuit Phrygia, &c.] Ovid in this fable, and those which follow, recounts some of the adventures which happened after the taking of Troy; and touches here upon the misfortunes of Priam's family, in a manner that agrees pretty much with the truth of history.

Bistoniis habitata viris. Polymnestoris illic 430 Regia dives erat, cui te commisit alendum Clam, Polydore, pater, Phrygiisque removit ab armis.

Consilium sapiens: sceleris nisi præmia magnas Adjecisset opes, animi irritamen avari. Ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygûm, capit impius ensem Rex Thracûm, juguloque sui defigit alumni: Et, tanquam tolli cum corpore crimina possent, Exanimem è scopulo subjectas misit in undas. Littore Threicio classem religarat Atrides, Dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amicior esset. Hic subitò, quantus, cum viveret, esse solebat, Exit humo latè ruptà; similisque minaci Temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles, Quo ferus injusto petiît Agamemnona ferro: Immemoresque mei disceditis, inquit, Achivi? Obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostræ? Ne facite. Utque meum non sit sine honore sepulchrum,

Placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena Manes.
Dixit; et, immiti sociis parentibus umbræ,
Rapta sinu matris, quam jam propè sola fovebat,
Fortis, et infelix, at plusquam fæmina, virgo 451
Ducitur ad tumultum; diroque fit hostia busto.
Quæ memor ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris
Admota est; sensitque sibi fera sacra parari;

prope sola jam fovebat, ducitur ad tumulum, fitque hostia diro busto. postquam est admota credclibus aris; sensitque fera sacra parari sibi;

habitata Bistoniis viris. Dives regia lymnestoris erat illic, cui pater tuus Pely-dore clam commisit te alendum, removitque ab armis Phrygiis. Sapiens consilium, nisi adjectsset magnas opes pramia sceleris, et ir-ritumen avari animi. Ut fortuna Phrygum cecidit, impius rex Thracum capit ensem, defigitque jugulo sui alumni; et tanquam criminu possent tolli cum corpore, misit ex-animem è scopulo in subjectas undas. trides religarat clas-sem Threicio littore, dum mare esset paca-tum, dum ventus ami-cior: hîc subito Achitles, quantus solebat esse cum viveret, cxit humo raptà late, similisque minaci, refe-rebat vultum illius temporis, quo ferus petiit Agamemnona in-justo ferro. Inquit-que, Achivi, disceditis immemores mei? Estque gratia nostræ vir-tutis obruta mecum? Ne facite, utque meum scpulchrum non sit sine honore, Polyxena mactata placet manes Achilleos. Dixit: et sociis parentibus immiti umbræ, virgo for-tis, ct infelix, et plusquam famina, rapta sinu mutris, quam Quæ ipsu memor sui,

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arms: a wise precaution this! had he not too great riches added; the prize of wickedness, the incentive of a covetous mind, as Phrygian fortune fell, the wicked king of Thracians takes the sword, and plunges in his foster's throat; and, as if crimes could with the body be removed, he threw it lifeless from a rock into the subject waters. On Thracian shore Atrides moored his fleet, until seas were calm, until winds more friendly proved. Here, on a sudden, Achilles, great as when alive, bursts forth from the wide-broken ground; and, like one threatening, revived the sternness of that time, in, which he wildly Agamemnon did with his lawless sword attack. And, Greeks, said he, do you depart unmindful thus of me? and is the grateful memory of my virtue buried with myself? Do not so. And, that my sepulchre may not without its honour be, let Polyxena slain, appease Achilles' ghost. He said; and his confederate friends his savage ghost obeying, the gallant and unhappy maid, and more than woman, snatched from her mother's bosom, whom she, now almost forlorn, did cherish, is led to the tomb, and made a sacrifice at his dire bust. Who, mindful of herself, after being brought to the fell altars, and perceiving the cruel rites prepared, and viewing Neoptolemus standing before her, holding the knife, and fixing his eyes upon her coun-

utque vidit Nepotole-mum stantem, tenentemque ferrum, figen-temque lumina in suo vultu; dixit: Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine. Mora nulla est, at tu conde telum meo jugulo vel pectore, simulque retexit jugu-lum pectusque. Sci-licet aut Polyxena ferrem servire ulli, aut ultum numen placabitur per tale sacrum. Vellem tantum mea mors posset fallere matrem. Mater obest; minuitque gaudia necis mihi, quamvis non mea mors, verum sua vita sit genenda illi. Vos modo, si peto jus-ta, este procul, ne a-deam non libera Stygios manes; removeteque manus viriles virgineo tactu. Liber sanguis erit acceptior illi quisquis is est, quem paratis placare mea cæde. Si tamen ultima vota nostri oris mo-vent quos, filia regis Priami, non captiva rogat vos: reddite corrogat vos reaute cor-pus inemptum gene-trici, neve redimat triste jus sepulchri auro, sed lachrymis, tunc cum poterat, re-dimebat et auro. Dix-

Utque Neoptolemum stantem, ferrumque tenentem, Inque suo vidit figentem lumina vultu; Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine dixit. Nulla mora est. Aut tu jugulo, vel pectore telum Conde meo: jugulumque simul pectusque retexit. Scilicet aut ulli servire Polyxena ferrem; Aut per tale sacrum numen placabitur ullum Mors tantum vellem matrem mea fallere posset. Mater obest; minuitque necis mihi gaudia. Quamvis Non mea mors illi, verùm sua vita gemenda est. Vos modò, ne Stygios adeam non libera Manes, Este procul; si justa peto: tactuque viriles Virgineo removete manus. Acceptior illi, Quisquis is est, quem cæde meâ placare paratis, Liber erit sanguis. Si quos tamen ultima nostri Vota movent oris; Priami vos filia regis, Non captiva, rogat, genitrici corpus inemptum Reddite: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulchri, Sed lachrymis. Tunc, cum poterat, redimebat et auro. Dixerat. At populus lachrymas, quas ille tenebat, Non tenet. Ipse etiam flens invitusque sacerdos Præbita conjecto rupit præcordia ferro. Illa, super terram defecto poplite labens, Pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, dimebat et auro. Dix-erat: At populus non Tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas, tenet tochrymas, quus illa tenebat. Ipse etiam sacerdos, fiens, invitusque rupit prabita præcor-dia conjecto ferro. Illa labens super terram defecto popilite, pertulit intrepidos vultus ad no-vissima futa. Tunc quoque, fuit cura illi cum caderet, velare partes tegendas,

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tenance, said; Use quick my generous blood; in me is no delay; plunge thy knife or in my throat or breast, and at the instant she laid bare her throat and breast. As if or I, Polyxena, could bear being slave to any, or any deity shall be by such a sacrifice appeased, I could only wish my death might escape the notice of my mother; it is my mother does impede, and it is she lessens the joys of my death: though not my death, but her own life should be lamented by her. Only stand you aloof, that I may to the Stygian ghosts go free: if I demand what is just, restrain the hands of man from virgin touch; more acceptable to him, whoever he is, whom you design to appease by killing me, will free blood be. Yet, if any one the last vows of our lips do move (the daughter of king Priam, not a captive, sues), return the corse unransomed to my mother; nor let her with gold, but tears, redeem the melancholy privilege of a grave: then, when she could, she did with gold redeem. She spoke: but the tears, from which herself refrained, the crowd did not: the priest himself too weeping, and unwilling, burst her offered breast by plunging in his steel. She, sinking on the earth, her hams now failing her, bore to the very last a countenance undaunted: then too her care was, parts to be veiled, to veil, when she should fall; and to keep up the grace of her chaste modesty. The Trojan matrons the corse receive, and reckon up the unhappy Priam's children, and what expense of blood one house had

Cùm caderet; castique decus servare pudoris. 480 Troades excipiunt, deploratosque recensent Priamidas: et quid dederit domus una cruoris; Teq; gemunt, virgo; teq; ô modò regia conjux; Regia dicta parens, Asiæ florentis imago; 484 Nunc etiam prædæ mala sors: quam victor Ulysses Esse suam nollet, nisi quòd tamen Hectora partu Edideras. Dominum matri vix repperit Hector Quæ corpus complexa animæ tam fortis inane, Quas toties patriæ dederat, natisque, viroque. Huic quoque dat lachrymas; lachrymas in vulnera fundit.

Osculaque ore legit consuetaque pectora plangit:
Canitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens,
Plura quidem, sed et hæc, laniato pectore dixit:
Nata tuæ (quid enim superest?) dolor ultime matri
Nata, jaces: videoque tuum, mea vulnera, vulnus.
En, ne perdiderim quenquam sine cæde meorum,
Tu quoque vulnus habes. At te, quia fæmina, rebar
A ferro tutam: cecidisti et fæmina ferro
Totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,
Exitium Trojæ nostrique orbator, Achilles. 500
At postquam cecidit Paridis, Phæbique, sagittis,
Nunc certè, dixi, non est metuendus Achilles.
Nunc quoq; mî metuendus erat. Cinis ipse sepulti
In genus hoc sævit: tumulo quoq; sensimus hostem.

480 servareque decus casti pudoris. Troades excipiunt: recensentque deploratos Priamidas, et quid cruoris una domus dederit: gemuntque te virgo, te-que ô modo dicta regia conjux, regia pa-rens, imago florentis Asìa; nunc etium mata sors prædæ: quam victor Ulysses nollet esse suam; nisi quod tumen edideras Hectora partu : Hector vix repperit dominum matri. Quæ complexa in-ane corpus tam fortis animæ, dat huic quoque tuchrymus quas toties dederat patria, natisque viroque: fundit lachrymas in vulnera, legitque oscula ore, plangitque; consueta pectora, verrensque suam canitiem in concreto sanguine, dixit quidem plura; sed et hac laniato pec-tore. Nata, ultime dotore. Nata, uttime do tor (enim quid super-est) tuw matri, nata jaces: videoque tuum vulnus, mea vulnera. En ne perdiderim quemquam meorum sine vulnere, tu quo-que habes vulnus. At rebar te tutam à ferro,

Nunc quoq; mi metuendus erat. Cinis ipse sepulti giui eras famina; cet lutam a ferro, qui perus hoc sævit: tumulo quoq; sensimus hostem. In genus hoc sævit: tumulo quoq; sensimus hostem. In genus hoc sævit tumulo quoq; sensimus hostem. In genus hoc sævit tumulo quoq; sensimus hostem. In langua cetidis agittis Pavilis Phabique, dizi; nunc certe Achilles un est metuendus. Nunc quoque crat metuendus mihi. Ipse cinis sepulti sævit in hoc genus: sensimus hostem quoque tumulo:

TRANSLATION.

made; and thee, O virgin, they lament; and thee, Hecuba, lately called a royal consort, a royal parent, of flourishing Asia the resemblance, but now a sorry lot of plunder; which the conqueror Ulysses would refuse for his, but that thou hadst brought Hector forth; and scarce did Hector for his mother find a master: who, embracing the body, stript of a soul so brave, gives this too tears, which she had before so often given to her country, children, and husband; and pours her tears into her daughter's wounds, and kisses her, and beats her now accustomed breast; and, trailing her grey hairs in clotted blood, more words she uttered but these also, tearing her breast; O daughter (for what else remains), thou last affliction to thy mother! daughter, thou art laid in death; I already see thy wound my wound to be: lo! lest I should any of my children without slaughter lose, thou too doest bleed. But thee, because a woman, I thought secure from steel; thou too, a woman, fallest by the sword; the same Achilles, the ruin of Troy and my bereaver, has destroyed thy many brothers, and thee too. But after that he had by Paris' and Apollo's arrows fallen, Now sure, said I, Achilles is no longer to be feared; yet now too was to be feared by me: the very ashes of him, buried, still rage against this our family, and we have found him even in the tomb of a foe. For Achilles it was I have a fruitful mother been. Great Ilion lies

fui facunda Eacida: ingens Ilion jacet, cla-desque publica est finita gravi eventu; si tamen finita. Pergama restant mihi soli, meusque dolor est in cursu. Modo maxima rerum, potens tot generis, natisque, nuribusque, viroque, nunc exul, inops, avulsa tumulis meorum, trahor munus Penelopæ: quæ ostendens me trahentem data pensa Itha-cis matribus, dicet: hæc est illa clara pa-rens Hectoris; hæc est Priameia conjux. Postq; tot amissos, tu quæ sola levabas maternos luctus, nune piasti hostilia busta. Peperi inferias hosti: quoresto ferrea? quid-ve moror? quo servas me, damnosu senectus? quid Dî crudeles, differtis vivacem anum, nisi quo cernam nova funera? quis putaret Priamum posse dici felicem post diruta Pergama? fclix sud morte, nec aspicit te moree, nec aspect te mea nata peremptam et reliquit pariter vitam regnumque. At puto regia virgo, do tabere funcribus, tunque corpus condetur avitis monumentis.

Æacidæ fœcunda fui. Jacet Ilion ingens: 505 Eventuque gravi finita est publica clades; Si finita tamen. Soli mihi Pergama restant: In cursuque meus dolor est. Modò maxima rerum, Tot generis, natisq; potens, nuribusque, viroque, Nunc trahor exul, inops, tumulis avulsa meorum. Penelopæ munus. Quæ me data pensa trahentem Matribus ostendens Ithacis, Hæc Hectoris illa est Clara parens: hæc est, dicet, Priameïa conjux. Postque tot amissos tu nunc, quæ sola levabas Maternos luctus, hostilia busta piâsti. 515Inferias hosti peperi. Quò ferrea resto? Quidve moror? quò me servas, damnosa senectus Quid, Dî crudeles, nisi quò nova funera cernam, Vivacem differtis anum? quis posse putaret Felicem Priamum post diruta Pergama dici? Felix morte suâ nec te, mea nata, peremptam Aspicit; et vitam pariter regnumque reliquit. At (puto) funeribus dotabere, regia virgo; Condeturque tuum monumentis corpus avitis: Non hæc est fortuna domûs. Tibi munera matris Contingent fletus, peregrinæque haustus arenæ. Omnia perdidimus: superest, cur vivere tempus In breve sustineam, proles gratissima matri, Nunc solus, quondam minimus de stirpe virili,

the converse set fortuna domús. Fletus, munera matris, haustusque peregrina arena contingent tibi. Perdidimus omnia. Superest cur sustineam vivere in breve tempus, proles gratissima ma-tri. Polydorus, nunc solus, quondam minimus de virili stirpe,

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in ruins; and the public calamity is finished, if finished yet, by a grievous issue, Pergamus for me alone remains; my sorrow still is in its course: I, but lately the greatest woman, powerful in so many sons-in-law, and sons and daughters, and a husband, am now an exile, dragged, forlorn, and forced from the tombs of all my friends, a present for Penelope: who, shewing me, my given task performing, to dames of Ithaca, shall say, This is that famous mother of Hector, this Priam's consort. And now thou, who, so many children lost, didst alone relieve thy mother's sorrows, hast soothed this hostile ghost: I offerings for the enemy bore. For what do hardy I remain? or why delay? Pernicious age, for what reservest thou me? Why, ye cruel gods, unless new funerals to see, do you reprieve a long-lived aged wretch? Who could have thought that Priam happy might be called after Troy's fall? Happy in his death; nor sees thee now, my daughter slain; at once his kingdom and his life he quit. But (I imagine) thou, a royal maid, will with a funeral be graced, and thy body buried in the monument of thy ancestors: but this is not the fortune of our family; tears of a mother, her last gifts, thou alone shalt have, and draughts of foreign sand. We all have lost: there now alone survives, why I should bear to live a little longer time, Polydorus, his mother's dearest child, the youngest formerly of my male issue, sent to these coasts to the Ismarian king. Why do I delay the while to wash her

Has datus Ismario regi Polydorus in oras. 530 Quid moror interea crudelia vulnera lymphis Abluere, et sparsos immiti sanguine vultus? Dixit; et ad littus passu processit anili, Albentes laniata comas. Date, Troades, urnam, Dixerat infelix, liquidas hauriret ut undas: Aspicit ejectum Polydori in littore corpus, Factaque Threiciis ingentia vulnera telis, Troades exclamant: obmutuit illa dolore; Et pariter vocem, lachrymasque introrsus obortas Devoratipse dolor; duroque simillima saxo Torpet: et adversa figit modò lumina terra; Interdum torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus: Nunc positi spectat vultum, nunc vulnera, nati; Vulnera præcipuè: seque armat et instruit irâ. Quâ simul exarsit, tanquam regina maneret, Ulcisci statuit; pœnaque in imagine tota est. Utque furit catulo lactente orbata leænâ; Signaque nacta pedum, sequitur, quem non videt, ${
m hostem}:$

Sic Hecube, postquam cum luctu miscuit iram, Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum, Vadit ad artificem diræ Polymnestora cædis? 551 Colloquiumque petit; nam se monstrare relictum Velle latens illi, quod nato redderet, aurum. Credidit Odrysius: prædæque assuetus amore

datus in has oras, Is-mario regi. Quid moror interea abtuere lymphis crudelia vulnera, et vultus sparsos immiti sanguine? dixit, ct laniata albentis comas, processit ad lit-535 tus anili passu. Infelix, ut hauriret ti-quidas undas, dexerat-Troades, date urnam; ecce adspicit eorpus Polydori cjectum in littore, ingentiaque vulnera facta Threi-ciis telis. Troades ex-clamant: illa obmu-tuit dalore, et ince tuit dolore; et ipse dolor devorut pariter vocem, lachrymasque obortas introrsus: torpetque, simillima duro saxo, et modo figit tu-mina adversà terra, interdum sustollit torvos vultus ad athera. Nune spectat vultum, nune vulnera positi nati, præcipue vulneru: armatque, et in-struit se irà. Qua simul exarsit, tamquam reginu maneret, statuit ulcisci, estque to-tu in imagine pænæ. Utque leæna orbuta luctente cutulo furit, nactaque signa pedum sequitur hostem quem non videt; sic Hecube, post quam miscuit iram cum luctu, non oblita animorum, verum ob-lita suorum annorum,

vadit ad Polymnestora, artificem diræ eædis, petitone colloquium; nam dicebat se velle monstrare illi aurum relictum latens, quod redderet nato. Orysius credidit, adsuetusque amore prædæ

TRANSLATION.

cruel wounds with water, and her face besmeared with dismal blood? She said; and to the shore with aged steps proceeds; her snowy locks torn and dishevelled. Give me, the wretch had said, ye Trojan dames, an urn, therein to draw the liquid water: she sees the body of Polydorus thrown out upon the shore, and the big wounds made by the Thracian weapons. The Trojan dames cry out aloud; she with grief was quite struck dumb, and very grief stops up at once her voice and inward rising tears; and, likest a hard rock, is numbed: and now her eyes she fixes on the adverse ground, sometimes throws up her stern looks to the sky; now views the visage, now the wounds of her son as he lays, his wounds especially; and arms and furnishes herself with passion; with which how soon she is inflamed, as if she still a queen remained, resolves to be revenged; and wholly is employed in devising a fit punishment: and rages like a lioness bereaved of her sucking whelp; and, having found the tracks, pursues the Thus Hecuba, after mixing rage with grief, nor foe she does not see. foregoing her great spirit, but her years forgetting, to Polymnestor goes, the author of this direful murder, and desires with him a conference; for that she wanted some latent gold to shew, left for him to give her son. Her the Odrysian did believe; and, accustomed to the love of prey, comes with her to a secret place, when, crafty, with a soothing mouth, he said,

venit in sccreta; cum callidus dixit blando orc. Hccube, tolle moras, da munera nato. Juro per superos, omne quod das, et quod de-disti ante, forc illius: truculenta, spectat loquentem, juranlem-que falsa, exastuat que tumida irâ ; atque ag-mine captivarum matrum, involat illum ita correptum, et condit digitos in perfida lu-mina, exspoliatque ge-nas oculis (ira facit potentem) immergit-que manus; fædataque sonti sanguine haurit, non lumen, neque enim supcrest, sed loca lu-minis. Gens Thracum irritata clade sui Tyranni, cæpit incessere Troada jactu telorum lapidumque: at hac insequitur missum saxum morsibus cum rauco murmure: conataque loqui rictu parato in verba, latravit. Locus exstat, et habet nomen ex re: illaque din memor veterum malorum, tum quoque mæsta, ululavit per Sithonios agros. Fortuna illius moverat Troasque suos, hostesque Pelasgos, Fortuna illius moverat quoque Trojæque, Hecubaque,

In secreta venit. Cum blando callidus ore, 555 Tolle moras, Hecube, dixit: da munera nato. Omne fore illius quod das, quod et antè dedisti, Per superos juro. Spectat truculenta loquentem, Falsaque jurantem; tumidaque exæstuat irâ. Atque ita correptum captivarum agmine matrum Involat, et digitos in perfida lumina condit, Exspoliatque genas oculis (facit ira potentem) Immergitque manus: fædataque sanguine sonti Non lumen, neque enim superest, loca luminis haurit. Clade sui Thracûm, gens irritata tyranni Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu Cepit. At hee missum rauco cum murmure saxum Morsibus insequitur: rictuque in verba parato Latravit, conata logui. Locus exstat, et ex re Nomen habet. Veterumque diu memor illa malorum, Tum quoque Sithonios ululavit mœsta per agros. Illius, Troasque suos, hostesque Pelasgos, Illius Fortuna Deos quoque moverat omnes: Sic omnes, ut et ipsa Jovis conjuxque, sororque Eventus Hecubam meruisse negaverit illos. III. Non vacat Auroræ, quanquam îsdem faverat armis.

que Pelasgos, Fortuna Cladibus et casu Trojæque, Hecubæque moveri.
illius moverat quoque
omnes Deos: sic moverat omnes, ut ipsa conjuxque sororque Jovis, negaverit Hecubom meruisse
illos eventus. 111. Non vacat Aurora, quanquam faverat iisdem armis, moveri cludibus et casu

TRANSLATION.

Hecuba, away with all delays, and give the present to thy son: all that thou givest, and what already thou hast given, I by the gods do swear, shall be his alone. Stern, she views him, speaking, and swearing false, and boils with heaving rage; and thus flies at him, seized by a company of captive matrons, and thrusts her fingers into his perfidious eyes, and of their eyes the cheeks she spoils (passion makes her strong), and plunges her hands into the sockets; and, with his guilty blood distained, tears out, not the eyes, for none there was, but the places of the eyes. The race of Thracians, provoked at the calamity of their tyrant, began with throwing darts and stones to attack the Trojan queen: but she the stone sent at her does pursue with a hoarse grumbling and with bitings; and, attempting to speak out, her jaws just ready for the words, she barked. The place does still remain, and from the thing its name it hath: and she, long mindful of her former ills, then too she, mournful, howled through the Sithonian plains. Her fortune had the Trojans moved, and her foes, the Greeks, and all the gods also: so much all, that even Jove's wife, and sister self denied Hecuba, had those fates she had deserved.

III. Yet Aurora, though she had favoured the self-same arms, has now not leisure to be moved at Troy, and Hecuba's calamities and fall. A nearer care, the domestic grief of her lost Memnon, afflicts the goddess; whom the rosy mother saw perishing by Achilles' point upon the Phry-

Cura Deam propior, luctusque domesticus angit Memnonis amissi. Phrygiis quem lutea campis Vidit Achilleâ pereuntem cuspide mater. Vidit; et ille color, quo matutina rubescunt Tempora, palluerat: latuitque in nubibus æther. At non impositos supremis ignibus artus Sustinuit spectare parens: sed crine soluto, Sicut erat, magni genibus procumbere non est Dedignata Jovis, lachrymisque has addere voces: Omnibus inferior, quas sustinet aureus æther, (Nam mihi sunt totum rarissima templa per orbem) Diva tamen venio: non ut delubra, diesque Des mihi sacrificos, caliturasque ignibus aras. 590 Si tamen aspicias, quantum tibi fæmina præstem, Tum cum luce nova noctis confinia servo: Præmia danda putes. Sed non ea cura: neque hicest Nunc status Auroræ, meritos ut poscat honores. Memnonis orba mei venio: qui fortia frustrà Pro patruo tulit arma suo; primisque sub annis Occidit à forti (sic vos voluistis) Achille. Da, precor, huic aliquem solatia mortis honorem, Corruit igne rogus: nigrique volumina fumi 601 frustra tulit fortia arna pro suo patruo: occidique; sub primis annis (sic vos voluistis) à forti Achille. Summe rector Deum, precor da huic aliquem honorem solatia mortis; lenique materna vulnera. Jupiter annuerat; cum arduus rogus Memnonis corruit alto igne; voluminaque nigri fumi,

TRANSLATION

Cura proprior, luctusque domesticus, amissi Memnonis, quem lutea mater vidit pereuntem Phrygiis campis Achillea cuspide, angit Deam. Vidit: et ille color, matutina tem-pora rubescunt, palluerat: Ætherque lu-tuit in nubibus. At parens non sustinuit spectare artus impositos supremis ignibus: sed crine soluto, sicut erat, non est dedignata procumbere genibus magni Jovis, addereque has voces lachrymis. Ego inferior omnibus, quas aureus æ-ther sustinet, (nam templa sunt rarissima mihi per totum orbem) tamen diva, venio: non ut des mihi delubra diesque sacrificos, arasque calituras ignibus. Si tumen aspicias quantum ego fæmina præstam tibn; tum cum nova luce servo confinia noctis, putes præmia danda. Sed ea non est cura, neque nunc hic status Au-

She saw; and that colour, with which the morning times gian plains. turn ruddy, had changed pale, and in clouds lay hid the ether. But the mother could not bear to see his limbs laid on the pile's last flames; but, with loose hair, just as she was, disdained not to fall down at great Jove's knees, and these words add to her tears: Inferior to all, whom golden ether does sustain (for, throughout all the world, my temples are the fewest), yet I, a goddess, come; not that thou wouldest give temples, and festivals, and altars with fire to heat; yet, shouldest thou reflect how much I, a woman, may for you, then, when I keep the bounds of night with the new-rising light, thou mayest think rewards ought to be given; but that is not my care, nor that Aurora's state now to ask deserved honours. come, bereaved of my Memnon, who brave arms in vain bore for his uncle, and in his prime of years (so you would have it) fell by the brave Achilles. Give him, I crave, great rector of the gods, some honour, solace in death; and ease a mother's wounds. Jove had nodded; when Memnon's lofty pile down tumbles with the towering fire, and volumes of black smoke distained the day: as when the streams exhale their rising fogs, nor is the sun below admitted. The black embers fly, and, rolled into a body,

NOTES.

578. Luctusque domesticus angit, Memnonis amissi, &c.] All agree that Memnon was the son of Aurora and Tithonus; that he came to the assistance of his

kinsman, Priam, with a considerable body of forces; and that he was slain by Achilles.

Infecêre diem. Veluti cum flumina natas

Exhalant nebulas, nec sol admittitur infrå.

Densatur, faciemque capit; sumitq; calorem

Et primò similis volucri, mox vera volucris, Insonuit pennis. Pariter sonuêre sorores

Innumeræ; quibus est eadem natalis origo.

Tum duo diversà populi de parte feroces Bella gerunt: rostrique, et aduncis unguibus iras

Inferiæque cadunt cineri cognata sepulto

Corpora: seque viro forti meminêre creatas. Præpetibus subitis nomen facit auctor; ab illo

Memnonides dictæ, cùm sol duodena peregit

620

Sacra, et sacra altera

Signa, parentali perituræ Marte rebellant.

Ergo aliis latrâsse Dymantida, flebile visum: Luctibus est Aurora suis intenta: piasque

Nunc quoque dat lachrymas, et toto rorat in orbe.

IV. Nec tamen eversam Trojæ cum mænibus esse

Fert humeris, venerabile onus, Cythereïus heros.

Atra favilla volat: glomerataque corpus in unum

Atque animam ex igni. Levitas sua præbuit alas.

Terque rogum lustrant: et consonus exit in auras

Ter clangor. Quarto seducunt castra volatu. 611

Exercent; alasque, adversague pectora lassant.

infecere diem; veluti cum flumina exhalant natus nebulas, nec sol admittitur infra. Atra favilla volat, glome-rataque in unum corpus, densatur; capit-que faciem, sumitque calorem at que animam ex igni. Sua levitas prabuit alas. Et primo similis volucri, mox vera volucris, insonuit pennis. Innumera sorores sonuere pariter, quibus est cadem na-talis origo. Lustrantque rogumter; et con-sonus clangor exit ter in auras. Quarto volutu seducunt castra. Tum duo feroces po-puli de diversa parte, gerunt bella, exercentque iras rostris, et aduncis unguibus, lassantque alas, adversaque pectora : cognataque corpora cadunt inferiæ sepulto cineri; meminereque se crea-tas forti viro. Auctor facit nomen subitis præpetibus;dictæMemnonides ab illo, cum sol peregit duodera signa, rebellant peritura parentali marte. Ergo visum est aliis slebile Dymantida la-trasse; Aurora est intenta suis luctibus; datque nunc quoque pias lachrymas: et rorat in toto orbe.

IV. Nec tamen fata

pias tachrymas: et rope tantis opibus prædam pius eligit illam, 626
rat in toto orbe.

IV. Nec tamen fata Ascaniumque suum: profugâque per æquora classe
sinunt spem Trojæ esse
quoque eversum cum mænibus. Cythercius heros fert humeris venerabile onus, sacra, et putrem attera sucra. Pius heros eligit illam prædam, suumque Ascanium, de tantis opibus; scrturque ab Antandro per

Spem quoque fata sinunt.

patrem,

TRANSLATION. thicken, and take a form; and from the fire assume a heat and life. Their lightness gave them wings: and first, like to a bird, then soon a real bird, sound with their wings: at once innumerable sisters founded, of the same Thrice round the pile they move, and thrice their consort clang break out into the sky: in their fourth flight they separate their camp. Then two fierce people from diverse sides make war; and with their beaks and crooked claws exert their rage, and tire their wings and adverse breasts: and down fall a sacrifice their kindred bodies to the buried ashes, and remember they were formed from that brave man. Their author makes a name for these his sudden birds, from him being called Memnonides. Whenever the sun has finished the twelve signs, they war again, to perish in this parental fight. To others, therefore, it seemed lamentable, that Dymas' daughter barked: Aurora was engaged in griefs her own; and now too sheds her pious tears, and sprinkles them all over the world in dew.

IV. Yet neither do the Fates allow the hope of Troy too to be ruined with its walls. The Cytherean hero on his shoulders bears the sacred things; and his own father, the other sacred thing, a venerable load, he, pious, chose from so much wealth that prize, and his own Ascanius; and

aquora profugâ classe: linquitque scelc-rata limina Thracum,

et terram manantem Polydoreo sanguine et utilibus ventis, se cundoque æstu, intrat

Apollincam urbem sociis comitantibus. Ani-

us, quo rege homines, quo antistite Phæbus

rite colebantur, recepit hunc temploque

domoque, ostenditque urbem, aelubraque vo-

ta, duusque stirpes re-

tentus quondam La-tond pariente. Thure dato flammis, vinoque profuso in thura, fi-brisque cæsorum boum

crematis de more, pe-tunt regia tecta, posi-tique altis tapetibus,

capiunt munera Ce-realia cum liquido Baccho, Tum pius An-chises ait: O lecte sa-

cerdos Phæbi, fallor? An cum primum vidi hæc mænia, habebasne

quantum reminiscor, et natum, bisque duas

natas? Anius concu-

tiens tempora circum-

data nircis vittis, et tristis, ait huic: max-

ime heros, non falleris: vidisti me parentem

natorum, quem vides nune pane

quinque

Fertur ab Antandro; scelerataque limina Thracûm Et Polydoreo manantem sanguine terram Linguit: et utilibus ventis, æstuque secundo Intrat Apollineam sociis comitantibus urbem. Hunc Anius, quo rege homines, antistite Phæbus Ritè colebantur, temploque, domoque recepit: Urbemque ostendit, delubraque vota, duasque Latonâ quondam stirpes pariente retentas. Thure dato flammis, vinoque in thura profuso, Cæsorumque boum fibris de more crematis, Regia tecta petunt: positique tapetibus altis, Munera cum liquido capiunt Cerealia Baccho. Tum pius Anchises: O Phœbi lecte sacerdos, 640 Fallor? an et natum, cùm primum hæc mænia vidi, Bisque duas natas, quantum reminiscor, habebas? Huic Anius niveis circumdata tempora vittis Concutiens, et tristis, ait: Non falleris, heros Maximè: natorum vidisti quinque parentem, 645 Quem nunc (tanta homines rerum inconstantia versat)

Pænè vides orbum. Quid enim mihi filius absens Auxilii? quem dicta suo de nomine tellus Andros habet, pro patre locumque et regna tenen-

orbum (tanta inconstantia rerum versat homines) quid enim auxilii adfert filius absens mihi? Quem tellus Andros dicta de suo nomine, habet tenentem locumque et regna pro patre.

TRANSLATION.

from Antandros through the seas sails with his flying fleet, and leaves the cursed abodes of Thracians, and the land flowing with Polydorus' blood; and, with good winds and favouring tide, enters with his attending friends Apollo's city. Him Anius, who king and priest (men and Apollo have their due regard) received into his temple and his house; and shews the city, and the vowed temples, and the two shrubs once by Latona in her labour held. Incense being given to the flames, and wine poured on the inceuse, and burnt the entrails of oxen duly slain, they sought the royal palace; and, placed upon high beds, they take along with liquid wine the gifts of Ceres. Then thus the pious Anchises: O chosen priest of Pheebus, am I deceived; hadst thou not both a son, when I first saw this city, and twice two daughters, as I remember? To him Anius, shaking his temples wreathed with snowy fillets, and sad, replies: You, O greatest hero, are by no means deceived: you saw me father of five children, whom now (so great inconstancy of things affects mankind) thou seest almost bereft of all: for what assistance is my absent son to me? whom Andros, a land called from his name, possesses; for his father now NOTES.

632. Hunc Anius. | Anius, king of Delos, and also high-priest of Apollo, was of the family of Cadmus. By his wife Doripe, he had three daughters extremely frugal, and who laid up great store of offerings that were brought to the temple of Apollo. The Greeks, during the siege

of Troy, sent Palamedes to ask provisions from Anius, and obliged him even to give his daughters hostages. These princesses, however, found a way to make their escape; which gave occasion to say that Bacchus had transformed them to pigeons.

Delius dedit augurium huic: Liber dedit altera munera, majora voto fideque, fæmineæ sorti: nam taetu mearum natarum, cuncta trans-formubantur in sege-tem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minerva; ususque dives erat in illis. Ubi Atrides populator Trojæ cogno-vit hoc (ne putes nos quoque non sensisse vestram procellam ex aliqua parte) usus vi-ribus armorum, ab-strahit invitas gremio genitoris; imperatque ut alant Argolicam classem calesti mu-nere. Effugiunt quo quaque potest. Eubaa est petitu duabus, et fraterna Andros totidem natis. Miles adest, et minatur bella ni dedantur. Pietas victa metu, dedit consortia pectora panæ: et ut possis ignoscere ti-mido fratri, non Æne-as erut hic, non Hcc-tor qui defenderet Andron, per quos duras-tis in decimum annum. Jamque vincla para-bantur captivis lacer-tis: alla tollentes cælo brachia etiamnum liberu, dixere; Bacche pater, fer opem; auc-torque muneris tulit

Delius augurium dedit huic: dedit altera Liber Fæmineæ sorti voto majora sideque Munera: nam tactu natarum cuncta mearum In segetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ Transformabantur: divesque erat usus in illis. Hoc ubi cognovit Trojæ populator Atrides, (Ne non ex aliquâ vestram sensisse procellam Nos quoque parte putes) armorum viribus usus, Abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris: alantque Imperat Argolicam cœlesti munere classem. Effugiunt quò quæque potest. Eubœa duabus Et totidem natis Andros fraterna petita est. Miles adest: et, ni, dedantur, bella minatur. Victu metu pietas consortia pectora pænæ Dedit: et ut timido possis ignoscere fratri; Non hic Æneas, non, qui defenderet Andron, 665 Hector erat; per quos decimum durâstis in annum. Jamque parabantur captivis vincla lacertis. Illæ tollentes etiamnum libera cœlo Brachia, Bacche pater, fer opem, dixère: tulitque Muneris auctor opem. Si miro perdere more 670 Ferre vocatur opem. Nec qua ratione figuram Perdiderint, potui scire, aut nunc dicere possim. Summa mali nota est. Pennas sumpsêre; tuæque Conjugis in volucrem, niveas abiêre columbas. opem: si perdere miro more vocatur ferre opem. Nec potui scire qua ratione perdiderint figuram, aut nunc possim dicere. Sunma mali est nota : sumpsere pennas; abiereque in niveas columbas, volucrem tua conjugis.

TRANSLATION.

that place and kingdom holding. The Delian god gave him the skill of augury: Bacchus on the female lot other presents, greater than wish and faith, conferred; for by my daughter's touch were all things changed to corn, of wine the liquor, and to Minerva's berry; and in these there rich advantage was. When Atreus' son, the ruiner of Troy, this understood (that you may not imagine we did not, in some measure, feel your storm) using force of arms, drags them unwilling from their father's bosom; and them commands to feed with their celestial presents the Argolic fleet: each, as they can, escape. Eubæa was by two, and by as many their brother's island, Andros, sought. The soldier comes, and threatens war, unless delivered up. Piety, overcome by fear, gave up to punishment these kindred breasts; and, that you may forgive a timorous brother, here no Æneas was, no Hector, Andros to defend; by whom you to the tenth year held it out. Now chains were for their captive arms provided; lifting up to heaven their arms, still free, they said; Father Bacchus, aid: and the author of their gift did bring them aid, if the destroying them in a surprising manner be called the bringing aid: nor by what means they lost their figure could I learn, nor now can tell: the whole of their calamity is known. Wings they assumed, and changed to thy consort's birds, the snowy doves.

V. Talibus atque aliis postquam convivia dictis Implêrunt: mensâ somnum petiêre remotâ. 676 Cumque die surgunt; adeuntque oracula Phæbi: Qui petere antiquam matrem, cognataque jussit Littora. Prosequitur rex, et dat munus ituris: Anchisæ sceptrum, chlamydem pharetramque ne- taque littora. Rex pro-

Cratera Æneæ; quem quondam miserat illi Hospes ab Aoniis Therses Ismenius oris. Miserat hunc illi Therses, fabricaverat Alcon Myleus; et longo cælaverat argumento. Urbs erat: et septem posses ostendere portas. 685 Hæ pro nomine erant; et, quæ foretilla, docebant. Ante urbem exequiæ, tumulique, ignesque, rogique Effusæque comas et apertæ pectora matres Significant luctum. Nymphæ quoq; flere videntur; Siccatosque queri fontes. Sine frondibus arbos Nuda riget: rodunt arentia saxa capellæ.

Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis,
Hanc non fæmineum jugulo dare pectus aperto,
Illam demisso per fortia vulnera telo
Pro populo cecidisse suo; pulchrisque per urbem
Funeribus ferri, celebrique in parte cremari:
Tum de virgineâ geminos exire favillâ. Nuda riget: rodunt arentia saxa capellæ. Tum de virgineâ geminos exire favillâ,

V. Postquam imple-runt convivia talibus atque aliis dictis; mensa remota, petiere somnum: surguntque cum die, adeuntque oraculu Phabi, qui jussit cos petere unti-680 sequitur, et dat munus ituris; sceptrum Anchisa, chlamydem pharetramque nepoti, cratera Æneæ; quem Therses, Ismenius hospes, quondam miserat illi ab Aoniis oris: Therses miserat hunc illi, Alcon Myleus fabricaverat, et calave-rat longo argumento. Erut urbs; et posses ostendere septem por-tas. Hæ eraut pro nomine, et docebant quæ illa foret. Ante urbem exsequiæ, tumulique, ignesque, rogi-que, matresque effusæ

Tum de virginea geminos exire favilla, bis, hane dare pectus non famineum aperto jugulo: illam eccidisse pro populo suo, telo demisso per fortia vulnera: sferrique per urbem pulchris funeribus, cremarique in celebri parte. Tum, ne genus intereat, geminos juvenes, quos fama

TRANSLATION.

V. With this, and other such discourse, after filling up the time of feasting, the table being removed, they went to sleep; and rise with the day, and go to Phœbus' oracle; who bids them seek their ancient mother and their kindred shores. The king attends, and gives them gifts at parting; a sceptre to Anchises, a vest and quiver to his grandson, a bowl to Æneas, which formerly Therses, his Ismenian guest, had sent him from the Aonian coasts. This Therses to him had sent; Alcon, the Mylean, made, and carved thereon this ample argument. A town there was, and you might its seven gates have shewn; these were instead of name, and taught what city it was: before the city was a funeral, and tombs, and fires, and piles, and matrons with dishevelled hair and bared breasts do shew their grief. The nymphs too seem to weep, and mourn their springs dried up: without leaves the naked tree is stiff: the goats do gnaw the bare dry stones. Lo! he exhibits Orion's daughters in the middle of Thebes; this to give her breast more than woman's, with her bared throat; that plunging a sword through gallant wounds, to fall for her own people, and be carried out in pompous funeral through the city, and burnt in a conspicuous part thereof: then from the virgin embers, lest the

NOTES.

692. Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis.] The fable of the daughters of Orion is one of those detached pieces

which Ovid has contrived artfully to interweave with his narration.

nominat Coronas, exire elrginea favilla, et ducere pompam materno

cineri.

VI. VII. Hactenus signis fulgentibus antiquo ære, summus crater erat asper in-aurato ucantho. Nec Trojani remittunt dona leviora datis ; dantque sacerdoti acerram custodem thuris; dant pateram, coronamque claram auro gemmis-que. Inde recordati Teucros ducere prin-cipium à sanguineTeu-cri, tenuere Ureten, nequiereque diu ferre Jovem loci: centumque urbibus relictis op-tant contingere Auso-nios portus. Hyens nios portus. Hyems sævit, jactatque viros, alesque Aello exterruit eos receptos infituti cos receptos ini-dis portubus Stropha-dum. Et jam præter vecti erant Dulichios portus Ithacamque, Samenque, Neritius-oue domos, regnum jallucis Ulysset: vident Ambraciam certatam lite Deorum, quæ est nunc nota ab Ac-tiaco Apolline, saxum-que sub imagine versi judicis, terramque Do-donida, vocutem sud quercu, sinusque Chao-nios; ubi nati Molosso Ne genus intereat, juvenes, quos fama Coronas Nominat, et cineri materno ducere pompam.

VI.VII. Hactenus antiquo signis fulgentibus ære; Summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho. Nec leviora datis Trojani dona remittunt: Dantque sacerdoti custodem thuris acerram; Dant pateram, claramque auro gemmisq; coronam. Inde recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucri-Ducere principium, Creten tenuêre; locique Ferre diu nequiere Jovem : centumque relictis Urbibus, Ausonios optant contingere portus. Sævit hyems, jactatque viros: Strophadumque

receptos, Portubus infidis, exterruit ales Aëllo, Et jam Dulichios portus, Ithacamque, Samenque, Neritiasque domos, regnum fallacis Ulyssei Præter erant vecti: certatam lite Deorum Ambraciam, versique vident sub imagine saxum Judicis, Actiaco quæ nunc ab Apolline nota est, Vocalemque suâ terram Dodonida quercu, Chaoniosque sinus: ubi nati rege Molosso Irrita subjectis fugêre incendia pennis.

VII. Proxima Phæacûm felicibus obsita pomis Rura petunt. Epiros ab his, regnataque vati 720 Buthrotos Phrygio, simulataque Troja tenentur.

regé, fugêre irrita in-cendia subjectis pen-nis. VIII. Petuni proxima rura Phæacum, obsita felicibus pomis. Ab his Epiros, Buthrotos-que regnata Phrygio vati, Trojaque simulatu, tenentur. Inde certi futurorum, quæ cuncta Priamides

TRANSLATION.

race should fail, twin-youths do arise, whom Fame Coronæ calls; and lead the funeral pomp to their own mother's ashes.

VI. VII. Thus far the figures, shining in ancient brass; the topmost bowl was rough with gilt acanthus. Nor did the Trojans gifts return meaner than those given them: and to the priest they give a censer to hold frankincense; they give a bowl, and crown, brilliant with gold and jewels. Then, recollecting that the Trojans their origin derive from Tencer's blood, they Crete did make, and long could not endure the air of that place; and, leaving then its hundred cities, wish to reach Ausonian harbours. A storm does rage, and toss the men about; and winged Aëllo frights them, received into the faithless harbours of the Strophades. And now they passed were Dulichian havens, and Ithaca, and Same, and Neritian houses, the kingdom of the sly Ulysses; Ambracia, contended for in a dispute of gods. And now they see a stone under the image of a changed judge, which now for Actian Phoebus is renowned; and the Dodonian land; vocal by its oaks; and the Chaonian bays, where king Molossus' sons escaped the empty flames with subject wings.

VIII. They seek the next Phæacean plains, beset with happy fruits. Then Epiros, and Buthrotos, ruled by the Phrygian prophet and a fictitious Troy, are by them reached: from thence, certain of futurity (all

Helenus prædixerat fideli monitu, intrant

Sicaniam. Hac excurrit in equora tribus linguis: è quibus Pa-chynos est obversa ad imbriferos Austros, Li-

lybæon expositum moltibus Zephyris : at Pe-

torus spectat Arcton expertem aquoris, Bo-reangue. Teucri su-beunt hac; classisque

remis, astuque secun-

do, potitur sub noctem Zunclaû arenû.Scylla

infestat dextrum latus, irrequieta Cha-

rybdis lævum: hæc vo-

rat, removitque raptas carinas.

rens ora virginis, succingltur quoud atrom alvum feris canibus: et, (si vates non reli-

querunt omnia ficta)

Illa ge-

Priamides Helenus monitu prædixerat, intrant Sicaniam. Tribus hæc excurrit in æquora linguis, E quibus imbriferos obversa Pachynos ad Austros: Mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybæon: at Arcton Æquoris expertem spectat Boreanque Peloros. Hâc subeunt Teucri: remisque, æstuque secundo, Sub noctem potitur Zanclæâ classis arenâ. Scylla latus dextrum, lævum irrequieta Charybdis Infestant. Vorat hæc raptas, removitque carinas: Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum; Virginis ora gerens: et (si non omnia vates Ficta reliquerunt) alio quoque tempore virgo. Hanc multi petière proci: quibus illa repulsis 735 Ad pelagi nymphas, pelagi gratissima nymphis, Ibat: et elusos juvenum narrabat amores. Quam, dum pectendos, præbet Galatea capillos, Talibus alloquitur repetens suspiria dictis: Te tamen, ô virgo, genus haud immite virorum Expetit: utque facis, potes his impunè negare. At mihi, cui pater est Nereus, quam cærula Doris Enixa est; quæ sum turbâ quoque tuta sororum,

erat quoque virgo atiquo tempore. Multi proci petière hanc: quibus repulsis, illa gratissima nymphis
pelagi, ibat ad nymphas petagi; et narrabat clusos amores juvenum. Quam Ga-latea, dum præbet illi capillos pectendos, repetens suspiriu, alloquitur talibus dictis. Tamen óvirgo, genus haud immite virorum expetit te: potesque negare te his impune, ut focis. At non licuit mihi, cui Nereus est pater, quam cærula Doris est enixa; quæ sum quoque tuta turbá sororum,

TRANSLATION.

which Helenus, the son of Priam, had in his faithful instructions to them foretold) Sicania they enter. This with three points runs in the sea; of which Pachynus is obverted to the showery south; Lilybæon exposed to the soft zephyrs; but Peloros looks to the North and Bear, free of the sea. Under this the Trojans come; and the fleet with oars and favouring tide does about night make the Zanclean sand: Scyllathe right, the left-side restless Charybdis does infest. This swallows and throws up again ships, taken down; that has her black womb with fierce dogs surrounded, having a virgin's face, and (if the poets have not left all things a fiction) she too some time a virgin was. Her many lovers courted; whom repulsed, she, most acceptable to the sea-nymphs, went to the nymphs of the sea, and told the youth's eluded loves. To whom, while Galatea gives her hair to comb, fetching some sighs, speaks thus: Yet thee, O virgin, no ungentle race of men does woo; and, as you do, you may deny them safely: but I, whose sire, is Nereus, whom the green Doris bore, who guarded too am by a crowd of sisters, could not, but by the waves, escape the Cyclops'

NOTES.

738. Dum pectendos, præbet Galatea ca-pillos.] The history of the Cyclops is embellished with innumerable fictions: Polyphemus was the most celebrated among them, and lived in the time of Ulysses. Ovid here, and Theocritus before him, describe at length an adventure of his, which is not so much as mentioned by Homer, who otherwise enlarges much

upon his history. Our poet tells us, that he was deeply enamoured of the nymph Galatea, and had Acis for his rival; that this hideous giant buried that young prince under a rock which he plucked up by the root; and that the gods transformed him into a river, or rather into a river-god.

effugere amorem Cy-clopis, nist per fluc-tus: et lachrymæ im-pediere vocem loquen-tis: quas ubi virgo de-tersit marmoreo pollice, et est solata Deam, dixit: O carissima, refer, neve tege causam tui doloris (nam sum fida tibi.) Nereis re-secutu est contra natam Cratæida his dictis. Acis erat cretus Fauno, Nymphaque Fauno, Nyn Symæthide: magna quidem voluptas pa-trisque sui, matrisque ; nostra tamen voluptas major : nam ille pulcher junxerat me sibi uni, et octonis na-talibus iterum actis, signarut teneras malas dubia lanugine. Ego petebam hunc, Cyclops petebat me cum nullo fine. Nec si quæsieris odiumne Cyclosteris vaturine Cyclo-pis, amorne Acidis, fuit præsentior in no-bis, cdam. Fuit par utrique. Proh alma Venus, quanta est po-tentia tui regni! nempe ille immittis, et horrendus ipsis silvis, et visus ab nullo hospite impune, et con-temptor magni Olympi cum Diis, sentit quid amor sit: captusque cupidine nostri, uritur; oblitus suorum

Non nisi per fluctus licuit Cyclopis amorem Effugere: et lachrymæ vocem impedière loquentis: Quas ubi marmoreo detersit pollice virgo; Et solata Deam est; Refer, ô carissima, dixit: Neve tui causam tege (sum tibi fida) doloris. Nereis his contra resecuta Cratæida natam: Acis erat Fauno, Nymphâque Symæthide cretus, Magna quidem patrisque sui, matrisque voluptas, Nostra tamen major. Nam me sibi junxerat uni Pulcher: et, octonis iterum natalibus actis, Signârat dubiâ teneras lanugine malas. Hunc ego, me Cyclops nullo cum fine petebat. Nec, si quæsiêris odium Cyclopis, amorne Acidis in nobis fuerit præsentior, edam. Par utrique fuit, Proh quanta potentia regni Est, Venus alma, tui! nempe ille immitis, et ipsis Horrendus silvis, et visus ab hospite nullo Impune, et magni cum Dîs contemptor Olympi; Quid sit amor sentit: nostrique cupidine captus, Uritur; oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum. Jamque tibi formæ, jamque est tibi cura placendi: Jam rigidos pectis rastris, Polypheme, capillos: Jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam. 766 Et spectare feros in aquâ, et componere vultus. Cædis amor, feritasque, sitisque immensa cruoris

pecorum antrorumque. Jamque est tibi cura forma, jamque est tibi cura placendi: jamque Polypheme pectis rigidos capillos rastris: jam libet tibi recidere hirsutam barbam falce: et spectare, et componere feros vultus in aquâ. Amor cadis, feritasque immensaque sitis cruoris

TRANSLATION.

love; and tears here choked her voice thus speaking: which when the virgin with her marble finger wiped, and comforted the goddess, O dearest (said she), come tell me, nor from me conceal (for I am to thee faithful) this cause of thy grief. Upon Cratæis' daughter thus the Nereid replied: Acis, born of Faunus and the nymph Symæthis, was indeed the great delight and of his father and his mother; yet still the greater mine: for the charming youth had joined me to himself alone; and, having past twice eight birth-days, had marked his tender cheeks with doubtful down. I him pursued, incessant me the Cyclops. Nor can I, should you ask, declare, whether the Cyclops' hatred, or the love of Acis, was the stronger passion; both equal were. Ah! gentle Venus, how great is the power of thy reign. Now, that savage, and terror of the woods themselves, and who with impunity is by no stranger seen, the despiser of the gods and great Olympus, feels what love is; and smit with desire for me, he burns, forgetting and his cattle and his caves. Now, Polyphemus, thou regardest dress and the art of pleasing: now combest thy rigid hair with rakes; now with a sickle thou art pleased to cut thy shaggy beard, and in the water view and compose thy grisly looks: Thy love of slaughter and thy fierceness, and thirst immense of blood are ceased; and ships with safety come now and go. Telemus, mean while arriving at Sicilian

Cessant: et tutæ veniunt abeuntque carinæ. Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Ætnen, Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales, Terribilem Polyphemonadit; lumenque quod unum Fronte geris mediâ, rapiet tibi, dixit, Ulysses. Risit, et, O vatum stolidissime, falleris inquit: Altera jam rapuit. Sic frustrà vera monentem Spernit: et aut gradiens ingenti littora passu 776 Degravat; aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra. Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo Collis: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda. Huc ferus ascendit Cyclops; mediusque resedit. Lanigeræ pecudes nullo ducente secutæ. Cui postquam pinus, baculi quæ præbuit usum, Ante pedes posita est; antennis aptæ ferendis; Sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistulacentum; Senserunt toti pastoria sibila montes: Senserunt undæ. Latitans ego rupe, meique Acidis in gremio residens, procul auribus hausi Talia dicta meis, auditaque mente notavi. Candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri, Floridior pratis; longâ procerior alno; 790 Splendidior vitro; tenero lascivior hædo; Lævior assiduo detritis æquore conchis; Solibus hibernis, æstivâ gratior umbrâ; Nobilior pomis; platano conspectior altà;

cessant; et carinæ veniuntque abeuntque tuto. Interca Tele-mus delatus ad Sicu-lam Atnen, Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla ales fefellerat, adil terribilem Polyphemon, dixitque, Ulysses ra-piet tibi unum lu-men quod geris media fronte. Risit, et in-guit Ostalidadum quit, O stolidissime va-tum, falleris: altera rapnit jum: sic spernit monentem vera frustra; et aut gradiens, degrarat littora ingenti passu aut fessus revertitur sub opaca antra. Collis cu-neatus prominet in pontum longo acumine: unda aquoris circumfluit utrumque latus. Ferus Cyclops ascendit huc, resedit que me-dis. Lanigeræ pecu-des secutæ sunt nullo ducente, Cui postquam pinus, quæ præbuit usum buculi, apta fe-rendis antennis, est posita unte pedes ; fistulaque, compacta centum arundinibus, est sumpta; toti montes senserunt pastoria si-bila; undæ senserunt. Ego latilans rupe, residensque in gremio mei Acidis, hausi procul auribus meis talia dicta, notavique audi-

candidior folio nivei ligustri, floridior pratis; procerior longà alno; splendidior vitro, lascirior tenero hado, levior conchis detritis assiduo aquore, gratior solibus hibernis vel astivà umbrà, nobilior pomis, conspectior altà platano.

TRANSLATION.

Etna, Telemus Eurymus' son, whom no bird had ever deceived, accosts the dreadful Polyphemus, and thus said: That single eye thou bearest in thy middle forehead, Ulysses shall from thee snatch. He smiled, and says, Vainest of prophets, thou art mistaken: another hath already snatched it. Thus he slights him warning true in vain; and or stalking loads the shore with mighty strides, or weary does return into his dusky cave. A wedge-like hill runs out with a long point into the sea; each side the water of the main flows round. Thither the fierce Cyclops does ascend, and sat in the middle down. His woolly flocks without a guide did follow. And after placing before his feet the pine, which did the business of a staff, and fit to bear sail-yards, and taking up his pipe framed of a hundred reeds, the mountains all did feel the whistling of the shepherd; the waters felt. I, lying hid within a rock, and resting on the bosom of my Acis, did at a distance draw in at my ears such words as these; and being heard I marked them in my mind. O Galatea, fairer than the leaf of snowy privet; gayer than the meads; taller than the long alder; brighter than glass; more wanton than the tender kid; smoother than the shells worn by continual floods; more grateful than the winter suns, or summer's shade; than apples nobler; conspicuous more than goodly plane, than ice more shining; sweeter than the mellucidior glacie; dul-cior matura uvů; mol-lior et plumis cygni, ct coacto lacte; et, si non fugias, formosior riguo horto. Sed eadem Galatea est savior in-domitis juvencis, durior annosa quercu; fallacior undis; len-tior et virgis salicis, et albis vitibus; immobilior his scopulis, vioottor his scopulis, va-lentior amne, super-bior landato paone, acrior igni, asperior tributis, truculentior facta ursa, surdior æ-quoribus, immiltor ca-ticuto hydro; et, quod præciput vellem pos-sem demere tibi, non sem demere tal, not tantum fugacior cervo acto claris latratibus, verum etiam ventis, volucrique aurâ. At si bene noris, pigeat fugisse, ipsaque damnes tuas moras: et labores retinere me. Sunt mihi antra pendentia vivo saxo, pars montis; quibus nec sol sentitur in medio æstu, nec hyems sentitur: sunt poma gravantia ramos; sunt ura similes auro in longis vitibus : sunt et purpureæ; servamus et has ct illas tibi. Ipsa leges tuis mani-bus, mollia fraga nata sub silvestri umbra: ipsa leges autumnalia

Lucidior glacie: maturâ dulcior uvâ; 795 Mollior et cygni plumis, et lacte coacto; Et, si, non fugias, riguo formosior horto. Sævior indomitis eadem, Galatea, juvencis, Durior annosâ quercu; fallacior undis; Lentior et salicis virgis, et vitibus albis, 800 His immobilior scopulis, violentior amne; Laudato pavone superbior; acrior igni; Asperior tribulis; fœtâ truculentior ursâ; Surdior æquoribus; calcato immitior hydro: Et, quod præcipuè vellem tibi demere possem, Non tantum cervo claris latratibus acto, Verum etiam ventis, volucrique fugacior aura. At, bene si nôris, pigeat fugisse: morasque Ipsa tuas damnes, et me retinere labores. Sunt mihi pars montis vivo pendentia saxo Antra; quibus nec sol medio sentitur in æstu, Nec sentitur hyems: sunt poma gravantia ramos: Sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvæ: Sunt et purpureæ: tibi has servamus, et illas. Ipsa tuis manibus silvestri nata sub umbrâ Mollia fraga leges: ipsa autumnalia corna, Prunaque, non solum nigro liventia succo, Verum etiam generosa, novasque imitantia ceras. Nec tibi castaneæ, me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt Omnis tibi serviet arbos. Arbutei fœtus.

corna, prunaque non solum liventia nigro succo, verum etiam generosa, imitantiaque novas eeras. Nec castanea decrunt tibi nec fatus arbutei tibi, me conjuge. Omnis arbos serviet tibi.

TRANSLATION.

low grape; softer than the down of swan and curdled milk; and, if thou didst not fly me, fairer than watered garden. Yet, Galatea, thou, the same, art wilder than untamed bullocks; harder than the aged oak; deceitful more than waters be; tougher than these sallow twigs, and than white vines; more immoveable thou than these very rocks; more violent than the torrent; prouder than the praised peacock; fiercer than the fire; rougher than thistles far; and more outrageous than a mother bear; than seas more deaf, and than a trodden snake more fierce; and, what I could chiefly wish I could deprive you of, fleeter, not only than the deer, by loud barkings urged, but even than the winds and fleeting air. didst thou know me well, thou wouldest repine to have fled, and thou thyself wouldest blame thy own delays, and labour to retain me. My caves, part of a mountain, are pendent, formed of living rock; where nor sun is felt in mid-summer heat, nor in winter cold: my apples load the boughs; my grapes resemble gold upon the lengthening vines, and some are purple too; for thee and these I keep and those. Thyself shall with thy hands pick off the soft strawberries, growing underneath a silvan shade; thyself the autumnal carnels, and the plums, not only livid with black juice, but generous too, and new wax emulating. Nor, I thy husband, shalt thou chestnuts lack, nor arbute fruits; every tree shall serve Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque vallibus errant:

Multas silva tegit: multæ stabulantur in antris. Nec, si fortè roges, possim tibi dicere, quot sint. Pauperis est numerare pecus. De laudibus harum Nil mihi credideris: præsens potes ipsa videre, 825 Ut vix sustineat distentum cruribus uber: Sunt, fœtura minor, tepidis in ovilibus agni: Sunt quoque par ætas aliis in ovilibus hædi. Lac mihi semper adest niveum: Pars inde bibenda fatura, in tepidis ovi-Servatur: partem liquefacta coagula durant. Nec tibi deliciæ faciles, vulgataque tantùm Munera contingent, damæ, leporesque, capræque, Parve columbarum, demptusve cacumine nidus: Inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint, Inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis 835 Villosæ catulos in summis montibus ursæ: Inveni: et dixi, Dominæ servabimus istos. Jam modò cœruleo nitidum caput exsere ponto: Jam, Galatea, veni: nec munera despice nostra. Certè ego me novi, liquidæq; in imagine vidi 840 dignoseére, qui possint Nuper aquæ: placuitque mihi mea forma videnti. Adspice, sim quantus. Non est hoc corpore major Jupiter in cœlo: nam vos narrare soletis Nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima torvos pice nostra munera. Prominet in vultus: humerosque, ut lucus obum-Prominet in vultus: humerosque, ut lucus obum-

Omne hoc pecus est meum; multæ quoque errant vallibus; silva tegit multas; multæ stubulantur in antris; nee, si forte voges, pos-sim dicere tibi quot sint. Est pauperis numerare pecus: eredi-deris nil mihi de laudibus harum, ipsu præ-sens potes videre, ut vix sustineant eruri-bus distentum uber. Sunt mihi agni, minor di, par ætas, în aliis ovilibus. Lac niveum semper adest mihi. Pars servatur inde bibenda; liquefactu coagula durant purtem. Nec deliciæ facites, vulgataque munera tantum contingent tibi, sed damæ, leporesque, capræque, parre columbarum, nidusve demptus eacumine. Inveni in summis montibus geminos catulos villos ursæ, similes villora ursa, similes inter se, ut vix possis et dixi, servabimus istos dominæ. Jam modd exsere nitidum caput caruleo ponto: jam Galatea, veni: nec desliquida aqua: forma-

brant.

845 que mea placuit mihi videnti. Aspice quan tus sim: non Jupiter in calo est major hoc corpore: nam vos soletis narrare nescio quem Jovem regnare. Coma plurima prominet in torvos vultus, obumbratque humeros ut lucus.

TRANSLATION.

thee. Mine is all this cattle; many too do roam the valleys; many the wood conceals; many more are penned in my caves: nor, should you ask me, could I tell how many: to tell his cattle is the poor man's business. For their praise trust not me at all; present, thyself mayest see, how scarcely on their legs they hold distended dugs. Lambs, a smaller breed, I in warm folds do keep; kids also, an equal age, in other folds. I always stored am with snowy milk: part of it kept to drink; part liquid rennet hardens. Nor shall easy dainties and vulgar presents only be thy lot, as does, and hares, and goats, or a pair of pigeons, or nest, taken from the tree's top; I on the mountain tops have found the twin cubs of a shaggy bear to play with you, so like each other, that you can scarce distinguish: them I found and said; these we will for our mistress keep. Do now but raise thy beauteous head from out the green sea: now, Galatea, come; nor scorn my presents. I surely know myself, and lately saw in the pure water's image; and me my form pleased, seeing. how huge I am; not Jove in heaven is greater than this body: for, you use to say, what Jupiter, I know not, reigns. Much hair hangs over my grisly face, and like a grove, overshades my shoulders: nor think uncomely, that my thick-set body bridles with stiff hairs. Uncomely seems

Nec puta turpa mihi, quod corputa hurpa mihi, quod corputa horrent densissima rigidis setie. Arbas est turpis sine frondibus: equus est turpis, nisi juba velent flaventia colla. Pluma tegit volueres: sna lana est decori ovibus. Barba, setaque hirta in corpore, decent viros. Unum lumen est mihi hu media fronte sed instar ingentis clypei. Quid? non magnus sol videt hac omnia è cado? tamen est unicus orbis soli. Adde quod meus soli. Adde quod meus socerum tibi. Tantum miscrere exaudique preces supplicis; enim succumbimus tibi uni; egoque qui sperno Jovem, et cadum, et penetrabile fulmen, vereor te, Nerei; tuaira est savior fulmine. Alque ego essem patientior hujus contemptus, si fugeres onnes: sed cur, Cyclope reputso, anna Acin, prafersque Aciu meis um placeatque sibi, quodque nollem, licebit placeat tibi, Galatca, modo copia detur, sentiet vires esse mihi pro lanto corpore. Trahum viva viscere; spargamque divulsa membra pe

Nec mihi quod rigidis horrent densissima setis Corpora, turpe puta. Turpis sine frondibus arbos: Turpis equus, nisi colla jubæ flaventia velent. Pluma tegit volucres: ovibus sua lana decori est: Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore setæ. 850 Unum est in medio lumen mihi fronte, sed instar Ingentis clypei. Quid, non hæc omnia magno Sol vidit è cœlo? Soli tamen unicus orbis. Adde, quòd in vestro genitor meus æquore regnat. Hunc tibi do socerum. Tantum miserere, precesque Supplicis exaudi. Tibi enim succumbimus uni. 856 Quique Jovem, et cœlum sperno, et penetrabile fulmen.

Nerei, te vereor: tua fulmine sævior ira est.
Atque ego contemptus essem patientior hujus;
Si fugeres omnes. Sed cur, Cyclope repulso, 860
Acin amas, præfersque meis amplexibus Acin?
Ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit,
Quod nollem, Galatea, tibi; modò copia detur,
Sentiet esse mihi tantò pro corpore vires. 864
Viscera viva traham: divulsaque membra per agros,
Perque tuas spargam (sic se tibi misceat) undas.
Uror enim: læsusque exæstuat acriùs ignis:
Cumque suis videor translatam viribus Ætnam
Pectore ferre meo: nec tu, Galatea, moveris.

que divulsa membra per agros, perque tuas undas, (sic misceat se tibi) enim uror, la susq; ignis exastuat acrius; videorq; ferre meo peclore Ætnam translatam cum suis viribus, nec tu move-

ris Galutea.

TRANSLATION.

without its leaves the tree; the horse uncomely, unless the mane do vail his yellow neck; feathers do birds adorn; their wool does deck the sheep; their beard does man beseem, and the stiff bristles in their body. One eye I have in my mid forehead, but like a shield of huge extent it is. What? Does not from great heaven the sun survey all things here below? Yet the sun has but one ball. Add too, that in your sea my sire does reign: him I give you for a father-in-law. Only take pity on, and hear thy suppliant's prayer; for to thee alone we yield. And I, who Jove, and heaven, and piercing thunder, slight, dread thee. O Nereid; thy wrath to me is more than thunder fierce. And I more patient of this slight should be, did you all men avoid. But why, repulsed the Cyclops, lovest thou Acis? Acis to my embrace preferrest? Yet let him please himself; and Galatea, let him please you too, which yet I would not: let but the occasion offer, and he shall find that I have strength proportioned to such body. I will tear out his panting bowels, and strew his mangled limbs over the fields, and on thy waters, (so may he unite with thee.) For I burn, and my passion thus slighted rages more furiously, and I seem to bear in my breast Ætna torn from its seat with all its fires, nor do you, Galatea, regard my passion. After pouring out these vain complaints (for I saw all) he rises; and like an enraged bull when 1 . , 2]

Talia nequicquam questus, (nam cuncta videbam) Surgit: et ut taurus vaccâ furibundus ademptâ 871 Stare nequit, silvâque et notis saltibus errat. Cùm ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes, Me videt atque Acin: videoque, exclamat; et ista Ultima sit, faciam, Veneri concordia vestræ. Tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere Debuit, illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Ætne. Ast ego vicino pavefacta sub aquore mergor. Terga fugæ dederat conversa Symæthius heros: Et, Fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi; ferte parentes: Dixerat: et vestris periturum admittite regnis. 881 Insequitur Cyclops: partemq; è monte revulsam Mittit; et extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum Angulus è saxo, totum tamen obruit Acin. At nos, quod fieri solum per fata licebat, 885 Fecimus, ut vires adsumeret Acis avitas. Puniceus de mole cruor manabat: et intra Temporis exiguum rubor evanescere cœpit: Fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre: Purgaturque morâ. Tum moles jacta dehiscit; Vivaque per rimas, proceraque surgit arundo: 891 Osque cavum saxi sonat exsultantibus undis. temporis rubor capit ctanescere; primôque fit color flumins. fit color flumins turbati imbre: purgaturq; morâ. Tum jucta moles dehiscit, arundoq; viva, proceraque surgit per rimas; osque cavum saxi sonat undis exsultantibus. Resque mira; juvenis ineinctus quod ad nova cornua flexis cannis, subitò extitit tenus medià alvo: Miraque res; subitò medià tenus extitit alvo

Questus talia nequicquam, (nam videbat cuncta) surgit : et ut taurus furibundus a-demptû vaceû, nequit stare, erratque silva et notis sultibus. Cum ferus videt me atque Acin, ignaros, nec timentes quicquam tale: exclumutque. Video, et faciam ut ista sit ultima concordia vestræ Veneri. Illaque vox fuit tanta, quantamiratus Cyclops debuit habere Ætne perhor-ruit clamore. Ast ego pavefucta, mergor sub vicino aquore. Syma-thius heros dederat terga conversa fuga, ct dixerut, Galatea, precor fer opem mihi, parentes ferte, et ad-mittite me periturum vestris regnis. Cyclops insequitur; mittitque parten revulsam monte, et quan monte, quamvis extremus angulus saxo pervenit ad illum, tamen obruit totum Acin. At nos fecimus quod solum licebat sieri per sata; ut Acis adsumeret uvitas vires: puniceus cruor manabat de mole, et intra exiguum temporis rubor capit

his heifer is taken from him, he cannot stand still, but wanders through the woods and well-known forests; when the savage monster espies me and Acis, not dreaming of his approach, nor apprehending any danger; and thus exclaims: I see you, and shall take care that this be the last agreement for your mutual loves. He said, and with a voice loud as that of an angry Cyclops. Ætna trembled at the noise. I, struck with amazement, plunge into the adjoining sea. The Symethian hero had turned his back and fled, and said; Help me, O Galatea, help me, ye her parents, and receive me, in danger of perishing, into your realms. The Cyclops pursue, and tosses after him a fragment torn from a mountain; and though the extreme angle of the rock only reached him, yet it entirely crushed Acis. What the Fates allowed, I gave, that he should assume his grandsire's strength. A purple stream of blood issued from the stone; but soon the purple began to vanish, and a colour succeeded, at first resembling that of a torrent disturbed by rain, which in time works itself clear. The mass that had been thrown upon him opens, and through the chinks a tall and shapely reed springs up, and from the hollow mouth of the stone issues a sounding stream. When, wondrous to behold! the youth suddenly rises from the middle of the flood, having . his temples graced with new horns, entwined with wreaths of native reed; who but for his largeness of stature, and azure complexion, seemed to be

qui nisi quòd est major, nisi quòd est cerulus toto ore, erat Acis. Sed tamen sie quoque erat Acis versus in amnem, et flumina tenuerunt antiquum no-

IX. Galatea desierat loqui: catuque soluto, Nereides discedunt, natantque placidis undis. Scylla redit; (ncq; enim audet credere se medio ponto) et aut errat sine vestibus bibulà arenà, aut ubi est lassuta, nacta seductos recessus gur-gitis, refrigerat sua membra inclusa unda. Ecce Glaucus, novus incola alti ponti, membris nuper versis in Euboica Anthedone, adest findens fretum; hæretg; cupidine visæ virginis, et refert qua-cunque verba putat posse morari fugientem: illa tamen fugit, veloxq; timore, pervenit in summum montis positi prope tittora. Ante fretum est ingens vertex, convexus ad longa æquora, sine ar-boribus, et collectus in unum apicem. stitit hîc, ct tuta loco, ignorans illene sit monstrum, Dcusne; admiraturq; colorem, casariemque tegentem Qui, nisi quòd major, quòd toto cœrulus ore est, 895 Acis erat. Sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis in amnem Versus: et antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.

IX. Desiêrat Galatea loqui : cœtuque soluto Discedunt: placidisque natant Nereides undis. Scylla redit (neque enim medio se credere ponto Audet) et aut bibulà sine vestibus errat arenà 901 Aut ibi lassata est, seductos nacta recessus Gurgitis, inclusâ sua membra refrigerat undâ. Ecce fretum findens alti novus incola ponti, Nuper in Euboica versis Anthedone membris, 905 Glaucus adest: visæque cupidine virginis hæret: Et, quæcunque putat fugientem posse morari, Verba refert: fugit illa tamen: veloxque timore Pervenit in summum positi prope littora montis. Ante fretum est ingens apicem collectus in unum, 910 Longa sine arboribus convexus ad æquora vertex. Constitit hic: et tuta loco, monstrumne, Deusne Ille sit ignorans, admiraturque colorem, Cæsariemq; humeros, subjectaq; terga tenentem, Ultimaq; excipiat quòd tortilis inguina piscis. 915 Sentit: et innitens, quæ stabat proxima, moli, Non ego prodigium, non sum fera bellua, virgo; Sum Deus, inquit, aquæ: nec majus in æquora Pro-

sariemque tegentem Jus habet, et Triton, Athamantiadesq; Palæmon. humeros, subjectaq; terga, quodoque tortilis piscis excipiat ultima inguina: sentit; et innitens moli quæ stabat, proxima, inquit ego, virgo, non sum prodigium, non fera bellua, sum Deus aquæ; nec Proteus, et Triton, Athamantiadesque Palæmon, habet majus jus in æquora.

TRANSLATION.

Acis himself; and, indeed, Acis it was, yet changed into a river, which still retains its ancient name.

IX. Here Galatea ceased: and the company breaking up, they depart: the sea-green Nereids skim along the surface of the still deep. Scylla, not daring to trust herself to the wide-spread main, returns to the shore, and either wanders naked along the thirsty sand, or when tired, searching for some winding recess of the flood, bathes her limbs in the enclosed waters. When, lo! Glaucus, a new inhabitant of the deep, lately tranformed at Anthedon, a town of Eubœa, comes cutting the waves; and languishes with desire after the virgin he sees, and utters whatever words he thinks may hinder her flight, or remove her fears. flies, and adding to her speed, she reaches the top of a mountain situate Fronting the sea is a huge ridge, bare of woods, and nigh the shore. which bending a long way over the waves, terminates at last in a steep summit. Here, secured by the place, she stopt; and uncertain whether he was a god, or a monster, admires his colour, and flowing hair that covered his shoulders and back, and that below he ends in a fish's wreathy tail. He understood the cause of her surprise, and leaning on a rock that stood hard by, says: Fear not, beauteous maid, I am no fish, nor savage monster of the main, but a watery god; nor does Proteus, or Triton, or Pa-

talis; sed scilicet de-ditus altis aquoribus,

mole, moderabar linum

pars cingitur undis, pars aitera herbis, quas neque corni-

geræ juvencæ læsere

morsu, nec vos placi-

dæ oves hirtære capel-læ carpsistis. Sedula

opis non tulit inde col-

apis non tulti inde col-lectos flores: genialia serta non sunt data capiti, nec julcijeræ manus unquam secu-ere. Ego primus con-sedi in illo cespile, dum sicco madentu lina. Utque recense-rem captivos pisces or-diue. insuere expossis

aut quos casus egerat in retia, aut sua cre-dulitas in aduncos ha-

Gramine contucto mea præda cæpit moveri, et mutare latus, nitiq; terrà ut in æquori. Dumque moror, si-

mulque miror, omnis

turba fugit in suas un-

das; relinquuntque novum dominum, lit-tusque. Obstupui; di-

arundine.

Sunt lit-

Tamen ante, eram mor-Antè tamen mortalis eram: sed scilicet altis 920 Deditus æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis. jam tum exercebar in illis. Nam modo du-cebam retia ducentia pisces: nunc sedens in Nam modò ducebam ducentia retia pisces: Nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum: Sunt viridi prato confinia littora, quorum Altera pars undis, pars altera cingitur herbis: 925 tara confinia viridi prato, quorum altera Quas neque cornigeræ morsu læsêre juvencæ: Nec placidæ carpsistis oves, hirtæve capellæ, Non apis inde tulit collectos sedula flores: Non data sunt capiti genialia serta: nec unquam Falciferæ secuêre manus. Ego primus in illo 930 Cespite consedi, dum lina madentia sicco. Utque recenserem captivos ordine pisces; Insuper exposui, quos aut in retia casus, Aut sua credulitas in aduncos egeret hamos. Res similis fictæ: (sed quid mihi fingere prodest?) Gramine contacto cœpit mea præda moveri, 936 dine, insuper exposui Et mutare latus: terràque ut in æquore, niti. Dumque moror, mirorque simul, fugit omnis in mos. Res est similis fictæ: (sed quid pro-dest mihi fingere.)

Turba suas: dominumque novum, littusque relin-

Obstupui: dubiusq; diu, quæ causa, requiro: 940 Num Deus hoc aliquis, num succus fecerit herbæ. Quæ tamen has, inquam, vires habet herba? manuque

Pabula decerpsi, decerptaque dente momordi.

uque dubius, requiro qua esset causa, num aliquis Deus, num succus herba fecerit hoc. Tamen inquam, qua herba habet has vires? decerpsique pabula manu, momordique decerpta dente.

TRANSLATION.

læmon, the son of Athamas, reign more uncontrolled over the deep. Before, indeed, I was but a mortal, yet even then fond of the watery element, the seas employed all my hours and care. For sometimes I drew in my fish-ensnaring nets, at other times, sitting on a rock, I managed my fishing-line with the rod. Adjacent to the shore there lies a verdant mead, enclosed half with waters, and half with grass; where neither horned heifers crop the rising blade, nor harmless sheep, or shaggy goats browse. Hence no industrious bees bear the collected flowers, no festival garlands thence adorn the head, the mower's hand cuts down the tender grass. On this grassy plot I, sure, the first of mortals sat, till I should dry my dropping nets, and number in order my captive prey. Here I exposed upon the bank such as either chance had driven into my nets, or who through a too easy credulity had trusted to the crooked hook. What I relate has the air of a fiction (but what does it avail me to lie), my captives on touching the grass began to move, and shift from side to side, and skip along the ground as in their native main. And while I pause full of wonder and amazement, the whole tribe fly toward the sea, and leave their new master and the shore. I stood astonished, and long perplexed with doubt, considering what the cause, whether some god, or the juice of some powerful herb, had wrought the miracle. Yet what herb, said I within myself, can be thus potent. Then with my hand

Guttura vix bene combiberant ignotos suc-cos, cum subitò sensi cos, cùm subitò sensi præcordia trepidare intus, poctusq; rupi amore alterius nature. Nec potui restore loco: dixique, Vale terra, nunquam repetenda, mersiq corpus sub aquora. Di maris dignantur me exceptum socio honore, rogantque Oceanum Tethynque, at demant mihi quaecunq; ferum mortalia. Egolustror ab illis, et carmine purgante nefas novies dicto mihi, jubcor supdicto mihi, jubcor supponere pectora cen-tum fluminibus. Nec mora: amnes tapsi de diversis fontibus, to-taq; æquora vertuntur supra nostrum ca-put. Hactenus possum referre tibi acta memoranda; ct hacte-nus memini; nec mea meus sensit catera. Qua, postquam rediit, recepti me alium toto corpore, ac fueram nu-per, nec eundem mente. Ego tunc primum vidi hanc barbam viridem ferrugine, meam, casariem, quam verro per longa aquora, in-gentesque humeros, et cærula brachia, cru-raque novissima curvata pinnigero pisce. Quid tamen hac speVix bene combiberant ignotos guttura succos: Cum subitò trepidare intus præcordia sensi; Alteriusque rapi naturæ pectus amore. Nec potui restare loco: Repetendaque nunquam Terra, vale, dixi: corpusque sub æquora mersi. Dî maris exceptum socio dignantur honore: Utq; mihi, quæcunq; feram, mortalia demant, 950 Oceanum, Tethong; rogant. Ego lustror ab illis: Et purgante nefas novies mihi carmine dicto Pectora fluminibus jubeor supponere centum. Nec mora: diversis lapsi de fontibus amnes, Totaq; vertuntur supra caput æquora nostrum. 955 Hactenus acta tibi possum memoranda referre: Hactenus et memini: nec mens mea cætera sensit Quæ postquam rediit; alium me corpore toto, Ac fueram nupèr, nec eundem mente recepi Hanc ego tum primum viridem ferrugine barbam, Cæsariemq; meam, quam longa per æquora verro, Ingentesque humeros, et cœrula brachia vidi, Cruraque, pinnigero curvata novissima pisce. Quid tamen hæc species, quid Dîs placuisse marinis,

Quid juvat esse Deum, si tu non tangeris istis? 965 Talia dicentem, dicturum plura reliquit Scilla Deum. Furit ille, irritatusque repulsâ Prodigiosa petit Titanidos atria Circes.

quia tamen noc species juvat, quid placuisse Diis marinis, quid csse Deum, si tu non tangeris istis? Scylla reliquit Deum dicentem talia, dicturumq; plura. Ille furit, irritatusq; repulsa petit prodigiosa atria Titanidos Circes.

TRANSLATION. pulling up some grass, I chewed it with my teeth. Scarce had my throat drunk the unknown juices, when sudden convulsions shook my inward breast, and I felt my mind borne away with a set of new passions and inclinations. Farewell, I said, farewell land, never to be revisited more, and straight plunged into the deep. The gods of the sea welcome me, and invite me to share with them the honour of godhead, and beg of Tethys and Oceanus, to purge away whatever about me was earthy and By them I was purified; and a charm that washes away every mortal stain, being nine times repeated over me, I am commanded to bathe my breast beneath a hundred streams. Instantly rivers issuing from various springs, and whole seas are turned over my head. far I am able to relate the particulars of this memorable change. far my memory reaches; but here consciousness forsook me. Which returning again, I perceived myself different both in body and mind, from what I had lately been. It was then I first observed this sea-green beard, these flowing locks wherewith I sweep the sea, my broad shoulders, azure arms, and legs bent in form of a scaly fish. But what does this form avail me? What joy can it give to have pleased the deities of the sea, nay, that I am become a god myself, if these things affect not you? Thus far the god, and was about to have added more, when Scylla flew from his presence. He is filled with rage, and provoked at the repulse,

LIBER QUARTUS DECIMUS.

I. TAMQUE Giganteïs injectam faucibus Æt-

Arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri,
Nescia, nec quicquam junctis debentia bobus.
Liquerat Euboicus tumidarum cultor aquarum:
Liquerat et Zanclen, adversaq; mænia Rhegî, 5
Navifragumque fretum, gemino quod littore pressum

Ausoniæ Siculæque tenet confinia terræ.

Inde, manu magnå Tyrrhena per æquora lapsus,
Herbiferos adiit colles, atque atria Glaucus
Sole satæ Circes, variarum plena ferarum: 10
Quam simul adspexit; dictå acceptåque salute,
Diva, Dei miserere, precor: nam sola levare
Tu potes hunc, dixit, (videar modò dignus) amorem.
Quanta sit herbarum, Titani, potentia nulli,
Quàm mihi cognitius; qui sum mutatus ab illis. 15
Neve mei non nota tibi sit causa furoris:

ORDO. I. Jamque Euboicus cultor tumidarum aquarum, liquerat Æt-nen injectam Gigan-teis faucibus, arvuq ; Cyclopum, nescia quid rastra sint, quid usus aratri sit, nec debentia quicquam junctis ho-bus. Liquerat et Zan-clen, maniaque adver-sa Rhegi, fretumque navifragum, quod pressum gemino littore, tenet confinia terræ Ausoniæ Siculæque. Inde Glaucus lapsus magna manu per Tyr-10 rhena aquora, adiit herbijeros colles, atque atria Circes sata sote plena variarum fera-rum. Quam simul ad-spexit, salute dictâ, acceptaque, dixit, diva, precor miserere Dei : namtu sola potes (mo-dò videar dignus) le-vare hunc amorem. Quanta potentia her-barum sit, Titani, est

cognitius nulli quam mihi, qui sum mutatus ab illis. Nevc eausa mei furoris sit non nota tihi.

TRANSLATION.

Etna thrown upon the enormous limbs of the giant, and the plains of the Cyclopes, untouched by the harrow, or plough, nor owing aught of fruitfulness to the joint labour of oxen. He had passed Zancle too, and the opposite walls of Rhegium, and the sea remarkable for shipwrecks, which, hemmed in on either side by the shore, makes the boundary of the Ausonian and Sicilian land. Thence gliding swiftly through the Tuscan sea, he reaches the baneful hills and palace of Circe, the daughter of the sun, crowded with various monsters. Whom soon as he beheld, after mutual salutations; Goddess (says he), have compassion on a god, for you alone can soften these pains of love, if I seem but worthy to receive this favour at your hand: the power of herbs, O Titaness! is better known to none than me, who by their virtue have been changed into a god. And that you may not remain ignorant of the cause of my passion, I have seen Scylla upon the Italian coast, over-against the walls

NOTES.

1. Jamque Gigante's.] We learn here from our poet, that Glaucus, provoked at the insensibility of Scylla, who shewed no regard to his passion, applied to Circe for relief; who, falling herself in love with the god, and meeting with no return,

in order to be revenged on Scylla, her rival, composed a subtle poison, which she threw into a fountain where that nymph was wont to bathe; and by which she was transformed into a hideous monster.

Scylla est visa mihi in Italico littore, contra Messenia mania. Pu-der est mihi referre mea promissa, precesque, meusque blanditias, contemptaq; verba. At tu, sive est aliquid regni in carmine, move carmen sacro ore; sive herba est expug-natior, utere tentatis viribus operosæ herbæ. Nec mandout medeare mihi, sanesq; hac vul-nera; nilque opus est fine, illa ferat partem coloris. At Circe, (ne-que enim ulla habet ingenium aptius talibus flammis; seu cau-sa hujus est in ipsa, seu Venus offensa in-dicto paterno facit hoc) refert talia verba: sequerere melius volen-tem, optantemque eadem, captamque pa-rili cupidine. Eras dignus, certeque po-teras ultro rogari; et si dederis spem, crede mihi, rogaberis ultro. Neu dubites, fiducia-que tuæ formæ absit; en ego, cum sim Dea, cùm sim filia nitidi so. lis, cùm possim tan-tùm carmine, cùm tan-tùm gramine voveo ut sim tua. Sperne sper-nentem, redde vices

Littore in Italico Messenia mœnia contra Scylla mihi visa est. Pudor est promissa, precesque Blanditiasque meas, contemptaque verba referre. At tu, sive aliquid regni est in carmine; carmen 20 Ore move sacro: sive expugnacior herba est; Utere tentatis operosæ viribus herbæ. Nec medeare mihi, sanesque hæc vulnera, mando: Fineque nil opus est. Partem ferat illa caloris. At Circe (neque enim flammis habet aptius ulla 25 Talibus ingenium, seu causa est hujus in ipsā; Seu Venus indicio facit hoc offensa paterno) Talia verba refert: Meliùs sequerere volentem, Optantemque eadem, parilique cupidine captam. Dignus eras; ultro poteras certèque rogari: Et si spem dederis, mihi crede, rogaberis ultro. Neu dubites, absitve tuæ fiducia formæ: En ego, cùm Dea sim, nitidi cùm filia Solis, Carmine cum tantum, tantum cum gramine possim; Ut tua sim, voveo. Spernentem sperne: sequenti 35 Redde vices: unoque duas ulciscere facto. Talia tentanti, Priùs, inquit, in æquore frondes, Glaucus, et in summis nascentur montibus algæ; Sospite quam Scyllâ nostri mutentur amores. Indignata Dea est: et lædere quatenus ipsum

sequenti, ulciscereque duas uno facto. Glaucus inquit illi tentati talia, frondes prius nascentur in aquore, et alga in summis montibus, quam Scylla sospite, nostri amores mutentur. Dea est indignatu, et quatenus non polerat ladere ipsum,

TRANSLATION.

of Messene. I am ashamed to repeat the promises I made, my prayers, soothing requests, and slighted vows. But do you (if in charms there is aught of power) pronounce charms with your sacred mouth; or if herbs avail more, exert the known power of wonder-working herbs. I ask you not to cure me, or heal the painful wound; I want not to have my passion extinguished, let her only burn with an equal flame. But Circe (who of all her sex had a temper the most susceptible of this passion, whether the cause springs from herself, or that Venus, offended at the discovery made by her father, inflicted this punishment in revenge) thus replies: Pursue rather a willing maid, whose wishes correspond with your own, and who is smitten with a like passion. You was worthy of a better fate, and might justly claim to have been first sued to by her; nay, give but hopes of your compliance, and you shall be sued to in your turn; doubt not of success, but boldly confide in your beauty. Lo! I, a goddess, the daughter of the bright sun, powerful by magic charms, powerful by the juice of herbs, covet to be yours. Despise one that slights you, make a due return to the passion of one that loves you, and by this act avenge us both. Glaucus thus replies, to her soliciting him in this manner: Sooner shall verdant leaves grow on the surface of the deep, and sea-weed repair to the tops of the mountains, than any passion for Scylla change. The goddess was provoked, and as she could not, nor was, indeed, inclined to take

Non poterat, nec vellet amans; irascitur illi, Qua sibi prælata est; Venerisque offensa repulsâ, Protinus horrendis infamia pabula succis Conterit; et tritis Hecateïa carmina miscet, Cœrulaque induitur velamina; perque ferarum 45 Agmen adulantûm mediâ procedit ab aulâ: Oppositumque petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, ingreditur ferventes æstibus undas: In quibus, ut solidâ, ponit vestigia, ripâ; Summaq; decurrit pedibus super æquora siccis. 50 Parvus erat gurges curvos sinuatus in arcus, Grata quies Scyllæ: quæ se referebat ab æstu Et maris et cœli, medio cum plurimus orbe Sol erat, et minimas à vertice fecerat umbras: Hunc Dea prævitiat, portentiferisque venenis Inquinat. Huic fusos latices radice nocenti Spargit: et obscurum verborum ambage novorum Ter novies carmen magico demurmurat ore. Scylla venit, mediâque tenus descenderat alvo; Cum sua fœdari latrantibus inguina monstris Aspicit: ac primò non credens corporis illas Esse sui partes, refugitque, abigitque, timetque Ora proterva canum. Sed quos fugit, attrahit unâ. Et corpus quærens femorum, crurumque, pedumque, Cerbereos rictus pro partibus invenit illis. Oerdereos rictus pro partibus invenit illis. 65 monstris; ac primo non credens illas esse partes sui corporis refugitque abigitque, timeta; proterva ora canum; sed attrabia attrahit und quos fugit. Et quarens corpus femorum, crurumq; pedumque, invenit Cerbereos rictus pro illis partibus.

nec amans vellet, irasettur illi quæ est præ-tatu sibi, offensaque repulsa Veneris, pro-tinus conterit pabula infamia horrendis suceis, et miscet Hecateia ets, et miscet Hecatera carmina tritis; indui-turq; cærula velami-na, proceditque ab me-did auld, per agmen adulantûm ferrarum, petensque Rhegion oppositam contra Zancleia saxa, ingreditur undas ferventes æsti-bus, in quibus ponit vestigia ut in solida ripû; decurritq; super summa aquora siccis pedibus. Erat parvus gurges, sinuatus in curvos arcus, quies grata Scyllæ, qu'd re-ferebat se ab æstu, et maris, et cæli, cum sol erat plurimus medio orbe, et fecerat um-bras minimas à vertice. Dea prævitiat hunc; inquinatque portentiferis venenis.
Spargit huic latices
fusos nocenti radice, et demurmurat ter novis magico ore carmen obscurum ambage novorum verborum. Scylla venit, descenderatque tenus media alvo; cum aspicit sua inguina fædari latrantibus

TRANSLATION.

revenge on him she loved; she resolves to wreak her vengeance on her happier rival. Offended, therefore, at her late repulse, she pounds some herbs, infamous for their fell juices, and repeats over them infernal charms. Then, clad in an azure mantle, she advances from the middle of her palace, surrounded by a troop of fawning monsters; and directing her course for Rhegium, which lies over against the rocks of Zancle, she walks over the boiling waves as on a solid bank, and skims along the surface of the sea with unwet feet. There was a bay, winding in form of a bow, a favourite retreat of Scylla. Here she often sheltered herself from the inclemency of the sea and sky, when the sun raged in the violence of his mid course, and shortened the shadows of things. This the goddess taints beforehand, and infects with her monster-breeding poison. Upon this she sprinkles juices extracted from noxious roots; and thrice nine times mutters over, with magical accent, a charm darkened by a tedious round of barbarous sounds. Scylla comes, and had waded waist-high in the polluted stream; when she observes her groin beset with barking monsters, and, at first not believing them to be parts of her own body, she flies, and wards off, and dreads the hostile mouths of the dogs; but bears along with her those whom she endeavours to avoid, and searching for her thighs, legs, and feet, finds these parts changed into Cerberean monsters.

Rabiesq; canum stat; subjectaq; terga ferarum cohærent truncis inguinibus, exstante-

que utero.

II. Amans Glaucus Revit, fugitque connufuelt, fugitque connufuelter usæ viribus herbarum. Scytla mansit loco: cunque copia est primum data,
in odium Circes, spoliavit Ulyssen socis.
Mux eadem fuerat mersura Teucras carinas,
in prius foret transformata in scopulum,
qui nunc quoque exstat saxtus. Nacita
vitat quoque scoputum.

111. Ubi Trojanæra
tes evinecre lune, avidamą; Charybdin remis, cum jam prope
adessent Ausonium littus referuntur vento
ad Lybicas oras. Sidonis non bene tatura
discidium Phrygii mariti, excipit Ænean illic avimoque, domoque,
incubuitą; ferro in
pyrů facta sub imagine sacri; deceptaque, decipit omnes. R
dumque Acesten, sacr
nonia vene cremărat.

Statque canum rabies: subjectaque terga ferarum Inguinibus truncis uteroque exstante cohærent.

II. Flevit amans Glaucus; nimiùmque hostiliter usæ Viribus herbarum fugit connubia Circes. Scylla loco mansit: cùmq: est data conia primim.

Scylla loco mansit; cùmq; est data copia primùm, In Circes odium sociis spoliavit Ulyssen. 71

Mox eadem Teucras fuerat mersura carinas; Ni priùs in scopulum, qui nunc quoque saxeus exstat, Transformata foret. Scopulum quoq; navita vitat.

III. Hanc ubi Trojanæ remis, avidamque Charybdin 75

Evicêre rates; cùm jam propè littus adessent
Ausonium: Libycas vento referentur ad oras.
Excipit Ænean illic animoque, domoque,
Non bene discidium Phrygii latura mariti,
Sidonis: inque pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ
Incubuit ferro: deceptaque decipit omnes.
Rursus arenosæ fugiens nova mænia terræ,
Ad sedemque Erycis, fidumque relatus Acesten
Sacrificat; tumulumque sui genitoris honorat.

riti, excepti Ameana de licanimogue, domoque, docente, servi decepti omes. Quasque rates Iris Junonia pene cremârat, 85 que, decipit omues. Rursus fugiens nova menia arenosa terra, relativsque ad sedem Erycis, fidumque Acesten, sacrificat; honoratque tumulum sui genitoris. Solvitque rates quas Iris Junonia pene cremârat,

TRANSLATION.

The rage of the dogs continues, and their backs grow out from her

shorned groin, and jutting womb.

II. Glaucus his lover mourns, and shuns the embraces of Circe, who had thus cruelly exerted the power of herbs against her rival. Scylla remained in the same place, and when first an opportunity offered, robbed Ulysses of his companions. Soon after she had contrived too to sink the Trojan fleet, but that she was first transformed into a rock, which is still seen rising above the water in cliffs. The mariners shun with care

the rock likewise.

III. When the Trojan fleet had passed this, and craving Charybdis, when they were now within sight of the Ausonian shore, a strong wind drove them back to the coast of Lybia. There Sidonian Dido, whom the Fates had doomed soon to mourn the departure of her Phrygian spouse, receives Æneas into her palace, and shares with him her affection and realm: and raising a pile, under pretence of a sacrifice, fell upon the sword, his fatal present; and, having deceived herself, deceived all her subjects. But Æneas, leaving the new walls of this sandy region, and arriving again at the seat of Eryx, and his trusty friend Acestes, offers sacrifice, and pays funeral honours at his father's tomb: and setting sail with his fleet, which Iris, the minister of Juno, had almost consumed in

NOTES.

81. Incubuit ferro.] Ovid, continuing the relation of the adventures of Æneas, passes hastily to his shipwreck on the coast of Africa, and mentions but slightly the death of Dido. It will be sufficient to observe here, that Ovid in this account

follows Virgil, by whom the story of the loves of Dido and Æneas was first feigned, to do honour to Rome at the expense of Carthage, in the persons of their respective founders. See the translation of Virgil into prose. Vol. I. p. 8.

Solvit: et Hippotadæ regnum, terrasque calenti Sulfure fumantes, Acheloïadumque relinquit Sirenum scopulos. Orbataque præside pinus Inarimen, Prochytenque legit, sterilique locatas Colle Pithecusas, habitantum nomine dictas. Quippe Deûm genitor fraudem, et perjuria quondam Cercopum exosus, gentisque admissa dolosæ; In deforme viros animal mutavit: ut îdem Dissimiles homini possent, similesque videri. Membraq; contraxit: naresq; à fronte resimas Contudit, et rugis peraravit anilibus ora. Totaque velatos flaventi corpora villo Misit in has sedes. Nec non priùs abstulit usum Verborum, et natæ dira in perjuria linguæ. Posse queri tantum rauco stridore relinquit. 100

IV. Has ubi præteriit, et Parthenopeïa dextrâ Mœnia deseruit: lævâ de parte canori Æolidæ tumulum, et loca fæta palustribus ulvis Littora Cumarum, vivacisque antra Sibyllæ Intrat: et, ut manes adeat per Averna paternos, Orat. At illa diu vultus tellure moratos 106° Erexit: tandemque Deo furibunda recepto, Magna petis, dixit, vir factis maximè, cujus Dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata per ignes. ut adeat manes paternos per Averna. At illa crexit vultus din moratos tellure, tandamque fu-ribunda Deo recepto, dixit: Vir maximè factis, cujus dexteratuit spectata per ferrum, pietas per

et relinquit? regnum Hippotadæ, terrasque fumantes calenti sul-fure, scopulosq; Sire-num Acheloiadum. Pinusque orbatu præside, legit Inarimen, Pro-chytenque, Pithecu-sasq; locatas sterili colle dictas nomine habitantûm. Quippe genitor Dcûm quondam exosus fraudem et perjuria Cercopum, admissaque dolosa genadmissique accoss gen-tis, mutavit viros in deforme animal, ut idem possent videri dissimiles similesque homini; contraxitg; membra, contuditque nares resimas à fronte, et peraravit ora anilibus rugis; misitque in has sedes, velatos quod has sedes, velatos quod ad tota corpora, flaventi villo; nec non prius abstutti usum verborum, et linguæ natæ in dira perjuria: tantum relinquit posse queri rauco stridere.

1V. Ubi præterit has, et deservit manja Par-

et desernit mania Par thenopeiu dextra; et de læva parte tumu-lum canori Æolidæ, et littora Cumarum, lo-ca fata ulvis palustribus, intratque antrum vivacis Sibyllæ, et orat,

ignes, petis magna. TRANSLATION.

flames, he coasts along the kingdom of Æolus, and the lands smoking with sulphur, and the rocks of the Sirens, and the daughters of Achelous; and his ships, now destitute of a pilot, make Inarime, and Prochyte, and Pithecusæ, so called from the name of its inhabitants situate on a barren hill. For of old the father of the gods, detesting the fraud and perjuries of the Cercopians, and the crimes of that fraudulent nation, changed the inhabitants into a deformed animal, that differing widely from the human make, yet bears some resemblance of it. He contracted their limbs, and flattened their noses with their foreheads, and furrowed their faces with the wrinkles of old age, and covering their bodies thick with yellow hair, settled them in these habitations; but first deprived them of the power of speech, and restrained their tongues, which they had abused by hideous perjuries. He left them only a power of complaining with a harsh disagreeable noise.

IV. Passing these, and leaving the walls of Parthenope on his right, and on his left the tomb of Milenus, the son of Æolus, skilled in the brazen trumpet; he makes the coasts of Cumæ, thick set with marshy fens, and enters the venerable cave of the sibyl; and begs that he may be permitted to pass through Avernus, and visit the ghost of his sire. The sibyl, at length, raised her eyes, which she had kept long fixed upon the ground; and, filled with the inspiring god, said: O hero, whose actions render you great, whose right hand has been tried by the sword, whose piety the flames proclaim, the request you make is great; yet, Trojan, lay aside Tamen, Trojane, pone metum, potiere potitis; cognoscesque me duce, Elysias domos, et novissima regna mundi, carnq; simulachra parentis. Nulla via est invia virtuti. Dixit: et monstravit rumum fulgentem auro silva Avernæ Junonis, jussique divellere eum suo trunco. Æneas paruit: et vidit opcs formidabils Orci, suosque et avos, umbranq; senilem magnanimi Anchivæ: didicit quoque jura locorum periculaq; qua essent advanda novis bellis. Inde ferens lassos passus averso tranite, fallit laborem sermone cum duce Cumaa. Dumque carpiter horrendum per opuca crepuscula, dixit: Sue tu es Dea prasens, seu gratissima Diis; eris semper mihi instar numinis, fateborq; me esse tui mureris quæ voluisti me eradere loca vivæ mortis. Proquibus meritis, ego evectus ad ačrias aurus, statuam templa tibi; trihuma homorem thuris tibi. Vates res, humanum caput honor

Pone tamen, Trojane, metum: potiere petitis: Elysiasque domos, et regna novissima mundi 111 Me duce cognosces, simulachraque cara parentis. Invia virtuti nulla est via. Dixit: et auro Fulgentem ramum silvâ Junonis Avernæ 115 Monstravit: jussitque suo divellere trunco. Paruit Æneas et formidabilis Orci Vidit opes, atavosque suos, umbramque senilem Magnanimi Anchisæ: didicit quoque jura locorum; Quæque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis. 120 Inde ferens lassos averso tramite passus. Cum duce Cumæâ fallit sermone laborem. Dumque iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula carpit; Seu Dea tu præsens, seu Dîs gratissima, dixit; Numinis instar eris semper mihi: meque fatebor Muneris esse tui; quæ me loca mortis adire, Quæ loca me visæ voluisti evadere mortis. Pro quibus aërias meritis evectus ad auras Templa tibi statuam; tribuam tibi thuris honorem. Respicit hunc vates, et suspiratibus haustis, Nec Dea sum, dixit; nec sacri thuris honore Humanum dignare caput. Neu nescius erres; Lux æterna mihi, carituraque fine dabatur, Si mea virginitas Phœbo patuisset amanti.

thuris tibi. Vates respicit hanc; et suspiratibus haustis, dixit: Nec sum Dea, nec dignare humanum caput honore sacri thuris. Neu erres nescius, lux æterna, carituraq; fine dabatur mihi, si mea virginitas patuisset Peabo amanli.

TRANSLATION.

fear, you shall accomplish your desire; and, with me for your guide, shall visit the Elysian abodes, those remotest regions of the universe, and the dear image of your father: Nothing is denied to virtue, she said, and shewed him the branch of shining gold, in the wood of Avernian Juno, and commanded him to tear it from the trunk. Æneas obeyed; and saw the formidable realms of Oreus, his own ancestors, and the aged ghost of magnanimous Anchises: he learned too the laws and customs of the place, and what dangers he was to undergo in a new train of wars. Thence retreating with weary steps, he diverts the fatigue of the journey by holding discourse with the Cumæan sibyl, his guide; and, while he pursues his dreadful way through dreary twilight, thus addresses her: O thou, whether some present propitions deity, or one most acceptable to the powers above, by me you shall always be respected as a deity; and I will own my life to be your gift, who hast granted me to visit the realms of death, and escape in safety from these dreary abodes. In return of which services, when I reach the regions of light, I will build a temple to your honour, and worship you with offerings of incense. The prophetess looked back upon him, and, fetching a sigh, Neither am I (said she) a goddess, nor is it becoming to honour a mortal with offerings of incense; and, that you may not through ignorance err, light eternal, and without end, was offered me, would I but have yielded to Pheebus's passion. Yet while he hopes for this, while he endeavours to corrupt my innocence with pre-

Dum tamen hanc sperat, dum præcorrumpere donis Me cupit; Elege, ait virgo Cumæa, quid optes: Optatis potiere tuis. Ego pulveris hausti Ostendens cumulum, quod haberet corpora pulvis, Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi. Excidit optarem juvenes quoque protinus annos. Hoc tamenille mihi dabat, æternamque juventam, Si venerem paterer. Contempto munere Phæbi Innuba permaneo. Sed jam felicior ætas Terga dedit, tremuloq; gradu venit ægra senectus; Quæ patiendadiu est. Nam jam mihi sæcula septem Acta vides; superest, numeros ut pulveris æquem, Tercentum messes, tercentum musta videre. Tempus erit, cum me de tanto corpore parvam Longa dies faciat : consumptaque membra senectâ Ad minimum redigantur onus. Nec amata videbor, Nec placuisse Deo. Phæbus quoque forsitan ipse Vel non agnoscet, vel dilexisse negabit. Usque adeo mutata ferer: nullique videnda, Voce tamen noscar. Vocem mihi fata relinquent.

Tumen dum sperat hanc, dum cupit præ corrumpere me donis, ait: Virgo Cumau, clige quid optes, potiere tuis optatis. Ego, ostendens cumulum haustis pilveris, vana ro-gavi tot natales con-tingere mihi, quot cor-pora pulvis haberet. Excidit al quoque protinus optarem juvenes annos. Tile tamen dabut hos mihi, æternumque juventam si pa-terer venerem. Mu-nere Phæbi contempto, permuneo innubu. Scal felicior atus jam dedit terga; senectusq; agra, quæ est diu pa-tienda, venit tremulo gradu. Nam jam vides septem secula ac-ta mihi. Superest videre tercentum messes, tercentum musta, ut aquem numeros pul-veris. Tempus erit cum longa dies faciat me parvam, de tanto corpore; membraque consumpta senectà, redigantur ad minimum

onus : nec videbor amata, nec placuisse Deo. Forsitan ipse quoque Phabus, vel non agnoset, ta negabit diberisse. Usque adeo ferar mutata, videndaque nulli, tamen noscar voce, fata relinquent vocen milii.

TRANSLATION.

sents, Choose, says he, Cumæan maid, what you most passionately long for; you shall enjoy your wish. I, pointing to a heap of dust that lay on the ground, vainly asked, that I might see so many natal days as there were grains of dust in that heap; but forgot at the same time to wish, that these years might be accompanied with all the vigour of youth. Yet these he offered me, and eternal youth, would I but submit to his lawless love. But I, rejecting the offer of Phæbus, continue unmarried. But now the happier stage of life is fled, and crazy old age advances with trembling steps, which I must long endure. Already seven ages are past; and, to equal the number of grains in the heap, I must yet behold three hundred harvests, and three hundred vintages. The time will come, in a long succession of years, that this body of mine, great as it is, shall be reduced to a small size, and my members, impaired by old age, shall shrink almost to nothing; nor shall I seem to have been beloved by, or to have pleased, a god. Perhaps, too, Phœbus himself will either forget me, or disown that he ever loved me. So greatly shall I be changed: yet, though visible to none, I shall still be known by my voice; the Fates have decreed to leave me that.

NOTES.

142. Sed jam felicior ælas terga dedit.] The next remarkable story is that of the amonrs of the Sibyl and Apollo. That god, says our poet, falling in love with her, she promised to receive his addresses, if he would grant her to live as many years as there were grains of sand in a heap she pointed to. But, after she had obtained her request, she repaid the god with no-

thing but ingratitude, and was punished in the enjoyment of her vain desire; for having forgot to ask that her youthful vigour might be continued through that length of years, she lived till she became a burden to herself; oppressed with old age, and so emaciated, that she had nothing left but the voice.

V. Sibylla memorante talia per convexum iter, Troius Encas e-mergit Stygiis sedibus, in Euboicam urbem: saerisque litatis è more, adit littora non-dum habentia nomen nutricis. Hic quoque Macareus Neritius substiterat, post longa stibilite to post tong tadia laborum, comes experientis Ulyssei; qui noscit Achameniden quondam desertum mediis rupibus Ætnæ, miratusq; illum repertum improviso vivere, inquit: Qui casusve, Deusve, ser-vat te, Achamenide? cur barbara prora vehit Graium quæ terra petitur vestræ earinæ? Aehamenides jam non hirsutus amictu, jam suus, et tegmine con-serto nullis spinis, fadomus, Ithaceq; est potior mihi hae carina;

V. Talia convexum per iter memorante Sibyllâ Sedibus Euboïcam Stygiis emergit in urbem 155 Troïus Æneas: sacrisque è more litatis, Littora adit nondum nutricis habentia nomen. Hic quoque substiterat post tædia longa laborum Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyssei, Desertum quondam mediis qui rupibus Ætnæ 160 Noscit Achæmeniden: improvisoque repertum Vivere miratus, Qui te casusve, Deusve Servat, Achæmenide? Cur, inquit, barbara Graium Prora vehit? petitur vestræ quæ terra carinæ? Talia quærenti, jam non hirsutus amictu, Jam suus, et spinis conserto tegmine nullis, Fatur Achæmenides: Iterum Polyphemon, et illos Aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus; Hâc mihi si potior domus Ithaceque carinâ; tur illi quarenti talia: iterum aspiciam Polyphemon, et illos rietus fluidos humano sanguine; si

TRANSLATION.

V. The sibyl, thus relating her adventures as they mounted the rising way, Æneas, at length, rises from the Stygian realms, and reaches the Euboic city of Cumæ. Here, sacrificing according to custom, he sails; and arrives on the coast, not as yet distinguished by his nurse's name. Here too, after a tedious round of wandering, Neritian Macareus, one of the companions of sage Ulysses, had stopt; who knew again the son of Achæmenes, formerly abandoned, amid the rocks of Ætna, and wondering to see him, thus unexpectedly found, alive, What chance or god has preserved thee (says he), son of Achæmenes? Why does a barbarian ship carry a Greek? What region do you make for? The son of Achæmenes, now not rough in his apparel, now himself again, his garments no more tacked together with thorns, thus replies: May I be again doomed to visit Polyphemus, and those rapacious jaws drenched in human gore, if Ithaca, or even my home, is to me more dear than this ship; if I respect

NOTES.

161. Noscit Achæmeniden.] The various adventures that are here related of Ulysses, by Macarens and his companion, cannot be fully explained in the short compass of these notes; and, therefore, I shall only mark some of the chief circumstances. Ulysses was ill-treated in Sicily by the Cyclopes, whom, as they were a brutal, savage race, the poets represent as real maneaters; and, instead of saying they had slain some of Ulysses' companions who were wandering in the island, assert that they had eat them up. Circe also lived much about the time of the Trojan war, and therefore there is no improba-bility in supposing, with the poets, that Ulysses in his wanderings arrived at her palace. The charms of this princess having made him neglectful of his own honour, as well as of his companions, they plunged themselves into the pleasures of a voluptuous court; which gave rise to the fiction of their having been transformed into swine: and what is added of Mercury's giving that prince an herb, named Moly, whereby he had evaded Circe's charms, is to teach us, that having, at length, recovered himself from his remissness, he had given connsel to his companions to quit so dangerons an abode. This plant, so difficult to be found, is the prudence which Ulysses exerted to extricate his soldiers from the seat of volup-tuousness; and, it may be supposed, that all the transformations which Homer, Ovid, and the other poets, say this princess wrought, were more the effects of her charms and beauty, than of her magic. Si minus Ænean veneror genitore: nec unquam Esse satis potero, præstem licet omnia gratus. 171 Quod loquor, et spiro; cœlumque, et sidera Solis Respicio (Possimne ingratus, et immemor esse?) Ille dedit; quod non anima hæc Cyclopis in ora Venit: et ut lumen jam nunc vitale relinquam; Aut tumulo, aut certè non illà condar in alvo. 176 Quid mihi tunc animi (nisi si timor abstulit omnem Sensum, animumque) fuit; cum vos petere alta relictus

Æquora prospexi? volui inclamare; sed hosti Prodere me timui: vestræ quoque clamor Ulyssis Pene rati nocuit. Vidi, cum monte revulso Immanem scopulum medias permisit in undas. Vidi iterum, veluti tormenti viribus acta, Vasta giganteo jaculantem saxa lacerto. Et, ne deprimeret fluctusve, lapisve carinam 185 Pertimui; jam me non esse oblitus in illà. Ut verd fuga vos ab acerbâ morte removit; Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Ætnam,
Prætentatque manu silvas; et luminis orbus
Rupibus incursat: fædatque brachia tabo

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In treation de virious tormenti. Et perflumi ne fluctusve, læpisve, deprimeret caribam; oblitus me jam uon esse
in illa. Ut vero fuga
removit vos ab acerba In mare protendens, gentem exsecratur Achivam. Atque ait: O si quis referat mihi casus Ulyssen, Aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea sæviat ira, rapibus; protendensque brachia fadata tabo in mare, exsecratur Achivam gentem. O si quis casus referat Ulyssen mihi, aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea ira saviut,

si veneror Encan minus genitore, nee unquam potero esse satis gratus, licet præstem omnia. Ille dedit quod loquor et spiro, respi-cioque cælum, et sidera solis (Possimne esse ingratus et immemor?) quod hac anima non venit in ora Cyclopis; et ut jam nunc relin-quam lumen vitale, aut condar tumulo, aut certe non in illà alro. Quid animi fuit tunc mihi, (nisi si timor ab-stalit omnem sensum unimumque) cum re-lictus prospext vos pc-tere atta æquora? volui inclamare : sed timui prodere me hosti: clamor Ulyssis pene nocuit vestræ quoque rati. Vidi, cum monte revulso, permisit im-manem scopulum in medias undas. Vidi iterum jaculantem gigan-tco lacerto vasta saxa, velutiacta viribus tormorte; ille quidem fre-mebundus obambulat totam Ætnam, prætentutque silvas manu, et orbus luminis incursat Atque ait:

TRANSLATION.

Æneas less than my own father; nor, when I have done all in my power, can I shew myself sufficiently grateful. That I speak and breathe, and behold the heavens, and the splendour of the sun, (is it possible to be ungrateful, or unmindful?) I owe all to him: that this life of mine was not the prey of the Cyclop, and that, when I resign my mortal breath, I shall be buried in a tomb, or, at least, not in the enormous belly of that monster. What were then, do you imagine, my thoughts (unless fear took away all thought and reflection) when I, abandoned, beheld your fleet launched into the main. I would have called to you, but dreaded betraying myself to my enemy; the shouts of Ulysses had well nigh proved fatal to your ship. I saw him, when tearing away the fragment of a mountain, he whirled the immense mass into the middle of the sea. I saw him too, with his gigantic arm, tossing huge stones, as if driven by the force of a warlike engine; and trembled lest the stones, or waves, should sink the ship, forgetting that I was now no longer concerned in her fate. But, when a happy escape had secured you from a cruel death, he, foaming with rage, traverses Ætna, and with his hand gropes out the woods; and, being deprived of sight, runs against the rocks; and, stretching out his arms, defiled with gore, over the sea, pours execrations upon the nation of the Greeks; and says: O would but some accident bring back this Ulysses, or any of his companions, on whom to vent my rage! whose bowels I

cujus viscera edam, cujus viventia membra laniem med dextra, eujus sanguis inundet guttur mihi, et elisi artus trepident sub dentibus: quam nul-lum aut leve damnum lucis adeptæ sit mihi! Ferox dixit hæc et plu-ra. Luridus horror occupat me spectantem vultus etiamnum madentes eade, crudeles-que manus, et orbem inanem luminis, membraque, et barbam'con-cretam humano san-guine. Mors erat ante oculos, illa tamen erat minimum malorum. Et jam rebar eum prensurum, jamjam mersu-rum meu viscera in sua. Imagoq; illius temporis hærebat menti, quo vidi bina corpora meorum sociorum, uffigi ter quaterterræ: super quæ ipse jacens, more hirsuti leonis, condebat in avidam alvum visceraque, et carnes, ossaq; oblisis medullis, semianimesq; artus. Tremor invasit me: stabam mæstus sine sanguine; vidensq; mandentem, cjectan-temą; cruentas dapes ore, ct vomentem frus-tra glomerata merol; fingebam talia fata parari misero mihi: latitansq; per multos dies, tremiscensque ad omnem strepitum, ti-

Viscera cujus edam, cujus viventia dextrâ Membra meâ laniem, cujus mihi sanguis inundet Guttur, et elisi trepident sub dentibus artus; 196 Quam nullum, aut leve sit damnum mihi lucis ademptæ!

Hæc, et plura ferox. Me luridus occupat horror, Spectantem vultus etiamnum cæde madentes, Crudelesq; manus, et inanem luminis orbem, 200 Membraq; et humano concretam sanguine barbam. Mors erat ante oculos; minimum tamen illa malo-

Et jam prensurum, jamjam mea viscera rebar In sua mersurum: mentique hærebat imago Temporis illius, quo vidi bina meorum 205 Ter quater affligi sociorum corpora terræ. Quæ super ipse jacens, hirsuti more leonis, Visceraque, et carnes, oblisisque ossa medullis, Semanimesque artus avidam condebat in alvum. Me tremor invasit. Stabam sine sanguine mæstus Mandentemq; videns, ejectantemq; cruentas 211 Ore dapes, et frustra mero glomerata vomentem: Talia fingebam misero mihi fata parari. Perq; dies multos latitans; omnemque tremiscens Ad strepitum, mortemque timens, cupidusque mo-

riri, 216 Glande famem pellens, et mistâ frondibus herbâ: Solus, inops, exspes, leto pænæque relictus, Haud procul aspexi longo post tempore navim:

dusque moriri, pellens famem glande, et herba mixta frondibus, solus, inops, exspes, relictus leto yænæque, longo tempore post, aspexi navim haud procul:

might devour, whose quivering limbs I might tear asunder with my right hand, whose blood might drench my throat, and his crushed limbs quiver under my teeth: how would I account the loss of my sight as inconsiderable, or nothing! This, and more, he said, burning with rage. Pale horror shook my joints, as I beheld his countenance, still besmeared with blood, his cruel hands, his forehead without an eye, his huge members, and beard clotted with human gore. Death was full in my view; but that appeared the least of evils. And now I expected that he would seize me, now to be swallowed up; and had before my eyes a remembrance of the time, when I saw him snatch two of my companions, and dash them against the ground; and, standing over them like a shaggy lion, buried in his voracious paunch their bowels, and flesh, and bones with white marrow, and quivering limbs. A trembling seized me; I stood pale and dejected, and, seeing him grinding and disgorging the bloody morsels, and undigested lumps of flesh, rolled in wine, fancied that I must in my turn And, concealing myself for many days, trembling submit to a like fatc. at every noise, dreading death, and yet wishing for it: appeasing my hunger with acorns, and herbs mixed with leaves; solitary, destitute, hopeless, abandoned to death and vengeance, after many days I espied a ship

Oravique fugam gestu, ad littusque cucurri; Et movi, Graiumque ratis Trojana recepit. Tu quoque pande tuos, comitum gratissime casus, Tu quoque gratissime tucis, et turbæ, quæ tecum credita ponto est.

Et ducis, et turbæ, quæ tecum credita ponto est.

Felon illo refert Tusco remove profesale.

Æolon ille refert Tusco regnare profundo; Æolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos: Quos bovis inclusos tergo, memorabile munus, Dulichium sumpsisse ducem, flatuque secundo 226 Lucibus îsse novem, et terram aspexisse petitam: Proxima post nonam cum sese Aurora moveret, Invidiâ socios prædæque cupidine ductos, Esse ratos aurum, dempsisse ligamina ventis: 230 Cum quibus îsse retrò, per quas modò venerat undas. Eoliique ratem portus reperisse tyranni.

Inde Lami veterem Læstrygonis, inquit, in urbem Venimus. Antiphates terrà regnabat in illà. Missus ad hunc ego sum, numero comitante duo-

rum: Vixque fugâ quæsita salus comitique, mihique. Tertius è nobis Læstrygonis impia tinxit

Ora cruore suo: fugientibus instat et agmen Concitat Antiphates. Coëunt, et saxa trabesque Continuant; merguntque viros, merguntque ca-240

Una tamen, quæ nos, ipsumque vehebat Ulyssen,

oravique fugam gestu; concurrique ad littus, ct movi, ratisque Trobæ, quæ est credita ponto tecum.

Ille refert Æolon regnare Tusco profundo. Æolon Hippotuden, cohibentem ventos car-cere; quos refert du-cem Dulichium sumpsisse inclusos tergo boris munus, memorabile, isseque novem lucibus secundo flatu, et as-pexisse petitam ter-ram: refert ut cum aurora proxima post no-nam moveret sese, so-cios ductos invidia, cupidineque prædæ,ratos esse aurum, dempsisse ligamina ventis, tum quibus (refert) ratem isse retro, per undas, per quas modò venerat, reperisseque portus Æolii tyranni. Inde, inquit, venimus in urreperisseque bem veterem Lami Læstrygonis. Antiphates regnabat in illà terrà. Ego sum missus hune, numero duorum comitante; salusque vix erat quasita fuga, mihique, comitique. Tertius è nobis tinxit impia ora Læstrygonis

suo cruore. Antiphates instat fugientibus, et concitat agmen. Coëunt et continuant saxa trabesque, merguntque viros, merguntque carinas. Tamen una qua vehebat nos, ipsumque Ulyssen,

TRANSLATION.

at some little distance; and running to the shore, by gestures signified my desire to escape. I prevailed; and, though a Greek, was received on board a Trojan ship. Do you too, most beloved of all my companions, relate, in your turn, your adventures, and those of your commander, and of the crew that, with you, were exposed to the dangers of the main.

He relates that Æolus reigns over the islands of the Tuscan sea; Æolus, the son of Hippotas, who confines the winds in caves; which, shut up in a bull's hide, he gave to the Dulichian general; a remarkable present! Favoured thus, Ulysses for nine days steered his course with favourable gales, and saw at lest the wished-for land; but that, upon the appearance of the tenth morning, his companions, partly prompted by envy, partly by a desire of spoil, fancying the enclosed winds to be gold, untied the ligaments that confined them; which, driving them back through the seas they had lately crossed, again forced the ship into the port of the Edian king. Thence we arrived at the ancient city of Lamus, the Læstrygonian Antiphates reigned at that time in those parts. I was immediately despatched to him, accompanied by two of our crew; and, with much ado, escaped by flight with one of my companions: the third tinged with his blood the mouth of the impious Læstrygonian. Antiphates raises a body of men, and pursues us as we fled. They flock together, and toss after us stones and beams without ceasing, sinking both men and ships; effugit. Parte socio-rum amissa, dolentes, conquestique multa, allabimur illis terris altanmer tens terris quas cernis procul hinc. Cerne, procul hinc insula est viden-da, visa mihi. Tuque, 5 justissime Troum, nate Deâ (neque enim, Enca, marte finito, es vocandus hostis)moneo, fuge littora Circes. fuge littora Circes. Pinu religata in Circao littore, nos quoque memores Antiphata, immansuctique Cyclo-pis, negabamus ire, et subire ignota tacta. Sumus lecti sorte. Sors misit ad Circaa mania me, fidumque Polyten, simulque Eurylochum, Elpenoraque nimii vini, bisque novem so-cios. Quæ simul atti-gimus, stetimusque in limine tecti; mille lupi, ursaque, leaque mista lupis fecere metum occursu: sed nulla erat timenda, nullaque erat factura vutnus in nostro corpore. Quin-etiam movere per acra blandas caudas, adulantesque comitant nostra vestigia ; donec famulæ accipiunt nos, ducuntque ad domi-nam per atria tecta marmore. Ille sedet pulchro recessu, sub-limi solio; indutaque pallam nitentem, cir-

sine ordine

Effugit. Amissâ sociorum parte, dolentes, Multaque conquesti terris allabimur illis, Quas procul hinc cernis. Procul hinc tibi (cerne) videnda est

Insula, visa mihi. Tuque, ô justissime Troum, Nate Deâ (neque enim finito Marte vocandus 246 Hostis es, Ænea) moneo, fuge littora Circes. Nos quoque Circæo religata in littore pinu Antiphatæ memores, immansuetique Cyclopis, Ire negabamus; et tecta ignota subire. Sorte sumus lecti. Sors me, fidumque Polyten, Eurylochumque simul nimiique Elpenora vini, Bisque novem socios Circæa ad mænia misit. Quæ simul attigimus, stetimusque in limine tecti; Mille lupi, mistæque lupis ursæque, leæque Occursu fecêre metum; sed nulla timenda, Nullaque erat nostro factura in corpore vulnus. Quinetiam blandas movêre per aëra caudas, Nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia: donec Excipiunt famulæ, perque atria marmora tecta 260 Ad dominam ducunt. Pulchro sedit illa recessu, Sublimi solio; pallamque induta nitentem, Insupèr aurato circumvelatur amictu. Nereides, Nymphæq; simul, quæ vellera motis 264

Nulla trahunt digitis; nec fila sequentia ducunt, Gramina disponunt; sparsosque sine ordine flores

nation in the new, the sure of a mictu. Nervides, simulque nympha, qua trahunt nulla vellera motis digitis, nec ducunt sequentia fila, disponunt gramina, secernuntque calathis flores sparsos

TRANSLATION. yet one, in which we, and Ulysses himself, sailed, escaped. Having thus

lost part of our crew, grieved, and complaining heavily, we arrive at length upon yonder coast which you see hence afar off. Look; far hence is to be seen an island, these eyes of mine have seen it; and do you, goddessborn, you, Æneas, the most upright of the Trojans (for now that the war is at an end, you are no longer to be accounted an enemy), regard my advice, and shun the dangerous shores of Circe. We too, having anchored upon Circe's coast, mindful of Antiphates and the inhuman Cyclop, declined a message to her court; or hazarding ourselves under an unknown roof. At last we cast lots. The lot fell upon me, and trusty Polytes: Eurylochus also, and Elpenor, a lover of wine, with eighteen more of our crew, were destined by the same lots to repair to the palace of Circe. This we had no sooner reached, and advanced to the front of the court, than a thousand wolves, with mingled bears and lionesses, making up to us, struck us with terror. But none of them were to be feared, none offered to hurt us; nay, they advance fawning, wave their tails, and attend our steps, until the maids receive us, and conduct us to their mistress, through a hall roofed with marble. She sits exalted on a throne in a fine recess, and clad in a shining robe, over which she had thrown a mantle embroidered with gold. The nymphs and nereids attending, tease not with nimble

fingers the fleecy wool, nor draw out the lengthening threads, but range

Secernunt calathis, variasque coloribus herbas. Ipsa quod hæ faciunt, opus exigit: ipsa, quid usus Quoque sit in folio, quæ sit concordia mistis, Novit; et advertens pensas examinat herbas. Hæc ubi nos vidit, dictà acceptâque salute, Diffudit vultus, et reddidit omnia votis. Nec mora; misceri tosti jubet hordea grani, Mellaque, vimque meri, cum lacte coagula passo, Quique sub hâc lateant furtim dulcedine, succos Adjicit. Accipimus sacrâ data pocula dextrâ. 276 Quæ simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Et tetigit summos virgâ Dea dira capillos; (Et pudet, et referam) setis horrescere cœpi, Nec jam posse loqui; pro verbis edere raucum 280 Murmur; et in terram toto procumbere vultu: Osque meum sensi pando occallescere rostro; Colla tumere toris: et quà modò pocula parte Sumpta mihi fuerant, illà vestigia feci. Cumque eâdem passis (tantum medicamina possunt) Claudor harâ: solumque suis caruisse figurâ Vidimus Eurylochum: solus data pocula fugit. Quæ nisi vitasset, pecoris pars una maneret Nunc quoque setigeri. Nec tantæ cladis ab illo Certior ad Circen ultor venisset Ulysses Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenius album,

herbasque varias colo-ribus. Ipsa exegit opus quod ha faciunt: ipsa novit quis usus sit in novit quis noses sit mo quoque folio, que con-cordia sit mistis; et advertens, examinat pensas herbas. Ubi hac vidit nos, salute dictà, acceptaque, diffudit vultus, ct reddidit omnia votis. Nec mora: jubet hordea tosti grani, mellaque misceri, vimque meri, et coagula cum passo lacte: adjicitque suc-cos, qui furtim luteant sub hac dulcedine. Accipimus datâ pocula sacrâ dextrâ. Quæ simul sitientes hausimus arenti ore, et Dea dira tegitur summos capillos virgà (et pudet, ct referam) capi horrescere setis, nec jam posse loqui, edere raucum murmur pro verbis, et procumbere in terram toto vultu, sensique meum os occallescere pando ros-tro, colla tumere toris; et feci vestigia illa porte, qua modò pocu-la fuerant sumpta mihi. Claudorque hard. cum passis cadem (tantum medicamina pos-sunt:) vidimusque Eurylochum solum caruisse figura suis: solus

nisi vilasset, nune quoque maneret una pars seligeri pecoris: nec Ulysses certior tantæ cludis ab illo, venisset ultor ad Circen. Pacifer Cyllenius dederat huic album florem,

TRANSLATION.

in order the flowers, and dispose in baskets the scattered herbs of various dye. She prescribes the task, and examines how it is done: she knows the virtue of every plant, their combinations and powers when mixed together. When she saw us, after mutual salutations, she cleared up her countenance, and granted every thing to our wishes. Instantly she orders dried barley, with honey, strong wine, curds, and pressed milk, to be mixed together, and adds juices which she hopes may lie unperceived in the sweetness of the mixture. We take the cup presented by her sacred right hand; which, parched with thirst, we had no sooner drank up, and the goddess touched the tops of our heads with her fatal rod (I am ashamed, yet will relate it), than I began to grow rough with bristly hairs, to lose the power of speech, and, instead of words, to utter a hoarse murmuring noise; and with my face to bend toward the earth. I felt my mouth harden in a round snout; my neck swell with rising muscles; and my hands, that had lately served to receive the cup, now mark footsteps upon the ground; and (so powerful are her baneful draughts) I am shut up in a hog-sty with the rest, who had undergone the same change. We saw that only Eurylochus did not suffer this change; he alone refused the cup when offered him. And, had he not refused it, he too had even until now continued one of the bristly herd; nor would Ulysses, informed by him of our dreadful misfortune, come to Circe as an avenger. The peaceful Cyllenian god had given him a white flower, which

superi vocant Moly; tenetur nigrā radice, Tutuseo, simulque monitis calestibus, ille intrat domum Circes; et vocatus ad insidiosa pocula, reppulit conantem mulcere capillos virga, et deterruit pavidam, stricto ense. Inde fides, dextraque data; receptusque thalano, poscit corpora sociorum dotem coninaii

jugii. VI. Spargimur succis melioribus innocuæ herbæ, percutimurque caput verbere conversæ virga, verbaque dicuntur contraria dictis verbis. Quo magis illa canit, magis hoc levu-ti tellure erigimur; setaque cadunt, rima-que relinquit bifidos pedes, humeri redeunt, brachia sunt subjecta lucertis. Flentes amplectimur illum flentem, hæremusque collo ducis, nec sumus locuti ulla verba, priora quam testantia nos gratos. Annua mora tenuit nos illic; præsensque vidi multa tam longo tempore, hausi multa auribus. Hoc quoque cum multis, quod una è quatuor famulis, paratis

Moly vocant superi. Nigrâ radice tenetur.
Tutus eo, monitisque simul cœlestibus intrat
Ille domum Circes: et ad insidiosa vocatus
Pocula, conantem virgâ mulcere capillos 295
Reppulit; et stricto pavidam deterruit ense.
Inde fides, dextræque datæ: thalamoque receptus
Conjugii dotem sociorum corpora poscit.

V1. Spargimur innocuæ succis melioribus herbæ; Percutimurque caput conversæ verbere virgæ: 300 Verbaque dicuntur dictis contraria verbis. Quò magìs illa canit, magìs hoc tellure levati Erigimur: setæque cadunt, bifidosque relinquit Rima pedes. Redeunt humeri: subjecta lacertis Brachia sunt. Flentem flentes amplectimur illum, Hæremusque ducis collo: nec verba locuti 306 Ulla priora sumus, quam nos testantia gratos. Annua nos illic tenuit mora: multaque præsens Tempore tam longo vidi, multa auribus hausi. Hoc quoque cum multis, quod clàm mihi rettulit una 310

Quatuor è famulis, ad talia sacra paratis. Cum duce namque meo Circe dum sola moratur, Illa mihi niveo factum de marmore signum Ostendit juvenile, gerens in vertice Picum, Æde sacrâ positum, multisque insigne coronis. 315

retulit mihi. Namque dum Circe moratur sola cum meo duce, illa ostendit mihi juvenile signum factum de niveo marmore, gerens Pieum in vertice, positum ade sacra, insigneque multis coronis.

TRANSLATION.

the heavenly inhabitants call Moly, and which is bound to the earth by a black root. Secured by this, and the admonitions of the god, he enters the palace of Circe; and, being invited to drink of the insidious cup, pushed her away as she endeavoured to touch his head with her rod, and checked her with his drawn sword. A mutual confidence succeeding, and mutual salutations passing between them, he is entertained by the queen in pri-

vate; and demands, as a dowry, his transfigured friends.

VI. We are sprinkled with the kinder juice of a harmless plant, and our heads are stroked with the rod inverted; and, to defeat what had been already done, repeats the incantation backward. The more she repeats, the more we rise to uprightness of shape; the bristles fall off, and our parted feet unite; our shoulders resume their proper form, and arms and hands stretch from them. With tears we embrace our weeping general; hang on his neck; and, by the first words we uttered, testified a grateful sense of our deliverance. Our stay at this court was protracted a whole year; and, by tarrying so long, I was myself a witness to many surprising changes; and from others learned still more. This too, among many others, which one of the four maids, appointed for these services, privately told me. For, while Circe is entertained in private by our leader, she shews me a youthful state of snowy marble, bearing on its head a woodpecker, deposited in a sacred recess, and adorned with a multitude of garlands. As I inquired and seemed impatient to know who it was, why

Quis foret, et quare sacra coleretur in æde, Cur hanc ferret avem, quærenti, et scire volenti, Accipe, ait, Macareu: dominæq; potentia quæ sit; Hinc quoq; disce, meæ. Tu dictis adjice mentem.

VII. Picus in Ausoniis, proles Saturnia, terris Rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum. Forma viro, quam cernis, erat. Licet ipse decorum Aspicias, fictâque probes ab imagine veram. Par animus formæ. Nec adhuc spectâsse per annos bello. Forma quam cer-Quinquennem poterat Graiâ quater Elide pugnam Ille suos Dryadas Latiis in montibus ortas Verterat in vultus: illum fontana petebant Numina Naïades, quas Albula, quasque Numici, Quasque Anienis aquæ, cursuq; brevissimus Almo, Narque tulit præceps, et amænæ Farfarus umbræ; ia Elide. Ille verterat Dryadas ortas in La-

Ait mihi quærenti, et violenti seire quis fo-ret, et quare coleretur in sacrà æde, eur fer-ret hanc avem, Accipe, Macareu; disceque hinc quoque quæ sit potentia meæ dominæ: tu adjice mentem dictis.

VII. Picus, proles Saturnia, fuit rex in Ausoniis arvis, studioipse aspicias decorum, 326 probesque veram ima-ginem ab ficta ima-gine. Animus crat par formæ; nec adhuc per annos poterat qua-ter spectasse quin-quennem pugnam Gra-ia Elide. Ille verterat Quaque colunt Scythica regnum nemorale Diana, tiis montibus, in suos vultus. Numina fon-

tana, Naïades, quas Albula quasque aquæ Numici, quasque aquæ Anienis, Almoque brevissimus cursu, Narque præceps tulit, et Farfarus amæna úmbra ; quaque colunt nemorale regnum Scy-thica Diana,

TRANSLATION.

placed in this sacred repository, and why it bore on its head a woodpecker, Attend, Macareus, (replied the nymph,) and hence too learn, how great is my mistress' power. Be attentive, I say, to what is related.

VII. Picus, of the race of Saturn, reigned in the country of the Ausonians; one who took a pleasure in breeding up horses for war. His form was such as you see; view it yourself, and, from the representation, judge of his real comeliness. His soul was equal to his form, and his age did not as yet permit him to have been four times a spectator of the Quinquennial games of the Greeks: his beauty had captivated all the dryads inhabiting the Latian mountains. He was the darling too of the fountain Naïads: those of Albula, Numicus, and Anio, and of Almo, short in its course, the rapid Nar, and Farfarus with its shady banks. Even the nymphs, inhabiting the woody regions of Scythian Diana, and adjacent lakes, courted him. Yet, disdaining all others, he affects the nymph alone,

NOTES.

320. Picus in Ausoniis, &c.] Picus was an accomplished prince of distinguished talents. Ovid here gives a charming description of him, and of his lovely wife Canens. Having died in the chase before he came to an advanced age, and his body not being found, they fabled, that he was transformed into a woodpecker, a bird whose name in Latin is the same with his; and, to give some credibility to the fable, it was added, that this transformation was brought about by Circe. She met him, says our poet, in a wood, whither she had come to gather herbs for her magical operations: in a trice she was fired with love of the boy; and, finding him insensible, she struck him with her wand, and instantly his body was overgrown with feathers, and he disappeared. The fable, Servins alleges, has no other foundation but that Picus, who valued himself upon his prophetic gift, made use of a wood-pecker which he had tamed. We may add, that the identity of the name of this prince, and that of the wood-pecker, contributed not a little to the fable of the transformation. Be that as it will, Picus was worshipped after his death, and taken into the number of the gods, Indigetes. Canens, forlorn for the loss of a husband whom she tenderly loved, retired into a desert, where she did not long survive him; and, by reason of her name, was given out to be transformed into a voice.

finitimosque lacus, petebant illum. Tamen omnibus spretis, ille fovet nymphen unam, quam Venilia dicitur quandam peperisse Io-nio Jano, in colle Pu-latt. Hac ubi primum maturnit nubilibus annis, tradita est Pico Laurenti praposito cunctis, quidem rarâ facie, sed rarior arte canendi, unde est dicta canens. Solebat suo ore movere silvas ct saxa et mulcere ferus, et morari longa flu-mina, rctinercque vo-lucres vagas. Quæ lucres vagas. Quæ dum modulatur car-mina fæmined voce, Picus exierat tecto in Laurentes agros, fixurus indigenas apros, premebatque tergum acris equi, fercbatque bina hastilia lævå, contractus quod ad paniceam chlamydem ab fulvo auro. Filia so-lis et venerat in easdem silvas, relique-ratque arva Circaa, dicta suo nomine, ut legeret novas herbas facundis collibus. Qua abdita virgultis, simul ac vidit juvenem, ob-stupuit: herbæ quas legerat cecidere sinu, flammaque est visa errare per totas medul-las. Ut primum col-legit mentem ab va-

Finitimosque lacus. Spretis tamen omnibus unam Ille fovet Nymphen, quam quondam in colle Palati Dicitur Ionio peperisse Venilia Jano. Hæc, ubi nobilibus primum maturuit annis, 335 Præposito cunctis Laurenti tradita Pico est, Rarâ quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi; Unde Canens dicta est. Silvas et saxa movere, Et mulcere feras, et flumina longa morari Ore suo, volucresque vagas retinere solebat. Quæ dum fæmineâ modulatur carmina voce, Exierat tecto Laurentes Picus in agros, Indigenas fixurus apros: tergumque premebat Acris equi; lævâque hastilia bina ferebat Peniceam fulvo chlamydem contractus ab auro. Venerat in silvas et filia solis easdem: Utque novas legeret fœcundis collibus herbas, Nomine dicta suo Circæa reliquerat arva. Quæ simul ac juvenem virgultis abdita vidit; Obstupuit. Cecidêre sinu, quas legerat herbæ: Flammaque per totas visa est errare medullas. 351 Ut primum valido mentem collegit ab æstu: Quid cuperet, fassura fuit. Nec posset adire Cursus equi fecit, circumfususque satelles. Non tamen effugies, vento rapiare licebit, 355 Si modò me novi; si non evanuit omnis Herbarum virtus, et me mea carmina fallunt.

tegu menten ab va-lido astu, fuit fassura quid cuperet. Cursus equi, satellesque circumfusus, fecit ne posset adire. Tamen non effugies, licebit rapiare vento, si modo novi me, si non omnis virtus herburum evanuit; et mea carmina fullunt me.

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whom Venilia is said to have of old borne to Ionian Janus, upon the Palatine hill. She, when of years ripe for marriage, was wedded to Laurentian Picus, preferred to all her other suitors. She was indeed of distinguished beauty, but still more distinguished by her voice; whence she was called Canens. Her music would move the woods and rocks, soften the fury of the savage race, stop the current of rivers, and retard the flight While she tunes her female voice to the softest airs, of winged birds. Picus went a hunting into the Laurentine fields, to kill the native boars. He was mounted on a generous steed, and bore in his left hand two polished spears, having his scarlet cloak clasped with a buckle of gold. The daughter of the sun chanced to be in the same woods; and had left Circæan lands, called after her own name, that she might gather new herbs on these fruitful hills. Who, beholding the youth from among the bushes, whither she had retired to conceal herself, stood amazed. The herbs she had gathered dropped from her bosom, and a flame seemed to wander through all her marrow. But, recovering her mind from the violent shock, she was about to avow her flame, had not the speed of his horse, and the guards that surrounded him, prevented her approach. You shall not, however, said she within herself, escape, not if borne away on the wings of the wind, if I rightly know myself; if all the power of herbs is not

Dixit: et effigiem nullo cum corpore falsi Finxit apri: præterque oculos transcurrere regis Jussit, et in densum trabibus nemus ire videri; 360 Plurima qua silva est, et equo loca pervia non sunt. Haud mora; continuò prædæ petit inscius umr am Picus, equique celer fumantia terga relinquit Spemque sequens vanam, silvâ pedes errat in altâ. Concipit illa preces, et verba venefica dicit; Ignotosque Deos ignoto carmine adorat, Quo solet et niveæ vultum confundere Lunæ, Et patrio capiti bibulas subtexere nubes. Tum quoque cantato densatur carmine cœlum, Et nebulas exhalat humus; cæcisq; vagantur 370 Limitibus comites; et abest custodia regi. Nacta locum, tempusque, Per ô tua lumina, dixit, Quæ mea ceperunt, perque hanc, pulcherrime, formam,

Quæ facit ut supplex tibi sim Dea, consule nostris Ignibus; et socerum, qui pervidet omnia: Solem Accipe: nec durus Titanida despice Circen. 376 Dixerat. Ille ferox ipsamque, precesque repellit; Et, quæcunque es, ait, non sum tuus: altera captum Me tenet; et teneat per longum comprecor ævum: Nec Venere externâ socialia fædera lædam; 380

Dixit: et finxit effi-giem falsi apri cum nullo corpore, jussit-que transcurrere pra-ter oculos regis, et vi-deri ire in nemus densum trabibus, qua plu-rima silva est, et loca non sunt pervia equo. Haud mora: continuò Picus inscins prada, petit umbram, ceterque relinquit famantia terga equi; sequensque spem vanam, errat pedes in alta silva. Illa concipit preces, et dicit verba venefica, adoratque ignotos Deos ignoto carmine, quo solet, et confun-dere vultum niveæ lunæ, et subtexere bibulas nubes patrio capiti. Tum quoque calum densatur cantato carmine, et humus exhalat nebulas, comitesque vagantur cacis limitibus, et custodia abest regi. Nacta locum tempusque dixit: O, per tua lumina, que ceperunt meu, qua ceperun men, perque hanc formam, pulcherrime, qua facit nt ego Dea sim sup-plex tibi, consulc nostris ignibus, ct accipe solem, qui pervidet omnia, et socerum, nec durus despiceTitanida

Circen. Dixerat. Ille ferox repellit ipsamque, precesque; et ait, Quacunque es, non sum tuus: altera tenet me captum, et comprecor ut teneat per longum avum. Nec ladam socialia fadera externû venere;

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vanished at once, and my charms deceive me not, she said: and formed a phantom of a boar, and ordered him to cross the way in sight of the king, and seem to run into a grove, thick set with trees, where there was a large wood, and inaccessible to a horse. Instantly Picus, not suspecting this visionary prey, makes for the covert, and nimbly dismounts from his smoking courser; and, in pursuit of an empty phantom, wanders a-foot through the thickest of the wood. She now repeats her charms and noxious spells, and invokes unknown gods in an unknown strain; wherewith she was wont to veil the face of the snow-white moon, or shade with darkening clouds the lustre of her sire. Then too she overspreads the face of heaven with a thick fog, exhaling clouds from the ground by her incantations. His attendants wander, unknowing where they stray; and the king is left without a guard. Having thus a proper time and place, By those eyes of thine (says she), beauteons youth, which have captivated mine; by that irresistible form, which makes me, though a goddess, address you in this suppliant strain, favour my passion; and receive for your fatherin-law the sun, that bright luminary, to whose view all nature is open; nor be so hard-hearted as to reject Titanian Circe. She said. He sternly rejects her and her supplications. Whosoever thou art (says he), I am none of thine; another holds me cuthralled, and long may she keep possession of my heart; nor will I violate the conjugal tie by another amour, while the fates preserve my Canens, the daughter of Janus, Circe renew-

dum fata servabunt mihi JanigenamCanenmihi Janigenamoanen-tem. Precibus sape retentutis frustra, Ti-tania ait: Non fores impune, neque enim reddere Canenti, dis-cesque rebus quialasa, quid amans, quid fæ-mina fuciat : sed Cerce et amans, et Cæsu, et fæ-mina. Tam bis convertit se ad occasum, bis ad ortum: ter tetigit juvenem baculo: dixit tria carmina. Ille fu-git ipse miratus sese currere velociùs solito, vidit pennas in cor-pore, indignatusque se subitò accedere novam avem Latiis sitvis, figit jera robora duro tro; et iratus, dat vul-nera longis ramis. Pennæ chlamydis traxere purpureum colo-rem. Aurum quod fu-Aurum quod fuerat fibula, momorderat pouta, momorae-ratque vestem, fit plu-ma, et cervix praciu-gitur fulvo auro. Nec quicquam antiqui res-tat Pico, nisi nomina. VIII. Interea Pico

sæpe clamato nequicquam per agros, reper-toque in nullà parte, comites inveniunt Circen(nam jam tenuaverat auras, passaque erat nebulas resolvi ventis ac solc) pre-muntque veris crimireposcuntque

tibus.

Dum mihi Janigenam servabunt fata Canentem. Sæpe retentatis precibus Titania frustrà, Non impunè feres, neque enim reddêre Canenti: Læsaque quid faciat, quid amans, quid fæmina, Rebus, ait sed amans, et læsa, et fæmina, Circe.

Tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortum: Ter juvenem baculo tetigit: tria carmina dixit. Ille fugit, sese solito velociùs ipse Currere miratus, pennas in corpore vidit: Seque novam subitò Latiis accedere silvis 390 Indignatus avem, duro fera robora rostro Figit; et iratus longis dat vulnera ramis. Purpureum chlamydis pennæ traxêre colorem. Fibula quod fuerat, vestemq; momorderat aurum, Pluma fit: et fulvo cervix præcingitur auro: 395

Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat. VIII. Interea comites clamato sæpe per agros Nequicquam Pico, nullâque in parte reperto, Inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras, Passaque erat nebulas ventis ac sole resolvi) Criminibusque premunt veris, regemque reposcunt, Vimque ferunt; sævisque parant incessere telis. Illa nocens spargit virus, succosque veneni: Et Noctem, Noctisque Deos, Ereboque, Chaoq; Convocat, et magicis Hecaten ululatibus orat. 405 neous, reposeutque vim parantque incessere sævis telis. Illa spargit noccus virus, succosque ve-neni: et convocat Noctem, Deosque Noctis, Ereboque, Chaoque, et orat Hecaten magicis ulula-

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ing often her entreaties in vain. It shall not (says she) go unpunished, nor shall you be any more restored to your Canens; but learn by experience what a woman, when injured, and a lover, can do: know too, that Circe is the woman, the lover you have injured. Then, turning twice to the west, and twice to the east, thrice she waves her wand, and thrice repeats a charm. He flies; and, wondering himself at his unusual speed, perceives that he is borne upon wings; and, enraged at being added thus a new bird to the Latian woods, pierces the rugged oak with his hard bill, and wounds in his passion the long boughs. His wings drink in the scarlet dye of his cloak. The gold, which, lately a buckle, had clasped his flowing robe, now glows round his neck in yellow plumes; nor does aught of Picus remain but the name.

VIII. Mean time his attendants, having oft in vain called upon Picus all over the fields, and finding him no where, light at last upon Circe (for she had by this time purged the air, and suffered the clouds to be dissipated by the winds and sun), and charge her with real crimes; and demand their king, and threaten violence, and prepare to assault her with cruel weapons. She scatters her tainted juices and noxious poison; and convokes, from Chaos and Erebus, Night and the gods of Night, and addresses Hecate in magic howlings. When, wonderful to relate!

Exsiluêre loco (dictu mirabile!) silvæ: Ingemuitque solum, vicinaque palluit arbos: Sparsaque sanguineis maduerunt pabula guttis; Et lapides visi mugitus edere raucos; Et latrare canes; et humus serpentibus atris Squallere, et tenues animæ volitare silentûm. Attonitum monstris vulgus pavet. Illa paventûm Ora venenatâ tetigit mirantia virgâ. Cujus ab attactu variarum monstra ferarum In juvenes veniunt. Nulli sua mansit imago. 415 IX. Presserat occiduus Tartessia littora Phæbus? Et frustrà conjux oculis, animoque Canentis Expectatus erat. Famuli, populusque per omnes Discurrunt silvas, atque obvia lumina portant. Nec satis est Nymphæ flere, et lacerare capillos, Et dare plangorem; fecit hæc tamen omnia: sese Proripit, ac Latios errat vesana per agros. Sex illam noctes, totidem redeuntia solis Lumina viderunt, inopem somnique, cibique, Per juga, per valles, quà fors ducebat, euntem. Ultimus aspexit fessam luctuque, viâque Tibris, et in gelidâ ponentem corpora ripâ. Illic cum lachrymis ipsos modulata dolores, Verba sono tenui mœrens fundebat; ut olim per valles, qua fors ducebat. Tibris, ultimus aspexit illam insper valles, qua fors ducebat. Tibris, ultimus aspexit illam fessam luctuque, viaque, et ponentem corporà in gelida ripà. Illic marens tenui sono, fundebat cum lachrymis verba modulata ipso dolore; ut olim cygnus jam moriens, canit exsequialia carmina.

406 Silvæ (mirabile!) dictu exsiluere loco; solumque ingemuit, ar-bosque vicina palluit, pabulaque sparsa sanguineis guttis, madue-runt; et lapides sunt visi edere raucos mugitus, et canes lutrare: et humus squallere atris serpentibus, tenues animæ viden-tur volitare. Vulgus attonitum monstris pavet. Illa tetigit mi-rantia ora paventûm venenata virgû. Ab attactu cujus, mon-stra variarum fera-rum veniunt in juvenes. Sua imago man-

sit nulli. VI. Occiduus Phæbus presserat Tartes-sia littora, et conjux sa tittora, et conjux erat frustra expecta-tus oculis animoque Canentis. Famuli po-pulusque discurrunt per onnes silvus, at-que portant obi a luque portent on a li-mina. Nec est satis nymphæ fiere, et luce-rare capillos, et dare plangorem; tamen fa-cit omnia hæc; prori-pit sese; ac vesuna er-rat per Latios agros. Sex noctes, totiden redevatic henima en redeuntia lumina solis, viderunt illam in-

TRANSLATION.

the forests are tossed from their places, earth groaned, and every tree looked pale; the plants, from every pore, sweat drops of blood; the stones seem to murmur in hoarse complaints, dogs to howl, the tainted ground to be covered with black serpents, and pale spectres to glide through the air. The crowd, struck with so many wonders, stand amazed. She with her magic rod touches the wondering faces of the trembling crew, from which potent touch, monsters of various forms succeed in place of the

young men: each loses his proper shape.

1X. Setting Phœbus now bore down upon the Tartessian shore, and in vain did Canens wish and long for her husband. Her servants and people run through every wood, and carry out lights to meet him. Nor is it enough for the nymph to weep, and tear her hair, and beat her breast in lamentation, yet she does all; nay, more; she flings out of the palace, and wanders like one distracted over the Latian fields. Six tedious nights, and as many returning suns, beheld her wandering, where chance directed, over mountains and valleys, without either food or sleep. The Tyber was the last that saw her, fatigued with grief and the length of the way, and reposing her limbs upon his shady bank. There, with tears, she tuned her voice to strains expressive of her grief, and in dying accents poured out the anguish of her soul: thus the dying swan, it is said, sings, as she droops, her own elegy. At last, grief wasting her scanty marrow,

Extremum, liquefucta quod ad tenues medullas luctibus, tubnit; paulatinque evanuit in
tenues auras. Tamen
fama est signata loca
quem reteres Camana
rite dixere Canentem
de nomine nympha.
Tatia multa sunt narrata, visaque mihi per
tungum amnum. Resides, et tardi desuctudine, jubemur rursus sintre fretum, rursus sintre fretum, rursus dare veta. Titaniaque dixera visa ese
ancipites, et iter vastum, et pericula savi
ponti restare. Futeor,
pertimui; nactusque
hoc tittus adhasi.

X. Macarcus finicrat; Ænciaque nutrix conditu marmoreà wond, habebat tis, cremavit hic igne quo debuit, mc Caieten creptam Argolico igne. Funis reliagatus ab herboso aggere, solvitur, et relinquint procut insidias tectaque infamata dea, petuntque tucos, ubi Tybris nubitus unbrd, prorumpit in mare cum flavd arend. Potiturque domo, nataque Faunigena Latini; tamen non sine ma ingre Tyta Tverrenia

Luctibus extremum tenues liquefacta medullas Tabuit: inque leves paulatim evanuit auras. Fama tamen signata loco est: quem ritè Canentem Nomine de Nymphæ veteres dixère Camænæ. Talia multa mihi longum narrata per annum Visaque sunt: resides et desuetudine tardi 436 Rursus inire fretum, rursus dare vela jubemur. Ancipitesque vias, et iter Titania vastum Dixerat, et sævi restare pericula ponti. 439 Pertimui, fateor; nactusque hoc littus adhæsi.

X. Finiêrat Macareus: urnâque Æneïa nutrix Condita marmoreâ, tunulo breve carmen habebat: Hic me Caieten notæ pietatis alumnus Ereptam Argolico, quo debuit igne, cremavit. Solvitur herboso religatus ab aggere funis: 445 Et procul insidias, infamatæque relinquunt Tecta Deæ; lucosque petunt, ubi nubilus umbrâ In mare cum flavâ prorumpit Tibris arenâ, Faunigenæque domo potitur natâque Latini; 449 Non sine Marte tamen. Bellum cum gente feroci Suscipitur; pactâque furit pro conjuge Turnus. Concurrit Latio Tyrrhenia tota: diuque Ardua sollicitis victoria quæritur armis. Auget uterque suas externo robore vires:

ni; tamen non sine marte. Bellum suscipitur cum feroci gente, Turnusque furit pro pactà conjuge. Tota Tyrrhenia concurrit Latio; arduaque victoria diu quaritur sollicitis armis. Uterque auget suus vires externo robore:

TRANSLATION.

she pined away; and, by degrees, vanished in empty air. Yet the fame of the thing still distinguishes the place, which the ancient muses still call Canens, from the name of the nymph. Many such prodigies were related to me, or seen, in the course of a long year; at the end of which, enervated, and rendered indolent through inaction, we are again ordered to sea, again unfurl our sails. Circe foretold a hazardous voyage and vast length of way, and that we had still to encounter the doubtful dangers of the main. I was alarmed by her threats, I own; and, arriving on this

shore, declined the rest of the voyage.

X. Here Macareus ended; and Æneas' murse dying, her ashes were deposited in a marble urn, and a short epitaph inscribed upon her tomb. Here my foster-son, of known piety, having rescued me from Grecian flames, honoured my remains with a funeral pyre. The cable, which fastened them to the grassy bank, is untied, and they steer at a distance from the faithless coast and fatal palace of the ensnaring goddess, and make for the groves where Tyber, confined by shady banks, breaks into the sea with his yellow sand; where Æneas obtains the kingdom and daughter of Latinus, the son of Faunus; yet not till after a bloody war. A war is begun with a fierce nation; and Turnus, in arms, demands his betrothed spouse. All Tuscany confederates with Latinum, and doubtful victory is long pursued with ardent arms. Each increase their strength by foreign alliances, and many nations join the Trojans, many the

Et multi Rutulos, multi Trojana tuentur

Castra. Neque Æneas Evandri ad limina frustrà:
At Venulus magnam profugi Diomedis ad urbem
Venerat. Ille quidem sub Iapyge maxima Dauno
Mœnia condiderat, dotaliaque arva tenebat.
Sed Venulus Turni postquam mandata peregit,
Auxiliumque petit; vires Ætolius heros

461
Excusat. Nec se soceri committere pugnæ
Velle sui populos, nec, quos è gente suorum
Armet, habere viros. Neve hæc commenta putetis;
(Admonitu quanquam luctus renovantur amaro)
Perpetiar memorare tamen. Postquam alta cremata est

Ilion, et Danaas paverunt Pergama flammas;
Naryciusque heros, à virgine, virgine raptâ,
Quam meruit solus pœnam, digessit in omnes;
Spargimur: et ventis inimica per æquora rapti,
Fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique, marisque
Perpetimur Danai, cumulumque Capharea cladis.
Neve morer referens tristes ex ordine casus;
Græcia tum potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri,
Me tamen armiferæ servatum cura Minervæ
Græcia tum potuit. Patriis sed rursus ab Argis
Pellor: et antiquo memores de vulnere pœnas
Exigit alma Venus: tantosque per alta labores
ex ordine; Gracia potuit tum videri flenda quoque Priomo. Tamen cura armiferæ Minervæ
eripuit me servatum fluctibus. Sed rursus pellor ab patriis agris; et alma Venus exigit pænus
memoras de antiquo vulnere; sustinuique tantos labores per alta

ct multi tuentur Rutulos, multi Trojana castra: neque Æncas venerat frustra ad limina Evandri, at Ve-nulus frustra venerat ad magnam urbem profugi Diomedis. Ille quidem condiderat muxima mania sub lapyge Danno, tenebatque arva dotalia. Sed post-quam Venulus peregit mandata Turni, petitque auxilium; Ato-lius heros excusat vi-res; nec se velle committere populos soceri sui pugnæ, nec habere viros è gente suorum, quos armet. Neve pu-tetis hæc commenta; (quanquam luctus renovantur amaro ad-monitu) tamen perpe-tiar memorare. Post-quam alta urbs Hion est cremata; et Per-gama paverunt Da-naas flammas: Nary-ciusque heros, virgine rapta, digessit in omnes pænam, quam so-lus meruit à virgine: nos Danai spargimur, et rapti ventis per inimica aquora, perpe-timur fulmina, noc-tem, imbres, iram ca-lique marisque, Caphareaque cumulum cladis. Neve morer

TRANSLATION.

Rutilians; nor was Æneas unsuccessful in applying to Evander, though Venulus, in vain, solicited aid of exiled Diomedes; who had encompassed with walls a large city, near Iapygian Daunus', and reigned over a dotal kingdom. But after Venulus had executed the commands of Turnus, and in his name requested aid, the Ætolian hero pleads his want of strength as an excuse; that he could not pretend to engage the subjects of his father-in-law in war, nor had a sufficient number of his own followers to arm for battle. And, that you may not imagine these are mere pretences, though the bitter remembrance renews my grief, I will yet submit to the pain of a recital. After stately Ilium was reduced to ashes, and the towers of Troy had fed the Grecian flames; when the Narycian hero, by ravishing the virgin, had drawn down, upon the whole body of the Greeks, that punishment, which he only deserved, we are dispersed; and, stormy winds driving us into dangerous seas, we encounter thunder, darkness, rain, and all the rage of a tempestuous ocean and sky; and, to complete our misery, are shipwrecked on the coast of Eubœa. But, not to tire you with too minute a detail of our cruel woes, Greece might have then extorted pity even from Priam himself: yet, by the indulgence of Minerva, the arms-bearing goddess, I was preserved and rescued from the waves, but am again banished my native home; for Venus, mindful of the wound I gave, pursues me with punishment; and so many hardships did I suf-

aquora tantos terresequara tantos terres-tribus armis; ut illi sint sape vocati feli-ces mihi, quos commu-nis hyems Capharcus-que importunis, mersi-tantis, petterrous fai que importunis, mersit aquis : vettenque fuissem una pars horum.
Comites passi ullima
belloque fretoque, jam
deficiunt, rogantque
finem erroris. At Agmon fervidus ingenio,
tum vero et asper cladibus, dixit : quid jam
superest viri, quod vestra patientia recuset
ferre? quid habet Cytherea (puta vetle)
quod faciat ultra?
vam dum pejora timentur, est locus in
vota: autem uhi sors
rerum est pessima, tirerum est pessima, ti-mor est sub pedibus, summaque malorum secura. Licet ipsa audiat; licet oderit omnes viros sub Diomede, ut facit; tamen omnes spernimus odinm illius, et magna potentia stat nobis magno. Pleuronius magno. Pleuronius Agmon instimulat in-vitam Venerem talibus verbis; resuscitatque veterem iram. Dicta placent paueis: amici majoris numeri corri-pimus Agmona: cui paranti respondere, pariter vox, viaque vocis

Æquora sustinui, tantos terrestribus armis; Ut mihi felices sint illi sæpe vocati, Quos communis hyems, importunisq; Caphareus Mersitaquis: vellemque horum pars una fuissem. Ultima jam passi comites belloque, fretoque, Deficient; finemque rogant erroris. At Agmon Fervidus ingenio, tum vero et cladibus asper, 485 Quid superest, quod jam patientia vestra recuset Ferre, viri? dixit. Quid habet Cytherea, quod ultra (Velle puta) faciat? nam dum pejora timentur; Est in vota locus: sors autem ubi pessima rerum, Sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa malorum: Audiat ipsa, licèt; licèt, ut facit, oderit omnes Sub Diomede viros: odium tamen illius omnes Spernimus, et magno stat magna potentia nobis. Talibus invitam Venerem Pleuronius Agmon Instimulat verbis; veteremque resuscitat iram. 495 Dicta placent paucis. Numeri majoris amici Agmona corripimus: cui respondere paranti Vox pariter, vocisque via est tenuata; comæque In plumas abeunt: plumis nova colla teguntur, Pectoraque, et tergum: majores brachia pennas Accipiunt; cubitique leves sinuantur in alas. Magna pedum digitos pars occupat, oraque cornu Indurata rigent; finemque in acumine ponunt. riter vox, viaque vocis est enuata: comæque abeunt în plumas: nova colla, pectoraque et tergum teguntur plumis; brachia accipiunt majores penuas; levesque cubiti sinuantur in alas. Magua pars pedum occupat digitos: oraque indurata cornu; rigent, ponuntque finem in acumine.

TRANSLATION.

fer on the swelling main, so many in a land war, that I often pronounced them happy whom a common storm, and the merciless rocks of Caphareus, had shattered in the waves; I even envied and coveted their fate. My companions, thus assaulted by the most cruel sufferings both on land and sea, can bear it no longer, and beg a period to their wandering. But Agmon, naturally of an impetuous temper, and then too exasperated by his sufferings, What remains, companions, that our patience can now refuse to undergo? What greater hardships can Cytherea now inflict upon us, were she even so disposed? For, while there is reason to apprehend still severer trials, supplications may avail; but, where Fortune has done her worst, fear is banished, and misery, once become desperate has no farther care. Let her overhear these defiances, let her persist in her hatred to all that serve under Diomed, we yet despise her hatred; and, driven as we are to the utmost verge of misery, have dearly bought this desperate presumption. By these irritating speeches Agmon provoked, anew, Venus, now better disposed, and roused her former resentment. But few approve of his words; the greater number of his friends check him. As he is preparing to answer, his voice fails, his throat contracts, and his hair converts to feathers. His neck, breast, and back, transformed, are covered with a fleece of plumes, which enclose also his arms, and, lengthening, bend into light wings. A great part of his feet stretches into toes;

Hunc Lycus, hunc Idas, et cum Rhetenore Nycteus Hunc mirantur Abas; et dum mirantur, eandem Accipiunt faciem: numerusque ex agmine major Subvolat. Et remos plausis circumsonat alis. Si volucrum quæ sit subitarum forma requiris; Ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis. Vix equidem has sedes, et Iapygis arida Dauni 510 Arva gener teneo minimâ cum parte meorum.

Venulus Calydonia XI. Hactenus Oenides.

Peucetiosque sinus, Messapiaque arva relinquit. In quibus antra videt; quæ multa nubila silva, Et levibus stagnis manantia, semicaper Pan 515 Nunc tenet: at quodam tenuerunt tempore Nymphæ. Appulus has illà pastor regione fugatas Terruit; et primò subità formidine movit: Mox, ubi mens rediit, et contempsêre sequentem. Ad numerum motis pedibus duxêre choreas. 520 Improbat has pastor: saltuque imitatus agresti, Addidit obscenis convicia rustica dictis. Nec priùs obticuit; quàm guttura condidit arbor. Arbore enim succoque licet cognoscerc mores. Quippe notam linguæ baccis oleaster amaris 525 Asperitas verborum cessit in illas. tica convicia obseanis dictis. Nee obticuit, priusquam arbor condidit guttura: licet enim cog-noscere mores arbore succoque. Quippe oleaster amaris baccis exhibet notam lingua. Asperi-

tas verborum cessit in illas.

Lycus, Idas, Nycteus cum Rhctenore, et Abas mirantur hunc; ct dum mirantur, acci-piunt eandem faciem, majorque numerus ex agmine subvolat, et eircumsonat remos plausis alis. Si requi-ris quæ sit forma su-bitarum volucrum ut non cygnorum, sic erat proxima ulbis cygnis. Equidem gener vix tenco has sedes, et arida arva Iapygis Dauni, cum minima parte me-

XI. Hactenus Œni-des. Venulus relinquit Calydonia regna, sinusque Pencetios, arvaque Messapia. In quibus videt antra, quæ nubilà multà sil va, et manantia levibus guttis, semicaper Pan nunc tenet; at quodam tempore nymphæ tennerunt. Appulus pastor terruit has fugalas illà regi-one; et primo movit subità formidine. Mov, ubi mens rediit, et con-tempsere sequentem, duxere choreas pedi-bus motis ad numerum. Pustor improbat has; imitatusque saltu agresti, addidit rus-

TRANSLATION.

his face, extending, warps into horn, and terminates in a beak. Lycus, Idas, Nycteus, with Rhetenor, and Abas, wonder at the change; and, as they stand wondering, take the same shape. The greater number of my company fly off, and flutter round the oars with waving wings. If you want to know the form of this sudden race of birds, as it was not that of swans, so was it the next in resemblance; so that hardly, with these then remains of my native subjects, am I able to maintain myself in this settlement, and the parched realms of Iapygian Dannus, my father-in-law.

XI. Thus far the grandson of Eneus. Venulus withdraws from the Calydonian kingdom, Peucetian bays, and Messapian territories, wherein he sees a cave, shaded by a thick wood, and from which a clear crystal stream distilled. The goat-footed Pan now frequents the place, but formerly it was a habitation for the nymphs. Appulus, a shepherd, first alarmed them, and drove them from these places: but soon recovering themselves, and despising his vain pursuit, they move their feet in concert, and change their flight to a dance. The shepherd reproaches, and mimics them with rustic airs, adding obscene gestures to his abuseful language. Nor was he silent, until an enclosing bark buried his throat, and tied up his tongue. The tree itself and its sap are an emblem of his manners. For a wild olive, with its bitter fruit, speaks the infamy of his tongue; the coarseness of the clown passed into them.

XII. Ubi legati rediere hinc, ferentes arma Ætola negata sihi; Rutuli, sine illis viribus, gerunt bella instructa, multumque, cruoris datur ab u-trâque parte. Ecce Turnus fert avidas faces in pinea texta: navesque quibus unda pepercit, timent ignes. Jamque Mulciber urebat picem, et ceras, cateraque alimenta hamma, ibatque per altum malum ad carbasa; et transtra incurvæ carinæ fuma-bant, eum sancta ge-nitrix Deum, memor has pinus fuisse cæsas Idæovertice, complevit aera tinnitibus pulsi uëris, et murmure in-flati buxi. Invectaque per leves auras domi-tis leonibus, ait: Turne, jactas irrita incendia juctas arrita incendia sacrilegà dextrà; cri-piam, nec me patiente, ignis edax cremabit partes et membra me-orum nemorum. Dea dicente intonuit: gra-vesque, nimbi secuti to mitrum. ceiderunt mitrum, ceciderunt cum saliente grandine. Astræique fratres turbunt acra, et æquor tumidum subitis concursibus, et eunt in pralia. E quibus alma parens usa viribus

XII. Hinc ubi legati rediere, negata ferentes Arma Ætola sibi, Rutuli sine viribus illis Bella instructa gerunt: multumque ab utrâque cruoris

Parte datur. Fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus 530 Tecta faces: ignesque timent, quibus unda pepercit. Jamq; picem, et ceras, alimentaq; cætera flammæ Mulciber urebat, perque altum ad carbasa malum Ibat: et incurvæ fumabant transtra carinæ: Cum memor has pinus Idæo vertice cæsas Sancta Deum genitrix, tinnitibus aëra pulsi Æris, et inflati complevit murmure buxi. Perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras, Irrita sacrilegâ jactas incendia dextrâ: Turne, ait, eripiam; nec me patiente cremabit Ignis edax nemorum partes et membra meorum. Intonuit dicente Dea: tonitrumque secuti Cum saliente graves ceciderunt grandine nimbi: Aeraque, et subitis tumidum concursibus æquor Astræi turbant, et eunt in prælia, fratres. E quibus alma parens unius viribus usa, Stupea prærumpit Phrygiæ retinacula classis: Fertque rates pronas, imoque sub æquore mergit Robore mollito, lignoque in corpora verso, In capitum faciem puppes mutantur aduncæ. 550 In digitos abeunt, et crura natantia, remi:

ma parens was virious units, per units, per cruira inacation, communits, per units, prarumpit stupeu relinacula Phrygiæ classis: fertque rates pronas, mergitque sub imo æquore. Robore mollito, lignoque verso in corpora, puppes aduncæ mutantur in faciem capitum. Remi abeunt in
digitos, et nutantia crura,

TRANSLATION.

XII. Upon the return of the deputies, and their report, that the Ætolians had refused to join; the Rutilians, though disappointed of these allies, yet prepare for war; and much blood is shed on both sides. Lo! Turnus assaults the Trojan fleet, and hesets with devouring torches their frames of pine; and those ships that had escaped the waves, dread the flames. And now Vulcan had invaded the pitch, rosin, and other aliments of flame, and was mounting along the tall masts to the sails, while clouds of smoke ascend from the bending keels. When the awful mother of the gods, calling to mind, that these pines had been cut on Ida's sacred top, filled the air with the tinkling of sounding brass, and the softer notes of the flute; and, riding through the sky in a chariot, drawn by harnessed lions, In vain, Turnus (says she), do you toss with sacrilegious hand these flaming brands, I will interpose; nor suffer the wasteful torches to prey upon the parts of a grove sacred to me. While yet the goddess spoke, it thundered loud; and heavy showers of rain followed the thunder, accompanied with rattling hail; and the Astræan brothers meet in fierce war, and shake the air and swelling sea with their encounters. The bounteous parent of the gods, aided by one of these, breaks the hempen bonds that secured the Trojan fleet; and, bearing the ships downward, plunges them The oak, softening, and assuming the nature of flesh, to the bottom. the crooked sterns are changed into human faces; the oars shoot into finQuodque prius fuerat, latus est: mediisque carina Subdita navigiis, spinæ mutatur in usum. Lina comæ molles, antennæ brachia fiunt. Cœrulus, ut fuerat, color est: Quasque ante time-

Illas virgineis exercent lusibus undas Naïdes æquoreæ: durisque in montibus ortæ Molle fretum celebrant; nec eas sua tangit origo. Non tamen oblitæ, quam multa pericula sævo Pertulerint pelago, jactatis sæpe carinis Supposuere manus: nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.

XIII. Cladis adhuc Phrygiæ memores odere

Pelasgos:

Neritiæque ratis viderunt fragmina lætis Vultibus. Et lætæ vidêre rigescere puppim Cautibus Alcinoi; saxumque increscere ligno. 565 XIV. Spes erat, in Nymphas animatâ classe ma-

Posse metu monstri Rutulum desistere bello. Perstat; habetque Deos pars utraque; quiq; Deo-

Instar, habent animos. Nec jam dotalia regna, Nec sceptrum soceri, nec te, Lavinia virgo, 570 Sed vicisse petunt: deponendique pudore Bella gerunt. Tandemque Venus victricia nati Arma videt: Turnusq: cadit; cadit Ardea Turno, bella pudore deponendi; tandemque Venus videt victricia arma nati: Turnus cadit; Ardea

cadit,

quodque prius fuerat latus, est latus; cari-naque subdita mediis navigiis, mutatur in usum spina. Lina ft-unt molles coma, antennæque, bruchia. Color est carulus, ut fu-erat: Naiadesque a-quorea exercent vir-gineis lusibus illas un das, quas timebant ante; ortoque induris montibus, celebrant molle fretum: nec sua origo tangit eas. Tamen non oblita, quam multa pericula pertulerint savo pelago, sape supposuere ma-nus jactatis carinis; nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.

XIII. Memores ad-XIII. Memores adhuc cladis Phrygia, odere Pelasgos, videruntque latis vultilus frogmina Neritia ratis, et lata videre puppim rigescere cautibus Alcinoi; saxumque increscere ligno.
XIV. Erat spes, classe animată in marinas nymphas, Rutulum onsser metu monstri de-

posse metu monstri desistere bello. Perstat; parsque utraque ha-bet Deos, ducesque qui habent animos instar Deorum. Nec jam pe-tunt dotalia regna, nec sceptrum soceri, nec te, virgo Lavinia,

TRANSLATION.

gers and legs; what was before a side remains so still, and the keel, that supports the middle structure of the vessel, changes to a spine, the cordage flows in hair; the sail-yards become arms; the colour as before is green; and, transformed to sea-nereids, they exercise, in virgin sports, the waves they dreaded before; and though sprung from rugged mountains, they yet frequent the restless sea, nor are affected with the remembrance of their original. Yet, not forgetting the many hazards they had run on the unrelenting waves, they often befriend ships struggling with a storm, unless of Achaian make.

XIII. For, still mindful of the calamities brought upon the Phrygians, they hate the Greeks; and beheld with joyful looks the wreck of Ulysses' ship; pleased too, they saw that of Alcinous harden into a rock, and the

wood cased with stone.

XIV. There was reason to hope that, upon seeing the fleet thus animated into sea-nymphs, the Rutilians, awed by a prodigy so strange, would desist from the war: but they still push it on, and each side is supported by its gods, and by heroes, in valour not inferior to gods. Nor is a dotal kingdom, of the sceptre of a father-in-law, or virgin bride, now the aim of their ambition, but victory and conquest; and they continue the war, through shame of being the first to yield. At length Venus beholds the arms of her son victorious. Turnus falls; and Ardea too, a powerful

dicta petens Turno sospite. Quam post-quam barbarus ignis abstulit, et tecta la-tuerunt tepida favilla; prapes tum primum cognita subvolat è mecognita subvolat è me-did congerie; et ever-berat cincres plausis alis. Et sonus, et ma-cies, et pallor, et om-nia, sunt, quæ deccant cuptam urbem; nomen

capeam uroem; nomen urbis mansit quoque in Ala; et ipsa Ardea deplangitur suis pennis, XV. Jumque Eueïa virtus cocgerat omnes Deos, ipsumque Junocum finire veteres iras; cum ovibus cressetti. cum opibus crescentis Iuti bene fundatis, Cy-thereius heros erat tempestivus calo; Venus-que ambierat superos; circumfusaque colto sui parentis, dixerat: Pater, nunquam dure mihi ullo tempore, oro ut sis nunc mitissimus, desque meo Æneæ, qui fecit te avum de nostro sanguine, numen, quamvis,parvum,dumquamers, par rum, aum-modo des aliquod. Est satis aspexisse 'semel inamabite regnum, isse semel per Stygios am-nes. Dit assensere: nec conjux regia tenuit vultus immotos: annuitque placato ore. Tum pater ait: Estis digni calesti munere,

Sospite dicta potens. Quam postquam barbarus ignis

Abstulit, et tepidâ latuerunt tecta favillâ, Congerie è mediâ tùm primum cognita præpes Subvolat: et cineres plausis everberat alis: Et sonus, et macies, et pallor, et omnia, captam Quæ deceant urbem, nomen quoque mansit in illâ Urbis: et ipsa suis deplangitur Ardea pennis. 580

XV. Jamq; Deos omnes, ipsamq; Æneia virtus

Junonem veteres finire coëgerat iras: Cum, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Iüli, Tempestivus erat cœlo Cythereïus heros; Ambieratque Venus Superos: colloq; parentis 585 Circumfusa sui. Nunquam mihi, dixerat, ullo Tempore dure pater, nunc sis mitissimus oro; Æneæque meo, qui te de sanguine nostro Fecit avum, quamvis parvum, des, optime, numen; Dummodò des aliquod. Satis est inamabile reg-

Aspexisse semèl, Stygios semèl îsse per amnes. Assensêre Dii: nec conjux regia vultus Immotos tenuit; placatoque annuit ore. Tum pater, Estis, ait coelesti munere digni,

TRANSLATION.

city while Turnus lived to defend it. But, after it had been destroyed by barbarian flames, and that the houses lay buried under heaps of ashes, a new bird was then first seen to rise from amid the ruins, and beat the wreck with disastrous wings. Its voice, withered limbs, paleness, and whole appearance, speak the fate of the city whence it sprung; the name of the place too is stamped upon it, and Ardea is bewailed by the

mournful clapping of its own wings.

XV. And now the bravery and merit of Æneas had extinguished in all the gods, and even in Juno herself, their old resentment; and the power of rising Iulus being well established, the Cytherean hero was become ripe for his kindred mansion of the stars. Venus had solicited all the gods above; and, hanging on her father's neck, Indulgent sire (said she), who never yet sternly rejected my suit, now, more than ever, be gracious; and raise my Æneas, who by his descent from me boasts of you as his grandfather, to the rank of a god, though of the lowest class. It is enough that he has once beheld the unlovely realms of Pluto, enough that he has once crossed the Stygian lake. The gods gave each a nod of assent; nor did even the empress of the skies listen to the request with a forbidding air, but signified her compliance by a gracious smile. Then the sire of gods: You are both worthy of the heavenly grant; you that prefer

576. Congerie è media tum primam, We are to form the same judgment of this fable, as of the preceding. The soldiers of Æneas, to revenge the affront of their fleets being set on fire, were resolved to do the same by Ardea, the capital of the Rutilians.

Quæq; petis, pro quoq; petis. Cape, nata, quod

Fatus erat. Gaudet, gratesque agit illa parenti: Perque leves auras junctis invecta columbis Littus adit Laurens, ubi tectus arundine serpit In freta flumineis vicina Numicius undis. Hunc jubet Æneæ, quæcunq; obnoxia morti, 600 Abluere; et tacito deferre sub æquora cursu. Corniger exsequitur Veneris mandata: suisque Quicquid in Ænea fuerat mortale, repurgat, Et respergit aquis. Pars optima restitit illi. Lustratum genetrix divino corpus odore Unxit, et ambrosia cum dulci nectare mista Contigit os; fecitq; Deum: quem turba Quirini Nuncupat Indigetem, temploque, arisq; recepit.

XVI. Inde sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba Resque Latina fuit. Succedit Silvius illi; Quo satus, antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus Nomina cum sceptro: clarum subit Alba Latinum: Epitos ex illo est. Post hunc Capetusque, Capys-

Sed Capys antè fuit. Regnum Tiberinus ab illis Cepit; et in Tusci demersus fluminis undis Nomina fecit aquæ. De quo Remulusque, feroxq; Acrota sunt geniti: Remulus, maturior annis, Acrota sunt geniti: Remulus, maturior annis, que Capisg; post hune; Fulmineo periit, imitator fulminis, ictu.

Remulus, maturior annis, fecit nomina aqua.

Remulus que ferozque Acrota sunt geniti: Remulus maturior annis, imitator fulminis, periit fulmineo ictu.

tuque que petis, illeque pro quo petis; gnata, cape quodoptas. Fatus erat: Illa gaudet, erat: Illa gaudet, agitq; grates parenti, invectaq; junctis columbis per leves auras, adit littus Lauras, ubi Numicius tectus arundine, serpit in vicina freta flumineis udis. Jubet mineis undis. Jubet hunc abluere Æncæ, quaeunque obnoxia morti; et deferre sub aquora tacito cursu. Corniger exsequitur mandata Veneris; re-605 git suis aquis, quicquid furrat mortale in

Ænea. Pars optima
restitit illi. Genetrix unxit corpus lustraunxit corpus tustra-tum divino odore, et contigit os ambrosia mixta cum dulci nec-tare, fecitque Deum: quem turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem, recepitque templo avis-

que. XVI. Inde Alba, resque Latina, fuit sub ditione binominis As-canii. Silvius succedit illi. Quo Latinus satus, tenuit repetita no-mina, cum antiquo sceptro: Alba subit clarum Lotinum. Epitos est exillo, Capetus-

TRANSLATION.

the suit, and he for whom it is preferred; receive, therefore, the favour you request. He said: she rejoices, and returns thanks to her sire; and, borne through the light air in a chariot drawn by harnessed doves, flies to the shore of Laurentum, where Numicius, shaded with reeds, creeps along his channel to the adjoining sea. She orders him to purge Æneas of whatever about him is mortal, and bear it to the sea in his still waters. The horned god obeys the mandate of Venus; and, sprinkling Æneas with his waters, purges away whatever is mortal in his frame, and suffers only his better part to remain. His mother anoints the body, thus purified, with gums of fragrant scent, and breathes on his features ambrosial dews; and changes him to a god, whom the Romans style Indiges, and honour with a temple and altars.

XVI. After Eneas, the sovereignty of Alba and the Latian sceptre descended to Ascanius, who was succeeded by Sylvius. His son Latinus, in whom the name of the race was renewed, swayed also the ancient sceptre of his family. Alba reigned after the renewed Latinus, and left the kingdom to Epiros. After him came Capetas and Capys; but Capys first. From them Tiberinus received the sceptre; who, being drowned in crossing the Tuscan river, gave his name to the stream. From him sprung Remulus, and the fierce Acrota. Remulus, who was the elder, aspiring to imitate thunder, fell by the stroke of thunder. Acrota, less presumpAcrota, moderatior suo fratre, tradit seeptrum forti Aventino:
qui jacet positus eodem
monte quo reguârat;
tribuitque vocabula
monti. Jamque procas
habebat summam Palatine gentis. Pomona
juit sub hoc rege; qua,
nulla inter Hanadryadas Latinas coluit
hortos sollertius, nec
fuit altera studiosior
arborei fatus; unda
tenet nomen. Ila non
man silvas, nec annes,
amat rus, et ramos
ferentes felicia poma.
Nec dextera est gravis jaculo sed adunca
Nec dextera est gravis jaculo sed adunca
face; qua modo premit luxuriem, et compescit brachia spatiantia passim; modò
inserit virgam fissa
fibras bibulæ radicis
labentibus undis. Hic
amor, hoc studium,
erat illi: nulla quoque
cupido Veneris. Tamen
metuens vim agrestem,
claudit pomaria intus;
et prohibet refugitque
viriles accessus. Quid
non et Satyri fecère,
juventus apta saltatib

Fratre suo sceptrum moderatior Acrota forti Tradit Aventino: qui quo regnârat, eodem Monte jacet positus; tribuitque vocabula monti. Jamque Palatinæ summam Procas gentis habebat. Rege sub hoc Pomona fuit: quâ nulla Latinas Inter Hamadryadas coluit solertius hortos, 625Nec fuit arborei studiosior altera fœtûs; Unde tenet nomen. Non silvas illa, nec amnes; Rus amat, et ramos felicia poma ferentes. Nec jaculo gravis est, sed aduncâ dextera falce: Quâ modò luxuriem premit, et spatiantia passìm Brachia compescit: fissâ modò cortice virgam 630 Inserit; et succos alieno præstat alumno. Nec patitur sentire sitim: bibulæque recurvas Radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis. Hic amor, hoc studium: Veneris quoque nulla cupido.

Vim tamen agrestem metuens, pomaria claudit Intus: et accessus prohibet, refugitq; viriles. 636 Quid non et satyri saltatibus apta juventus Fecere, et pinu præcincti cornua Panes, Silvanusque suis semper juvenilior annis, Quiq; Deus fures vel falce vel inguine terret, 640

juventus apta saltatibus, et panes præcincti quod ad cornua pinu, Silvanusque, semper juvenilior suis annis, Deusque qui terret fures, vel falce, vel inguine;

TRANSLATION.

tuous than his brother, left the sceptre to gallant Aventinus, who lies buried in the same mountain on which he reigned; and gave his name to the mountain. And now Procas held the government of the Palatine na-Under this prince flourished Pomona; than whom none, among the Latian Hamadryads, applied more to the cultivating of gardens, or attended with equal care to the breed of fruit-trees; whence she has her She discovers no fondness for woods or streams, but loves the country, and boughs bending under a load of fruit. Nor is her right-hand armed with a dart, but with a crooked pruning knife, wherewith she sometimes checks the luxuriance of the boughs, and lops off on every side the straggling shoots; at other times she inserts scions in the cleft bark, and ministers copious supplies of sap to a foreign breed. Nor does she suffer her rising nursery to feel the rage of thirst, but waters the crooked fibres of the soaking root with gliding streams. This is her study, this her delight; no chains of love held her enthralled. But, fearing the violence of the neighbouring swains, she surrounds her orchard with a wall, and thus avoids and guards against all approach of men. What did not the satyrs, a youthful race, fond of wanton mirth, essay? and the Pans, crowned with garlands of pine, and Silvanus, who, though old, has still a youthful soul; the god too, who with his pruning hook drives away thieves. What,

NOTES.

623. Rege sub hoc Pomona fuit.] Pomona, if we may believe the post, was a gods paid their addresses.

Ut poterentur ea? sed enim superabat amando Hos quoque Vertumnus: neque erat felicior illis. O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas Corbe tulit; verique fuit messoris imago! Tempora sæpe ferens fæno religata recenti, Desectum poterat gramen versasse videri. Sæpe manu stimulos rigidâ portabat; ut illum Jurares fessos modò disjunxisse juvencos. Falce datâ frondator erat, vitisque putator. Induerat scalas, lecturum poma putares. Miles erat gladio, piscator arundine sumptâ. Denique per multas aditum ubi sæpe figuras Repperit, ut caperet spectatæ gaudia formæ. Ille etiam pictà redimitus tempora mitrà, Innitens baculo, positis ad tempora canis, Assimilavit anum: cultosque intravit in hortos, Pomaq; miratus. Tanto potentior, inquit: Paucaque laudatis dedit oscula, qualia nunquam Vera dedisset anus : glebaque incurvâ resedit, Suspiciens pandos Autumni pondere ramos. Ulmus erat contrà spaciosa tumentibus uvis: Quam socia postquam pariter cum vite probavit; At si staret, ait, coelebs sine palmite truncus, Nil præter frondes, quare peteretur, haberet.

ut polerentur ea? sed enim Vertummus su-perabat quoque hos amando; neque erat felicior illis. O quoties habitu duri messoris tulit uristas corbe; fuita uristas corbe; 645 fuitque imago veri mes-soris! Sape gerens tempora religata recenti fano, poterat videri versasse desectum gramen. Sape portabat stimulos rigida manu; nt jurares illum modo disjunvisse fessos ju-vencos. Falce dată, erat frondator, puta-torque vitis. Indue-rat scalas, putares eum lecturum poma. eum lecturum poma. Erat miles gladio, pis-655 cator arundine sump-th. Denique per mul-tas figuras sape rep-perit aditum sibi, ut caperet gaudia spectata forma. Illectiam redinitus tempora picta mitra, innitens baculo, canis positis ad tempora, assimilavit anum; intravitque in cultos hortos; mi-ratus: Tunto poten-tior, inquit: Paucaque laudatis inquitque, O virgo, tanto potentior. Deditque pauca oscula laudata, qualia vera anus nunquam dedisset; incurvaque

sedit gleba, suspiciens ramos pandos pondere autumni. Erat contra ulmus spatiosu tumentibus uvis; quam postquam probavit pariter cum sociâ vite, ait: At si truncus staret extebs sine palmite, haberet nit quare peteretur prater frondes.

TRANSLATION.

I say, did they not essay to obtain her. But Vertumnus far exceeded them all in his love, nor was yet more successful. How oft, in the habit of a rough hind, did he carry corn in a basket; and was indeed the very picture of a hind. Oft, having his temples bound round about with new hay, he seemed as if just come from turning the grass he had cut down. Sometimes he bore in his hand a goad, that you would swear he had but just unyoked his sweating steers. Did he take in his hand a pruningknife, he was a very vine-dresser; or, if loaded with a ladder, he seemed as if going to gather fruit. Armed with a sword, he seemed a soldier; or, with a fishing-rod, an angler. In fine, by assuming great variety of shapes, he at last found admittance, to taste the joy of beholding his charming fair. Moreover, wrapping his head in a painted mitre, and leaning on a staff, with grey hairs flowing from his temples, he personated an old woman; and, entering her finely-cultivated orchard, seemed to admire the fruit. This (says he, within himself) adds still greater influence Then, after commending her much, he kindly saluted to your charms. her, but with an ardour beyond what could have been expected from a real old woman; and, affecting to stoop with age, seated himself on a turf, looking up at the boughs bending under the weight of autumn. Overagainst him stood an elm, branching wide, and laden with clusters of swelling grapes; which after commending much with its associate vine, But, did it stand single (says he), not embranched by the foldings of the

Hac quoque vitis qua requiescit in juncta utmo, si non foret nup-ta, jaccret acclinata terra. Tu tamen non tangeris exemplo hujus arboris, fugisq; con-cubitus; nec curas con-jungere te. Atque uti-nam velles. Helene non esset sollicitata pluribus procris: nec quæ movit Lapitheïa pralia, nec conjux Ulyssei audaeis timi-Ulyssei audaeis timi-dis. Nunc quoque, cum fuglas, averscrisque petentes, mille proct cupiunt te, et semidei-que Deique, et quæ-cunque numina tenent Albanos montes. Sed tu, si sapias, si voles bene jungere te, au-direque hane anum que amo te plus illis omnibus, plus quam credis) rejice vulgares tædas; seligeq; tibi Vertumnum socium to-ri Pro que habe ri. Pro quo habe me quoque pignus: neque enim ille est notior si-bi quam mihi; nec errat vagus passim in toto orbe. Colit hæc sola loga; nec amat quam vidit modo, uti magna pars procorum. Tu eris primus et ul-timus ardor illi: devovet suos annos tibi soli. Adde quod est juvenis: quod habet naturale munus deco-

Hæc quoque, quæ juncta vitis requiescit in ulmo, Si non nupta foret, terræ acclinata jaceret. Tu tamen exemplo non tangeris arboris hujus; Concubitusque fugis; nec te conjungere curas: Atque utinam velles! Helene non pluribus esset Sollicitata procris: nec quæ Lapitheïa movit 670 Prælia, nec conjux timidis audacis Ulyssei. Nunc quoque, cum fugias averserisque petentes, Mille proci cupiunt; et semideique, Deique, Et quæcunque tenent Albanos numina montes. Sed tu, si sapias, si te bene jungere, anumque 675 Hanc audire voles (quæ te plus omnibus illis, Plùs quam credis, amo,) vulgares rejice tædas; Vertumnumque tori socium tibi selige: pro quo Me quoque pignus habe. Neque enim sibi notior ille est,

Quàm mihi, Nec toto passim vagus errat in orbe. Hæc loca sola colit. Nec uti pars magna proco-

Quam modò vidit, amat. Tu primus et ultimus illi Ardor eris; solique suos tibi devovet annos. Adde, quod est juvenis; quod naturale decoris Munus habet; formasque aptè fingetur in omnes; Et, quod erit jussus (jubeas licet omnia) fiet. 686 Quid, quod amatis idem? quod, quæ tibi poma co-

nates the manus according to the formas, et fet quod erit jussus, licet jubeas omnia. Quid t quod amatis idem? quod primus habet poma, que eoluntur tibi,

TRANSLATION.

vine, it would shoot forth only leaves, nor bear any thing to invite the hand. The vine too, which rests upon the supporting elm, unless thus united, would creep a neglected shrub upon the ground. Yet you seem not to be moved by so instructive an example, but shun the conjugal embrace, nor care to be united in the bonds of wedlock; and, indeed, I wish it were otherwise. Helen was never attended by a more numerous train of suitors than would flock round you; nor she, who roused the Lapithæ to arms; nor the wife of Ulysses, bold against cowards. Even now, though you shun and avoid their addresses, yet you are the darling of a thousand wooers; of gods and demi-gods, and all the deities inhabiting the Alban mountains. But do you, if you are wise; if you would be happy in wedlock, and will listen to the advice of an old woman, who loves you more than them all; more than you easily believe; reject vulgar followers, and accept Vertumnus as the companion of your days, for whom I offer also my assurance; for scarce is the god better known to himself. one who wanders at large over all the earth, but frequents these places alone; and, far from resembling the common herd of wooers, who are passionately fond of every new face, you are his first and only flame; to you alone he devotes all his years. Add, that he is young, that he has a natural comeliness of person, that he can put on any shape with ease, and will become whatever you command him: and you may command

Primus habet; lætâque tenet tua munera dextrâ? Sed neque jam fœtus desiderat arbore demptos, Nec quas hortus alit cum succis mitibus herbas; Nec quicquam, nisi te. Miserere ardentis: et ipsum Qui petit, ore meo præsentem crede precari: 692 Ultoresque Deos, et pectora dura perosam Idalien, memoremque time Rhamnusidis iram. Quoq; magis timeas (etenim mihi multa vetustas Scire dedit) referam tota notissima Cypro Facta; quibus flecti facile et mitescere possis. Viderat à veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten humili de stirpe creatus. Viderat: et totis perceperat ossibus æstum 700 Luctatusque diù, postquàm ratione furorem Vincere non potuit, supplex ad limina venit. Et modò nutrici miserum confessus amorem, Ne sibi dura foret, per spes oravit alumnæ, Et modò de multis blanditus cuique ministris, 705 Sollicità petîit propensum voce favorem. Sæpe ferenda dedit blandis sua verba tabellis: Interdum madidas lachrymarum rore coronas Postibus intendit; posuitque in limine duro Molle latus, tristique seræ convicia fecit. Surdior illa freto surgente cadentibus hædis,

tenelgue tua munera lata dextra? Sed ne-gue jam desiderat fa-tus demptos arbore,nec herbas quas hortus alit eum suecis mitibus, nec quicquum, nisi te. Misercre ar-dentis, et crede ipsum qui petit te, præsentem precari meo ore: timeque Deos ultores, et Idalien perosam dura 696 iram Rhamnusidis. Quoque magis timeas (et enim vet ust as dedit mihi scirc mutta) referam facta notissima tota Cypro; quibus pos-sis facile flecti et mi-tescere. Iphis creatus de humiti stirpe, vide-rat Auguereten gene rat Anaxereten generosam à sanguine ve-teris Teueri. Viderat: et perceperat æstum totis ossibus. Luetutusque diù, postquam non potuit vincere furorem ratione, venit supplex ad limina. Et modo confessus miserum amorem nutrici, oravit per spes alum-næ ne foret dura sibi. Et modd blanditus eui-710 que de multis minis-tris, petiit propensum favorem sollicità voce. Sape dedit sna verbu blandis tabellis, feren-

da ei: interdum intendit postibus coronas madidas rore lachrymarum; posuitque molle latus in duro limine; fecitque convicia tristi scræ. Itta surdior freto surgente, hadis cadentibus,
TRANSLATION.

every thing. Consider, too, that your likings and aversions are the same; that he first produces your darling fruit, and holds them out as presents for you in his joyful right hand. But now he neither covets the fruit plucked from trees, nor garden-plants of mildest juice, nor aught but thee alone. Regard his ardent passion, and imagine, that the god himself, who courts your alliance, is here present, and requests this by my mouth. Dread the avenging gods, and Idalie, who hates unrelenting breasts, and the permanent anger of the Rhamnusian goddess. And, to make you yet more sensible of the danger (for age has brought many things to my knowledge), attend to a tale well known through all Cyprus, and which may teach you to compassionate and relent. Iphis, come of an obscure race, had seen Anaxerete, ennobled by the blood of ancient Tencer. He had seen her, and felt the ardent flame of love shoot through all his bones. And, having long struggled with his passion, when he found that he could not, by his reason, conquer the infatuation, he came a suppliant to her gate. And sometimes, avowing his unhappy flame to her nurse, begged, by hopes of her darling care, that she will not cruelly reject his suit. Sometimes, addressing himself to one of her numerous train of servants, he begged their assistance and friendship with anxious voice. Oft committing the language of his heart to writing, he contrived to have it sent Sometimes he hung up by the gate garlands, wet with the dew of his tears; and, resting his tender side upon the hard threshold, loaded with reproaches the cruel bolts. But she more unrelenting than the sea,

et durior ferro, quod Noricus ignis excoquit, et saxo, quod adhuc tenetur vivà radice; spernit et irridet; feroxque, addit superba verbainmitibus factis, et fraudat amanten quoque spe. Iphis inpatiens tongi doloris, non tulit tormenta; et dirit hac novissima verba ante fores. Vincis, Anaxarete; neque tandem ulla tadia mei erunt ferenda tibi. Motire lakos triumphos, et voca Pæana, incingereque mitida lauro: enim vincis, moriorque libens: age, ferrea gaude. Certe cogeris landare aliquid mei; erity; qua et elionis; ade entrum meritum. Memento tamen curam tui non cessisse antequam vitam; carendunq; est mihi gemind luce simul. Nee fama est ventura tibi nuncia mel telt: ned ubites, ego ipse adero; videborque prasens, ut pascas erudelia lumina exanimi corpore. Si tamen, à superi, videtis mortalia fata, este memores mei; tingua sustinet precari nihit ultra; et facite ut famà memoremur in longo avo, et date fame tempora, qua demysistis vita. Dirit; et se con la consulta de la consulta vita. Dirit; et se consulta vita elimente vine en listit; et vice. Dirit; et se consulta vitana en ligaret vine en en elimente vine.

Durior et ferro, quod Noricus excoquit ignis, Et saxo, quod adhùc vivum radice tenetur; Spernit, et irridet; factisque immitibus addit Verba superba ferox: et spe quoq; fraudat amantem.

Non tulit impatieus longi tormenta doloris Iphis; et ante fores hæc verba novissima dixit: Vincis, Anaxarete: neq; erunt tibi tædia tandem Lætos molire triumphos, Ulla ferenda mei. Et Pæana voca, nitidâque incingere lauro: Vincis enim, moriorq; libens: age, ferrea, gaude. Certè aliquid laudare mei cogeris, eritque Quo tibi sim gratus; meritumq; fatebere nostrum. Non tamen antè tui curam cessisse memento, Quam vitam; geminaque simul mihi luce carendum. Nec tibi fama mei ventura est nuncia leti; Ipse ego, ne dubites, adero: præsensque videbor, Corpore ut exanimi crudelia lumina pascas. Si tamen, ô superi, mortalia fata videtis, Este mei memores; nihil ultrà lingua precari 730 Sustinet; et longo facite ut memoremur in ævo; Et quæ dempsistis vitæ, date tempora famæ. Dixit: et ad postes ornatos sæpe coronis Humentes oculos et pallida brachia tendens, Cum foribus laquei religaret vincula summi; Hæc tibi serta placent, crudelis et impia, dixit. 736

mæ temporaquæ demp. 1128C tiol Serta piacett, criticins et impia, dixit. 130 sistis vitæ. Dixit; et tendens humentes oculos, et pallida brachia od postes sæpe ornatos coronis, cum religaret vincula summi laquei foribus; dixit: hac serta placent tibi impia et crudelis?

TRANSLATION.

when roused by the setting of the kids; harder than iron, tempered in the Noric forge; or the rock which, fast bound by its root, retains all its native stubbornness; despises and insults him; and adds moreover to her barbarous behaviour haughty words, and deprives the unhappy lover even of hope. Iphis, impatient, could not bear the torment of his endless grief, and poured out these his last words before the gate: You conquer Anaxarete; nor shall you be any more compelled to endure my irksome solicitations. Prepare a joyful triumph, invoke the god Pæan, and bind your temples with a garland of trimmed laurel; for you conquer, and I willingly resign life: do then, hard-hearted fair, rejoice. Something in me, at least, you shall be compelled to commend; in something I will render myself agreeable, and force you to own my merit. Yet remember, that my regard for you ceased not, but with life; both lights must be extinguished together. Nor shall Fame come to you the first messenger of my death; I myself will come, doubt it not, and stand before you, that you may feed your cruel eyes with the sight of my lifeless corse. heavenly powers, the fate of mortals is your care, have some respect to mine; my tongue can ask nothing farther: let my name be known to distant ages; and may I enjoy in fame that life, of which I am now so early deprived. He said: and raising his swimming eyes, and extending his pale arms to the door-posts he had often adorned with garlands, as he

Inseruitq; caput; sed tum quoq; versus ad illam:
Atque onus infelix elisâ fauce pependit.
Icta pedum motu trepidantûm, ut multa gementem Visa dedisse sonum est, adapertaque janua factum Prodidit; exclamant famuli: frustràque levatum (Nam pater occiderat) referunt ad limina matris.
Accipit illa sinu, complexaque frigida nati

Membra sui postquam miserorum verba parentiim

Inseruitq; caput; sed tum quoque est versus ad illam: Itan quoque est versus ad illam; adque est versus ad illam; tix neus est versus est versus ad illam; tix neus est versus est versus est versus est versus ad illam; tix neus est versus est versus est versus es Membra sui, postquam miserorum verba parentûm frustra, ad limina matris, nam pater occi-Edidit, et matrum miserarum facta peregit; 745 derat. Illa accipit si-Edidit, et matrum miserarum facta peregit; Funera ducebat mediam lachrymosa per urbem, Luridaque arsuro portabat membra feretro. Fortè viæ vicina domus, quâ flebilis ibat Pompa, fuit: duræque sonus plangoris ad aures Venit Anaxeretes: quam jam Deus ultor agebat. Mota tamen, Videamus, ait, miserabile funus: 751 Et patulis iniît tectum sublime fenestris. Vixque bene impositum lecto prospexerat Iphin; Diriguêre oculi : calidusque è corpore sanguis Inducto pallore fugit. Conataque retrò Ferre pedes, hæsit: conata avertere vultus, Hoc quoq; non potuit: paulatimq; occupat artus,
Quod fuit in duro jam pridem pectore, saxum.

Neve ea ficta putes, dominæ sub imagine signum
Servat adhuc Salamis: Veneris quoq; nomine temgure: catidusque sanguis figuit è corpore,
quis figuit è corpore,
qui figuit è corpore,

nu, complexaque fri-gida membra sui nati, postquam edidit verba miserorum parentum: et peregit facta mise-rarum matrum, ducebat lachrymosa funera per mediam urbem; portubatque lurida membra feretro arsu-ro. Forte domus Anax-aretes fuit vicina viæ, qua flebilis pompa ibat; sonusque plan-goris venit ad aures dura: quam uttor De-us jam agebat. Taus jam agebat. Ta-men mota, ait, Videa-mus miserabile funus,

prum 760 allore inducto; conatro, hasti: conata avertere vultus non potuit quoque hoc: saxumque, quod fuit jampridem in duro pectore, paulatim occupat arius. Neve putes ca ficta, Sulumis adhuc servat signum sub imagine domina. Habet quoque templum TRANSLATION.

human fair (said he), please you? And, still careful that he might be turned toward her, thrust his head into the noose, and hung by his squeezed throat, a hapless load! The gate, struck by the convulsive motions of his feet, seems to complain in heavy groans; and, upon being opened, discovered what had been done. The servants raise an outcry; and, taking him down in vain, carry the body to the house of his mother (for his father had been some time dead). She cherishes him in her bosom; and embracing the cold lifeless limbs of her son, after venting her grief in complaints suited to her unhappy fate, and bemoaning her son in a manner that testified her grief and despair, she led his mournful funeral through the middle of the city, and bore his livid limbs on a bier to the fatal pyre. Adjoining to the street, through which the mournful pomp passed, was the house of the cruel fair; and the echo of the lamentations reached the ears of Anaxarete, whom now the avenging gods pursued. Moved, however, by the laments she heard, Let us see (said she) this mournful funeral; and went into an upper room, where the windows were large and open. Scarce had she beheld Iphis, who was carried on a bier, when her eyes stiffened; and, a paleness spreading all over her body, the warm blood for sook her veins. Endeavouring to retire, she found that she stuck fast; and when she wanted to turn away her face, neither was that in her power. And the stone, which had long lurked in her unrelenting breast, by degrees crept over all her joints. And, that you may not nomine Veneris prospicientis. Quorum menor o mea nymphe, pone lentos fastus precor, et jungere amaati. Sie nee vernum frigus udurat nascentia poma tibi; nee vapidi venti excutient forentia. Ubi Deus aptus in omnes formas, nequiequam edit hae; rediit in juvenem, et demit sibi instrumenta anilia; apparuitque talis illi, qualis nib intidissima mago solis evicit oppositas nubes, reluxitque nullid obstante; paratq; vim; sed non opus est vi; nympheque est capta in figura Dei, et sentit mutua vuluera.

nulicra.

XVII. Miles injusti
Amudi, proximus rexit
Ausonias opes: Numitorque senex capit
amissa regna munere
nepotum: meniaque
urbis conduntur festis
paditibus; Tatiusq; Sabinique patres gerunt bella; Tarpeiaque vià arcis reclusa,
exuit animam digna
pana, armis congestis.
Inde sati Curibus, pren
prore: petuntoue vortas.

Prospicientis habet. Quorum memor, ô mea, lentos Pone, precor, fastus, et amanti jungere, Nymphe. Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat Poma, nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti. 764 Hæc ubi nequicquam formas Deus aptus in omnes Edidit; in juvenem rediît: et anilia demit Instrumenta sibi. Talisque apparuit illi, Qualis ubi oppositas nitidissima Solis imago Evicit nubes, nullâque obstante reluxit: 769 Vimque parat: sed vi non est opus, inque figurâ Capta Dei Nymphe est, et mutua vulnera sentit.

XVII. Proximus Ausonias injusti miles Amuli Rexit opes: Numitorque senex amissa nepotum Munere regna capit: festisque Palilibus urbis Mœnia conduntur. Tatiusque, patresque Sabini Bella gerunt: arcisque vià Tarpeia reclusà 776 Digna animam pœnà congestis exuit armis. Inde sati Curibus, tacitorum more luporum, Ore premunt voces: et corpora victa sopore Invadunt: portasque petunt: quas obice firmà 780 Clauserat Iliades. Unam tamen ipsa recludit, Nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit.

pana, armis congestis.
Inde sati Curibus, premunt voces ore, more tacitorum luporum; et invadunt corpora victa sopore; petuntque portas, quas Iliades clauserat firma obice; tamen ipsa Saturnia recludit unam, nec fecit strepitum verso cardine.

TRANSLATION.

imagine this a fiction, the statue itself which represents the lady, is still to be seen at Salamis, and stands in a temple, inscribed to Venus, looking out. Warned by this, O beloved nymph, disdain no longer to be joined to one that loves you: so may neither the vernal colds nip your growing fruit, nor the rude winds of autumn shake them in the bud. When the god, capable of every form, had in vain urged these powerful motives, he put on again his wonted youthful bloom, and dismisses all the emblems of old age. Such, and so bright, did he appear in her eyes, as when the sun's splendid image has dispersed the opposing clouds, and shines out without interruption. He prepares to obtain his desires by force; but force was now become unnecessary, for the nymph was smit with the captivating form of the god, and feels a mutual flame.

XVII. Amulius next, by violence and injustice, ruled the Ausonian state; and Numitor, in his old age, recovers, by the valour of his grandsons, the kingdom he had lost; and the walls of Rome are built during the joyous festival of Pales. Tatius and the Sabine fathers engage in war; and Tarpeia, admitting the enemy into the citadel, expired under the weight of their shields, thrown upon her; a death which was the just recompense of her treachery. Upon this the Sabines, natives of cures, suppressing their voices, after the manner of silent wolves, attack the Romans overpowered with sleep, and beset the gates, which Romulus had secured by strong bolts. But Saturnia herself opened one, and turned

NOTES. what fol- the

772. Proximus Ausonias.] In what follows of this book, Ovid traces some of the most remarkable occurrences of the Romanian and the state of the st

the manner of relating them, that may naturally be expected between an historian and a poct.

Venus sola sensit re-

pagula porta cecidisse, et fuit clausura; nisi quod nunquam licet dis rescindere acta De-

ais rescundere acta De-am. Ausoma Naides tenebant loca juncta Jano, rorantia gelido fonte. Rogat hos aux-ilium, nec nymphæ sus-tinuere Deam veten-

tem justa; elicuereq; venas et flumina sui fontis. Tamen ora pa-tentis Jani nondam

erant invia neque un-

da præcluserat iter. Supponunt lurida sul-

fura fævundo fonti, in-cenduntq; cavas ve-

this allique virthus, vapor penetravit ad ima fontis; et vos aquæ, quæ modo audebatis certare Alpino rigori, non ceditis ipsis ignibus. Gemini

postes fumunt flummi-ferà aspergine, porta-que nequicquam per-missa rigidis Sabinis,

missa riginis saomis, fuit præstructa novo Jonte, dum martius mi-les induerat arma; quæ postquam Romu-lus ultro obtulit, ct tellus Romana est stra-

ta Sabinis corporibus,

estque strata suis ; im-

piusque cnsis permis-cuit cruorem generi cum sanguine soceri;

Sola Venus portæ cecidisse repagula sensit; Et clausura fuit; nisi quod rescindere nunquam Dîs licet acta Deûm. Jano loca juncta tenebant Naïdes Ausoniæ gelido rorantia fonte: Has rogat auxilium, nec Nymphæ justa petentem Sustinuêre Deam: venasque et flumina fontis Elicuêre sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani Ora patentis erant, neque iter præcluserat unda. Lurida supponunt fœcundo sulfura fonti, Incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas. Viribus his aliisque, vapor penetravit ad ima Fontis: et Alpino modò quæ certare rigori 795 His aliisque viribus, Audebatis aquæ, non ceditis ignibus ipsis. Flammiferâ gemini fumant aspergine postes: Portaque, nequicquam rigidis permissa Sabinis, Fonte fuit præstructa novo; dum Martius arma Induerat miles. Quæ postquam Romulus ultro Obtulit; et strata est tellus Romana Sabinis, 800 Corporibus, strataque suis; generique cruorem Sanguine cum soceri permiscuit impius ensis: Pace tamen sisti bellum, nec in ultima ferro Decertare, placet: Tatiumque accedere regno. XVIII. Occiderat Tatius, populisque æquata

805 duobus, Romule, jura dabas: positâ cum casside Mavors Talibus affatur Divûmq; hominumq; parentem:

placet tumen bellum sisti pace, nec decertare ferro in ultima, Tutiumq; accedere regno.

XVIII. Tatius occiderat, tuq; Romule, dabas æquata jura duobus populis: cum Mavors, casside posita, affatur parentem divúmque homenumque talibus verbis.

TRANSLATION. Venus alone perceived that the brazen fences the hinges without noise. of the gate were removed; and would have shut it, but that it is not permitted any god to annul the acts of the other gods. The Ausonian Naïads preside over the parts adjoining to the temple of Janus, which were watered with a cold spring. She requests their aid; nor could the nymphs withstand the goddess in a suit so reasonable, but open every vein, and unlock their springs; yet the front of the open temple was still accessible, nor had the water quite stopt up the way. They then mixed livid sulphur with the fertile springs, and fire the hollow veins with smoking pitch. By these and other violent means, the vapour penetrates to the bottom of the spring; and those waters, which so late might have vied for cold with the Alps, yield not in heat to fire itself. The posts, on each side the gate, smoke from the hot exhalations of the stream; and the gate, in vain, thrown open to the warlike Sabines, was guarded by a new kind of spring; until the gallant Romans had put on their armour. After Romulus had advanced with these, and that the Latian plains were covered with Sabine and even Roman bodies, the merciless sword mingled the blood of the son-in-law with that of the father-in-law, it was at last agreed to conclude the war by a peace, and not proceed with the sword to the last extremity: but admit Tatius to share the royal power.

XVIII. Tatius was slain, and Romulus dispensed equal laws to both

Genitor, tempus adest, (quoniam res Romana valet magno funda-mine, nec vendet ab uno yraside) solvere pramia, qua sunt promissa mihi dignoque nepoti; et imponere eum ablatum terrisea-lo. Tu dixisti mihi quondam prasente consilio Deorum, (nam memoro, notavique pia verba memori animo) erit unus, quem tu tolles in carula cali. Summa tuorum verbo-rum sit rata. Omnipotens annuit, et occu-luit aera eæcis nubibus, terruitque urbem tonitru et fulgure. Quæ Gradivus sensit esse signa data sibi promissæ rapinæ, in-nixusque hastæ, conscendit impavidus seemat impactant equos pressos cruento temone, et increpuit ictu verberis; lapsus-que per pronum acra, constitit in summo calle nemorosi Palati, abstulitque Iliaden reddentem regia jura Quiriti jam suo. Cor-pus mortale est dilapsum per tenues auras : ceu glans plumbea mis-sa latâ fundâ, solet intabescere medio cælo.

Tempus adest genitor (quoniam fundamine magno Res Romana valet, nec præside pendet ab uno) Præmia, quæ promissa mihi, dignoq; nepoti, 810 Solvere, et ablatum terris imponere cœlo. Tu mihi concilio quondam præsente Deorum (Nam memoro, memorique animo pia verba notavi) Unus erit, quem tu tolles in cœrula cœli; Dixisti. Rata sit verborum summa tuorum. 815 Annuit omnipotens, et nubibus aëra cæcis Occuluit, tonitruque et fulgure terruit urbem. Quæ sibi promissæ sensit data signa rapinæ, Innixusque hastæ, pressos temone cruento Impavidus conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu 820 Verberis increpuit: pronumque per aëra lapsus Constitit in summo nemorosi colle Palati: Reddentemque suo jam regia jura Quiriti Abstulit Iliaden. Corpus mortale per auras 825 Dilapsum tenues: ceu latâ plumbea fundâ Missa solet medio glans intabescere cœlo. Pulchra subit facies, et pulvinaribus altis Dignior, et qualis trabeati forma Quirini. Flebat, ut amissum conjux; cum regia Juno Irin ad Hersiliam descendere limite curvo Imperat: et vacuæ sua sic mandata referre.

et dignior altis pulvinaribus, et forma qualis trabeati Quirini. Conjux flebat eum ut amissum, cum regia Juno imperat Irin descendere ad Hersiliam curvo limite, et sic referre sua mandata

TRANSLATION.

people: when Mars, putting on his helmet, thus addresses the Father of Gods and Men. The time is come, father, (now that the Roman state stands on a firm basis, nor depends upon a single governor,) to confer upon your renowned grandson the promised honours; and, removing him from earth, to admit him to the skies. Formerly you said, in an assembly of the gods, (for well I remember it, and treasured up the gracious promise with mindful care,) he shall be one, whom, in time, you shall advance to the azure regions of heaven. Confirm now the kind decree. The almighty sire gave a nod of assent; and, darkening the air in thick clouds, alarmed the city with thunder and lightning: which Mars knowing to be the signals of his son's assumption, leaning on his lance, he undaunted vaults into the chariot, lashes his horses on, and, gliding through the downward air, alighted on the top of Mount Palatine, capped with woods, and carried off Romulus as he was dispensing royal laws to his people. His mortal body dispersed in thin air; as when a leaden bullet, let fly from the whirling sling, liquefies in the middle of the sky. A comely aspect succeeds, suited to the lofty mansions of the gods, and a form like that of Quirinus in triumphal robes. His wife lamented him as lost; when imperial Juno orders Iris to descend to Hersilia along the arched vault of heaven, and thus carry her commands to the disconsolate queen.

XIX. O et de Latià, ô et de gente Sabinà
Præcipuum matrona decus; dignissima tanti
Antè fuisse viri, conjux nunc esse Quirini;
Siste tuos fletus: et, si tibi cura videndi 835
Conjugis est, duce me, lucum pete, colle Quirino
Qui viret, et templum Romani regis obumbrat.
Paret: et in terram pictos delapsa per arcus,
Hersiliam jussis compellat vocibus Iris.
Illa verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu, 840
O Dea (namque mihi, nec quæ sis dicere promptum est;

Et liquet esse Deam) duc, ô duc, inquit: et offer Conjugis ora mihi. Quæ si modò posse videre Fata semel dederint; cælum aspectâsse fatebor. Nec mora; Romuleos cum virgine Thaumanteâ Ingreditur colles. Ibi sidus ab æthere lapsum 846 Decidit in terras: à cujus lumine flagrans Hersiliæ crinis cum sidere cessit in auras. Hanc manibus notis Romanæ conditor urbis Excipit: et priscum pariter cum corpore nomen Mutat; Oramque vocat. Quæ nunc Dea juncta Quirino est.

bis excipit hanc notis manibus; et mutat priscum nomen pariter cum corporc; vocatque Oram; qua nunc est Dea juncta Quirino.

TRANSLATION.

XIX. O illustrious matron, the distinguished glory both of Latian and Sabine state, worthy before to have been the spouse of a king, and now worthy your alliance with the god, dry up these tears; and, if you are impatient to behold your spouse, repair, under my care, to the grove that blooms on the hill Quirinus, and shades the temple of the Roman king. Iris obeys, and gliding down to earth along her painted bow, addresses Hersilia in the manner she had been commanded. The queen, lifting up her eyes with modest regard, O goddess, (says she, for to me your name and rank are unknown, yet it is plain you are a goddess) lead, O lead me; and let me behold my husband's face: which, if the Fates but grant me once more to see, I shall own myself exalted to the skies. Immediately she repairs with the virgin daughter of Thaumas to the hill Quirinus. There a star glides from heaven to earth, and, with its trail of flame setting fire to Hersilia's hair, they both together mount into the skies. Her the founder of the Roman state receives with open arms; and changes, along with her body, her name also, calling her Ora; a goddess now joined to Quirinus.

LIBER QUINTUS DECIMUS.

ORDO. I. Interea successor quaritur qui sustineat pondera tanta molis, queatque succedere queatque succeuere tanto regi. Fama præ-nuncias veri, destinat clarum Numam impe-rio. Ille non habet satis cognosse ritus Sasatis cognosse ritus Na-bina gentis, concipit majora capaci animo, et requirit qua natu-ra rerum sit. Amor hujus cura, fecit ut patria Curibusque re-lictis, penetraret ad urbem hospitis Her-culei. Atque utus è scnioribus indigenis, non inscius veteris avi, non inscius veteris ævi, sic rettulit illi quæ-renti, quis auctor po-suisset Graïu mænia in Italicis oris. Na-tus Jove (Hercules) di-ves bobus Iberis ab oceano, fertur tenuisse Lacinia littora felici cursu: et armento errante per teneras herbus,

I. OUÆRITUR interea, qui tantæ pondera Sustineat, tantoq; queat succedere regi. Destinat imperio clarum prænuncia veri Fama Numam. Non ille satis cognôsse Sabinæ Gentis habet ritus: animo majora capaci Concipit; et quæ sit rerum natura requirit. Hujus amor curæ, patriâ, Curibusque relictis, Fecit, ut Herculei penetraret ad hospitis urbem. Graïa quis Italicis auctor posuisset in oris 10 Mœnia quærenti, sic è senioribus unus Rettulit indigenis, veteris non inscius ævi; Dives ab oceano bobus Jove natus Iberis Littora felici tenuisse Lacinia cursu

TRANSLATION.

FEANTIME one is sought after, able to sustain so weighty a charge, and worthy to fill the throne after so great a king. Fame, the harbinger of Truth, destines illustrious Numa to the command. He thinks it not enough to know the rites of the Sabine nation; his capacious mind aims higher, and searches into the nature of things. Urged by this care, and leaving his native country of cures, he travelled to the city of the entertainer of Hercules; and as he was inquisitive to know what founder had raised these Grecian walls upon the Italian coast, one of the older natives, no stranger to the transactions of past ages, thus replies: It is said, that the son of Jupiter, enriched with the Iberian spoils, reached, by a prosperous voyage, the Lacinian shore; and, leaving his herd to wander in the fertile meads, entered himself the hospitable dwelling of

NOTES.

9. Graia quis Italicis auctor posuisset.] Our poet, after running through all the Metamorphoses which ancient history furnished him with, enters into the natural changes of the universe; and as Pythagoras had dived deepest into these mysteries, he is here brought upon the stage; and, as it was at Crotona that he taught his philosophy, the poet runs back to the foundation of that city. The philosophy of Pythagoras was at that time little known in Europe; he had learned it himself of the Ægyptian priests. Ovid, the better to support the high idea which the Romans had of the wisdom of their second king, Numa Pompilius, feigns that, before his advancement to the throne, he had gone to Crotona to hear the lessons of this celebrated master; although it is certain that Pythagoras flourished many years after Numa, that is, according to Livy, in the reign of Servius Tullus, the sixth king of Rome, 137 years after the time here referred to.

Ipse domum magni nec inhospita tecta Crotonis Intrâsse; et requie longum relevâsse laborem; 16 Atque ita discedens, Ævo, dixisse nepotum Hic locus urbis erit; promissaque vera fuerunt. Nam fuit Argolico generatus Alemone quidam Myscelos, illius Dîs acceptissimus ævi. Hunc super incumbens pressum gravitate soporis Claviger alloquitur: Patrias, age, desere sedes: I, pete diversi lapidosas Æsaris undas. Et, nisi paruerit, multa ac metuenda minatur. Post ea, discedunt pariter somnusque Deusque: 25 Surgit Alemonides; tacitâque recentia mente Visa refert ; pugnatque diù sententia secum. Numen abire jubet; prohibent discedere leges: Pœnaque mors posita est patriam mutare volenti. Candidus Oceano nitidum caput abdiderat Sol, 30 Et caput extulerat densissima sidereum nox: Visus adesse idem Deus est, eademque monere: Et, nisi parueret, plura et graviora minari. Pertimuit: patriumque simul transferre parabat In sedes penetrale novas; fit murmur in urbe: 35 Spretarumq; agitur legum reus. Utq; peracta est Caussa prior, crimenq; patet sine teste probatum, U cui jus cœli bis sex fecêre labores, manusque, mercque eadem, et minist paruerit, Pertinuit, simulque paruum penetrale in novas sedes; murmur fit in urbe, agiturque reus sprotarum legum; atque causa est prior peraeta, erimen, probatum sine teste, patet. Reus squalidus, tollens ora manusque ad superos, inquit: O Hercules, cui bis sex labores fecere jus cæli,

ipse fertur intrasse domum, nec inhospita tecta magni Crotonis; relevasse longum laborem requie, atque discretens, dixisse ita:
Hic, &vo nepotum crit
locus urbis; promissaque fuerunt vera.Nam quidam Myscelos fuit generatus Argolico Alemone, acceptissi-mus diis illius avi. Argolico incumbens Claviger super hune pressum gravitute soporis, allo. quitur: Age, descre patrias sedes: I, pete diversas undas lapidosi Æsaris : et minu-tur multa ac metuenda, nisi paruerit. Post ea, somnusque, Deusque pariter discedunt. Alemonides surgit, re-fertque recentia visa tacità mente: sententiaq; diu pugnat se-cum. Numen jubet abire; leges prohibent discedere; morsque est posita pana volenti mutare patriam. Can-didus sol abdiderat nitidum caput oceano, et densissima nox extulerat sidereum caput: idem Deus est visus adesse, admonereque eadem, et mi-

Croton, and there reposed after his long fatigue. At his departure, he said: On this spot shall a city stand in succeeding times; and his words have been fulfilled: for there was one Myscelos, the son of Alemon, born at Argos, who was the most acceptable to the gods of all the men of that age. Him the club-armed hero overshadowed in a dream, and thus addressed: Go, abandon your native seats, and hasten to the stony-paved channel of distant Æsar; threatening many and terrible calamities unless he obeyed. Soon after sleep and the god at once forsook him. The son of Alemon rises, and in his silent mind reflects upon the late vision; and his thoughts for a long time waver: a god commands; the laws forbid him to depart; and death is the punishment inflicted upon such as offer to abandon their country. The bright sun had hid his shining head in the ocean, and gloomy night upreared hers, adorned with stars; when the same god again appeared, and counselled him as before; and threatened still more cruel and heavy calamities if he disobeyed: He was alarmed by these menaces, and prepares to carry over his whole family at once to these new mansions. A rumour of his departure runs through the city, and he is indicted for contempt of the laws. When his cause came to be tried, and that the crime appeared, without witness, by his own confession, the unhappy sufferer, lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, O Hercules (says he), whose twice six labours advanced you to the heavenly abodes,

precor, fer opem; nam tu es auctor criminis mini. Erat antiquis mos decenere niveis, atrisque lapillis; his, damnare reos, illis, absolvere culpa. Nuncauoque sententia tristis est lata sie; et omnis calculus demittitur ater in timmitem urnam. Que simul ac versa, effudit lapillos numerandos, color est mutatus omnibus è nigro in album; sententique facta candida Herculeo munere, solvit Alemonidem. Ille agit grates parenti me phitryoniade, navigat; Ionium aquor faventibus ventis; praterique Lacedemonium Tarentum, et Sybarin, Salentinumque Neathum, sinus; Truerinos, Temesenque, et arva lapygis. Terrisque que spectant littora etta pererratis, invenit fatalia ora Æsarel fiminis. Nec procul hine invenit tumulum, sub quo humus tegebat sacratu ossa Crotonis. Ibiq; condidit mania jussa terra, et traxit nomen tumulati in urbem. Constabut certà fama, primordia loci, urbisque posita in Italis finibus, esse talia.

Fer, precor, inquit, opem: nam tu mihi criminis auctor.

Mos erat antiquus, niveis atrisque lapillis, His damnare reos, illis absolvere culpæ. Nunc quoq; sic lata est sententia tristis: et omnis Calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam. Quæ simul effudit numerandos versa lapillos; Omnibus è nigro color est mutatus in album: Candidaque Herculeo sententia munere facta Solvit Alemoniden. Grates agit ille parenti Amphitryoniadæ: ventisque faventibus æquor Navigat Ionium; Lacedæmoniumque Tarentum Præterit, et Sybarin, Salentinumq; Neæthum, 51 Thurinosq; sinus, Temesenq; et Îapygis arva. Vixque pererratis quæ spectant littora terris, Invenit Æsarei fatalia fluminis ora. Nec procul hinc tumulum, sub quo sacrata Crotonis Ossa tegebat humus. Jussâque ibi mœnia terrâ

Talia constabat certâ primordia famâ
Esse loci, positæque Italis in finibus urbis.
II. Vir fuit hic ortu Samius; sed fugerat unà 60
Et Samon et dominos; odioq; tyrannidis exul
Sponte erat. Isque, licet cæli regione remotos,

Mente Deos adiit: et, quæ natura negabat

Condidit; et nomen tumulati traxit in urbem.

tyrannidis. Isq; adit mente Deos, licet remotos regione cali; et

TRANSLATION.

aid me in my present distress; for it was you that urged me to this crime. It was the custom of old to decide in criminal causes with black and white stones. The first condemned the accused, the other declared him innocent. According to this form was the heavy sentence now too passed, and only black stones were thrown into the merciless urn; which as soon as it poured them out, that their number might be re-counted, the colour of each was changed from black to white, and his sentence, by the favour of Hercules, turned into an absolution, acquitted the son of Alemon. He returns thanks to the parent god, and steers along the Ionian sea with a favouring gale; and passes Lacedemonian Tarentum, and Sybaris, and Salentinum, and Neæthus, and the bay of Thurium, and Temese, and the Iapygian plains, and having with infinite toil wandered from coast to coast, found, at length, the mouth of the Æsar, destined by fate for his Hard, by was a tomb, under which were buried the sacred There he built his walls upon the destined spot, and bones of Croton. transferred to the city the name of him who lay buried there. It is certain, from unquestionable tradition, that such was the origin of the place, and of the city built here on the Italian coast.

II. Here lived a man, by birth a Samian; but he had fled from Samos and the tyrants together; and, from a hatred of slavery, was become a voluntary exile. He, by strength of mind, could penetrate to the mansions of the gods, though far remote in the wide expanse of heaven; and,

Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hausit. Cùmque animo, et vigili perspexerat omnia curâ; In medium discenda dabat: cœtumque silentûm, Dictaque mirantûm, magni primordia mundi, Et rerum causas, et quid natura, docebat: Quid Deus: unde nives: quæ fulminis esset origo: Jupiter, an venti, discussa nube tonarent: Quid quateret terras, quâ sidera lege mearent; Et quodcunque latet. Primusq; animalia mensis Arcuit imponi: primus quoque talibus ora Docta quidem solvit, sed non et credita verbis. Parcite, mortales, dapibus temerare nefandis 75 Corpora. Sunt, fruges: sunt deducentia ramos Pondere poma suo, tumidæque in vitibus uvæ; Sunt herbæ dulces; sunt, quæ mitescere flammâ, Mollirique queant. Nec vobis lacteus humor Eripitur, nec mella thymi redolentia florem. Prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus Suggerit: atq; epulas sine cæde et sanguine præbet. Carne feræ sedant jejunia; nec tamen omnes: Quippe equus, et pecudes, armentaque gramine vivunt.

At quibus ingenium est immansuetumq; ferumq; Armeniæ tigres, iracundique leones, Cumque lupis ursi dapibus cum sanguine gaudent. Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi,

oeulis pcetoris hausit eu, que natura nega-bat humanis visibus. Cumque perspexerat, omnia animo et vigili curà, dabat ea in me-dium discenda; docebatq; eætum silentum, mirantûmq; dicta, primordia magni mundi, et quid natura, quid Deus, unde nives, quæ esset origo fulminis, au Jupiter, an venti to-narent nube discussà; quid quateret terras, quid lege sidera mea-rent, et quodeunque latet. Primusa; ar-cuit animalia împoni mensis: primus quo-que solvit ora, docta quidem, scd non et ere-dita, talibus verbis. Pareite, mortales, te-merare corpora nefandis dapibus. Sunt fru-ges: sunt poma deduges: sum poma acca-centia ramos suo pon-dere, tumidæque uvæ in vitibus; sunt herbæ dulees; sunt herbæ quæ queant mitescere molirique flamma. Nec lacteus humor cripitur vobis nee mella redo-lentia florem thymi. Prodiga tellus suggerit divitias, alimentag ; mitta; atque præbet epulas sine cæde et sanguine. Feræ sc dant jejunia carne: tamen nee omnes. tamen nee omnes. Quippe equus, et pe-

cudes, armentaq; vivunt gramine. At quibus est ingenium îmmansuetunque, ferumque, Armeniaque tigres, teonesque iracundi, ursique, cum tupis, gaudent dapibus cum sanguine. Heu quantum est seetus! viscera condi in viscera,

TRANSLATION.

by the eye of his reason, traced those hidden mazes which lay without the reach of human ken. And when by a piercing sagacity, and indefatigable study, he had unfolded the springs of nature, he communicated his discoveries to his followers; and taught his silent and admiring hearers, the origin of this mighty world, the causes of things, and the course of nature. He explained also the perfections of deity; whence snow, and thunder's tremendous sound; whether Jupiter, or the winds, thundered upon the bursting of a cloud: what shook the solid earth; by what laws the planets wandered round the sun; and all the mysteries of nature, hid from vulgar eyes. He first forbid animal food to be served up at the tables of men; he first opened his mouth, learned, indeed, but not duly regarded, in such words as these: Forbear, mortals, to taint your bodies with food profane: we have corn; the boughs bend under a load of fruit, and our vines abound in swelling grapes. Our fields are covered with wholesome herbs; and those of a cruder kind may be softened and mellowed by fire. Nor is milk denied us, or honey smelling of fragrant thyme. Earth is lavish of her riches and kindly store, and, without slaughter or bloodshed, provides for luxury. The savage kind, indeed, allay their hunger with flesh, and yet not all; for the horse, and flocks, and herds, feed upon grass: they only of a fierce and ravenous nature, bears, wolves, Armenian tigers, and the angry brood of lions, delight in food reeking

Je J

corpusque avidum pinguescere congesto corguescere congesto cor-pore, aulmantenque vivere leto alterius aul-mantis. Scilicet, in tantis opibus quas ter ra optima matrum pa-rit, juvat te mandere nil nisi tristia vulnera nti titi vithera sævo dente, referreque ritus Cyclopum! nec poteris placare jeju-nia voracis et malc morati ventris, nisi verdideris alium? At perdideris alium? At illa vetus atas, cui fe-cimus vener cimus nomen aurea, fuit fortunata arbo-reis fatibus, et herbis quas hunus educat, nec polluit ora cruore. 111. Tunc et aves tuta, movere pennas per acra, et lepus impavi-dus erravit in mediis agris; nec sua credu-litas suspenderat pis-cem hamo. Cuncta crant sine insidiis; timentiaque nullam timentiaque nutlam fraudem, plenaque pa-cis. Postquam auctor, non utilis, quisquis vi-rorum ille fuit, inviait victibus, demersitg; corporeas dapes in avi-dam alvum; fecit iter sceleri; putemq; fer-rum maculatum san-mine inclusies mina

Congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus; Alteriusque animantem animantis vivere leto! 90 Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas optima matrum Terra parit, nil te nisi tristia mandere sævo Vulnera dente juvat, ritusque referre Cyclopum? Nec, nisi perdideris aliam, placare voracis Et male morati poteris jejunia ventris! At vetus illa ætas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen, Fœtibus arboreis, et quas humus educat, herbis Fortunata fuit: nec polluit ora cruore.

III. Tunc et aves tutæ movêre per aëra pennas Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris; Nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo. Cuncta sine insidiis, nullamque timentia fraudem, Plenaque pacis erant. Postquam non utilis auctor Victibus invidit (quisquis fuit ille virorum) Corporeasque dapes avidam demersit in alvum; Fecit iter sceleri: primâq; è cæde ferarum: Incaluisse putem maculatum sanguine ferrum: Idque satis fuerat: nostrumque petentia letum Corpora missa neci salvâ pietate fatemur: Sed quàm danda neci tam non epulanda fuerunt. Longiùs inde nefas abiît: et prima putatur rum macuacum sanguine sincalnisse prima pulatur
guine sincalnisse prima
cade ferarum. Idq;
fluerat satis: fatemurque corpora petentia
nostrum letum, missa neci pietate salvâ: sed non fuerunt tam epulanda, quam danda neci. Inde
nesa abiit longius, susque putatur meruisse mori prima victima; quia eruerit semina pando
rostro, interceperit spem anni.

TPANSLATION

TRANSLATION.

with the purple tide of life. Oh! impious custom! to bury bowels in bowels; to fatten a craving body by cramming it with the fat of its fellow, and maintain the life of one creature, by the death and murder of another. Is it possible then, amid the abundance which earth, the best of parents, so bounteously supplies, that nothing can delight, but with inhuman teeth to champ cruel wounds, and renew the barbarous Cyclopean feasts? Can you not allay the cravings of a ravenous and ungodly maw, but by destroying the life of another. But the times of old, which we justly term the golden age, was happy in the fruit of trees, and the herbs which

the earth produces; nor stained their mouths with blood.

III. Then might the birds in safety wing their flight through the air, and the hare undaunted wander over the heaths and fields; nor had the fish, by their easy credulity, swallowed the guileful hook. Snares and deceit were as yet unknown; no dread of fraud alarmed the mind, but all things flourished in peace; until some impious contriver of another institution (whoever he was first envied us this simple food) by gorging his craving paunch with animal food, opened a door for cruelty. I am apt to believe, that the blood-polluted sword was first stained by the slaughter of the ravenous kind, and that had been enough; for, to destroy what seeks to deprive us of life, may be justified by the law of nature; but they were not to be made our food, as well as destroyed. From these beginnings impiety soon spread; and the sow is believed, by a deserved death, to have fallen the first sacrifice, because with her broad snout she

Vite caper morsà Bacchi mactandus ad aras Ducitur ultoris. Nocuit sua culpa duobus: 115Quid meruistis, oves, placidum pecus, inq; tuendos Natum homines, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nectar? Mollia quæ nobis vestras velamina lanas Præbetis; vitâque magis, quam morte juvatis. Quid meruêre boves, animal sine fraude, dolisque, Innocuum, simplex, natum tolerare labores? Immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, Qui potuit, curvi dempto modò pondere aratri, Ruricolam mactare suum: qui trita labore Illa, quibus toties durum renovaverat arvum, 125 Tot dederat messes, percussit colla securi. Nec satis est, quòd tale nefas committitur: ipsos Inscripsère Deos sceleri; numenque supernum Cæde laboriferi credunt gaudere juvenci. Victima labe carens, et præstantissima formâ, 130 (Nam placuisse nocet) vittis præsignis et auro, Sistitur ante aras: auditque ignara precantem: Imponique suæ videt inter cornua fronti, Quas coluit fruges; percussaque sanguine cultros Inficit in liquidâ prævisos forsitan undâ Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras Inspiciunt; mentesque Deûm scrutantur in illis. Unde fames homini vetitorum tanta ciborum;

caper, vite morsa, ducitur, mactandus ad aras Bacchi ultoris. Sua culpa nocuit duo-bus. Vos oves, quid meruistis (pecus placi-dum, notumque in tuendos homines) quæ fer-tis nectur in pleno ubere? quæ præbetis nobis vestras lanas, mollia velamina; juva-tisque mages vità quam morte. Quid boves me-rucre? animal sine fraude dolisque, innocuum, simplex, natum tolerare labores. Demum est immemor, ncc dignus munere frugum, qui potuit mactare suum ruricolam, pondere curvi aratri modò dempto; qui percussit securi illa colla, trita labore, quibus toties renovaverat durum arvum, quibus dederat tot messes. Nec est sa-tis quod tale nefas committitur; inscripscre ipsos Deos sceleri; creduntque supernum numen gaudere cæde la-boriferi juvenci. Victima carens labe, tima carens taoc, et præstantissima formå (nam nocet placuisse) præsignis vittis et au-ro, sistitur ante aras; ignaraque audit pre-cantem; videtque fruges quas coluit, imponi

suæ fronti inter cornua; percussaque, inficit sanguine cultros forsitan prævisos in liquida unda. Protinus inspiciunt fibras creptas viventi pectore, scrutanturque mentes deorum in illis. Unda tanta fames vetitorum ciborum homini?

TRANSLATION.

roots up the incrusted seed, and intercepts the hope of the year. goat too, who had cropt the shooting vines, is led to be butchered at the altar of avenging Bacchus. These two suffered for the mischief they did; but what did the sheep deserve? a harmless inoffensive race, born for the support of men; whose fleeces clothe them, whose milk supplies them with food, and who avail us more by their life, than death. the ox deserved? a creature without fraud or guile, innocent, simple, and made for toil. He is unmindful of past services indeed, and unworthy of the gifts of Ceres, who could harden himself to butcher his labouring hind, whom he had just eased of the load of the crooked plough; and smite with an axe that neck, worn with toil, which had so often renewed his else ungrateful fields, and yielded so many fertile crops. Nor do we rest satisfied in committing crimes; we ascribe these impious acts to the gods themselves, and pretend, that the heavenly powers must be appeased with the blood of the laborious steer. A victim, without blemish, and of surpassing beauty (for to excel proves its ruin) adorned with fillets, and his horns tipt with gold, is placed before the altar: he hears the prayer of the priest not knowing what it means; and sees the corn, he helped to produce, laid between his horns upon his forehead; and, struck with an axe, stains with his blood the knives, which he had before perhaps beheld in the transparent waters. Straight they inspect the entrails, torn from his panting breasts; and search to know the mind of the

O genus mortule, audetis vesci; quod oro, ne facite; et advertite animos nostris monitis, cumque dabitis mem-bra eæsorum boûm palato, scite et sentite vos mandere vestros colo-nos. Et quoniam Deus movet ora; sequar rite Deum moventem ora; recludamque meos Del· phos, ipsumque athera, et reserabo oracula augustæ mentis. Canam magna, nec eves-tigata ingeniis prio-rum, quaque latuere dià. Juvat ire per alta astra: juvat terris et inerti sede relictis, vehi nube; insistereque humeris validi Atlanhumeris validi Atlantis, proculque despectare animos passim errantes, ac egentes rationis, exhortarique; sic trepidos, timentesque soitum; evolvereque seriem jati.

IV. O genus attonitum formidine gelida mortis! quid timetis Styga, quid tenebras quid vand nomina, nateriem vatum, piaculaque falsi mundi! Seurogus abstulerit corpo-

rogus abstulerit corpora flamma, seu vetustus Audetis vesci, genus ô mortale? quod, oro, Ne facite; et monitis animos advertite nostris. 140 Cumque boûm dabitis cæsorum membra palato; Mandere vos vestros scite et sentite colonos. Et quoniam Deus ora movet; sequar ora moventem Ritè Deum: Delphosq; meos, ipsumq; recludani Æthera; et augustæ reserabo oracula mentis. 145 Magna, nec ingeniis evestigata priorum, Quæque diù latuêre, canam. Juvat ire per alta Astra; juvat, terris et inerti sede relictis, Nube vehi; validique humeris insistere Atlantis; Palantesq; animos passim, ac rationis egentes. 150 Despectare procul, trepidosq; obitumque timentes Sic exhortari; seriemque evolvere fati.

IV. Ogenus attonitum gelidæ formidine mortis, Quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana ti-

Materiem vatum, falsique piacula mundi? Corpora sive rogus flammâ, seu tabe vetustas Abstulerit, mala posse pati non ulla putetis. Morte carent animæ: semperque, priore relictà Sede, novis domibus habitant, vivuntque receptæ. Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli 160 rajumma, seu vetusias a Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli 160 tabe, non putetis ea Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli 160 posse pati ulla mala. Panthoïdes Euphorbus eram; cui pectore quondam Anima carent morte, Sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atridæ. semper habitant vivanique recepta novis domibus. Ipse ego (nam memini) cram Eaphorbus Panthoïdes tempore Trojani belli; cui gravis hasta minoris Atridæ, sedit quondam in adverso pectore.

TRANSLATION.

gods from them. Whence have men this thirst after forbidden food; Dare you then to eat it, O ye of mortal race? be prevailed on to abstain, and listen with attention to my precepts and, when you sit down to feast on the well-deserving steer, think and reflect, that you devour the la-And, since a god inspires me, I will yield to the bourer of your fields. impulse of the inspiring god; unfold mysteries, open the skies, and unveil the dark oracles of the august mind. I will sing of mighty truths, long concealed from human eyes; which the wits of former ages have not been able to explore. How am I pleased to travel along the sphere of stars; and, leaving earth, and this listless habitation of mortals, to mount upon a cloud, and scale the height of towering Atlas: thence at distance, to survey the wandering souls of mistaken mortals; to encourage them, anxious and fearful for the state of future things, and lay open the whole series of fate.

IV. Oh! feeble race! why thus alarmed by the vain fear of death? Whence this dread of Styx, and darkness, and empty names, the fictions of poets, and dreams of an imaginary world? Whether the body is consumed by the flame of the funeral pile, or crumbles into dust, the prey of time, think not that in this you can suffer any real harm. Our souls are not subject to death; but, leaving their former seats, are received into different habitations, and renew life in other forms. Even I (for I remember it well) who declare these truths, was, in the time of the Trojan war, Euphorbus, the son of Panthous; and bore in my opposed

nia mutata Args. Omnia mutantur, nihli
interit. Spiritus errat, et venit illine
hue, hine illae et
occupat quoslibet artus; transitque è feris
in corpora humana,
nosterque vicissim in
feras: uec deverit

feras; nec deperit ullo temporc. Utque

vat easdem formas, sed

est tamen ipsa cadem,

sic doceo animam esse semper eandem, sed migrare in varias figu-

ras. Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ven-

tris; parcite (vatici-nor) exturbare cogna-tas animas nefundâ

tas anomas nejamat cade; nec sanguis alu-tur sanguine. Et quo-niam feror magno æ-quore, dedique plena vela ventis; est nihil in toto orbe quod per-stet. Cuncta fluunt;

stet. Cuncta juint; omnisque inago formatur vagans. Ipsa quoque tempora tabundur assiduo motu, non secus ac flumen. Enim
neque flumen potest
consistere, nec levis
hora; sed ut unda imsellitur, unda mrio-

pellitur unda, prior-

Cognovi nuper clype-um, gestamina nostræ levæ, in templo Juno-nis Abantcis Argis. Om-Cognovi clypeum lævæ gestamina nostræ, Nuper Abanteis templo Junonis in Argis. Omnia mutantur: nihil interit. Errat, et illinc Hùc venit, hinc illùc, et quoslibet occupat artus Spiritus: è que feris humana in corpora transit, Inque feras noster; nec tempore deperit ullo. Utque novis fragilis signatur cera figuris, Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formas servas easdem; Sed tamen ipsa eadem est: animam sic semper eanfragilis cera signatur
dem
171 notis figuris, nec net ut fuerat, nec ser-

Esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras. Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris, Parcite (vaticinor) cognatas cæde nefandâ 174 Exturbare animas: nec sanguine sanguis alatur. Et quoniam magno feror æquore, plenaque ventis Vela dedi; nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe. Cuncta fluunt; omnisque vagans formatur imago. Ipsa quoque assiduo labuntur tempora motu Non secus ac flumen. Neque enim consistere flu-

180 Nec levis hora potest: sed ut unda impellitur undâ, Urgeturque prior venienti, urgetque priorem, Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur: Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit antè, relictum est;

Fitque, quod haud fuerat: momentaque cuncta novantur,

que urgetur veniente, urgetque priorem, sic tempora pariter fugi-unt, pariterque seper nova: nam quod fuit ante est relictum; quodque haud fuerat, fit; cunctaque momenta novantur. Ceruis et noctes emersas tendere in lucem;

TRANSLATION.

breast the heavy spear of the younger son of Atreus. I lately recollected the buckler, which I wore upon my left arm, as I saw it hanging in the temple of Juno at Argos, where Abas formerly reigned. All things are thus but altered; nothing dies. The soul wanders from place to place, and seizes any body in its way. The souls of beasts pass often into human bodies, while ours actuate the limbs of beasts; and, without perishing, change only their forms: and as the pliant wax receives new figures, changes its form, nor retains the wonted impression, and yet is itself still the same, in like manner know that the soul continues unchanged, and only assumes a variety of different shapes. therefore may not be sacrificed to appetite, forbear by impious murder to expel kindred souls, nor nourish life by destroying the life of another. And, since I am borne along in an ample sea, and have given my sails without reserve to the winds, know, that nothing in nature continues in the same state; all things are in perpetual flux; and every form is fleeting, and decays. Time itself runs on in a continued flood; like a river rolling from its fountain. For neither can a river, or the flying hours stop; but, as wave is impelled by wave, and that before is urged by that behind, and urges at the same time its predecessor wave, thus the minutes fly; and thus pursue in successive course, still changing, ever renewed.

et hoc nitidum jubar succedere nigræ nocti. Nec color est idem cælo, cum cuncta jacent tassa media quiete, cumque Lucifer exit clarus albo equo: rursumque, color est alius, cum Pallantias pravia luci, inficit orben tradendum Phæbo. Ip-se clypeus Dci, rubet mane cum tollitur ima terrà, rubetque, cum conditur ima terra : in summo celo est can-didus; quod natura ætherisillic est melior, proculque vitat conta-gia terræ. Nec forma nocturnæ Dianæ potest esse unquam par aut eadem; semperque si crescit, hodierna est minor sequente, si con-trahit orbem, major. Quid! non aspicis annum peragentem imitamina nostræ atatis, succedere in quatuor species? nam nove vere annus est tener, et lac-

Et jubar hoc nitidum nigræ succedere nocti. Nec color est idem cœlo, cum lassa quiete Cuncta jacent mediâ, cûmque albo Lucifer exit Clarus equo: rursumque alius, cûm prævia luci Tradendum Phœbo Pallantias inficit orbem, Ipse Dei clypeus, terrâ cùm tollitur imâ, Manè rubet: terrâque rubet, cum conditur imâ. Candidus in summo est; melior natura quòd illic Ætheris est, terræque procul contagia vitat. Nec par, aut eadem, nocturnæ forma Dianæ Esse potest unquam: semperq; hodierna sequente: Si crescit, minor est; major, si contrahit orbem. Quid? non in species succedere quatuor annum Aspicis ætatis peragentem imitamina nostræ? 200 Nam tener, et lactens, puerique simillimus ævo Vere novo est. Tunc herba nitens, et roboris expers Turget, insolida est; et spe delectat egrestem. Omnia tum florent; florumque coloribus almus annus est tener, et lacteurs, similliumsque are Ridetager: neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla est. vo pueri: tunc herba niteus, et expers robotitus, et expers robotitus; et expers robotitus; et expers robotitus; et electat spectrum omnia florat. Ulla, nec uberior; nec, que magis æstuent, ulla est. agerque almus ridet excipit Autumnus, posito fervore juventæ, 209 que ulla virtus est adhuc in frondibus. Post ver, annus robustior, transit in æstatem, fitque valeus juvenis. Enim neque ulla etas est robustior, nec, uberior, nec, quæ æstuent magis. Fervore juventæ posito, autumnus excipit. Ridetager: neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla est.

juventæ posito, autumnus excipit, TRANSLATION.

For those that were vanished, new ones succeed; and the fleeting moments are ever on the wing. We see that darkness, by kind of natural impulse, emerges into light, and that the shining rays of Phœbus take place of the sable shade of night: nor is the face of heaven the same, when wearied animals slumber in midnight ease; and the morning star rises bright on his shining steed: and again, a different face succeeds, when Aurora, daughter of Pallas, ushering in the morn, spreads over the firmament the splendour of day. Even the orb of Phœbus, when first he rises from the ocean, or downward bends his chariot to the earth, is covered with red; but high in his meridian course, he shines serene, as there the firmament is of etherial make, and far removed from the infection of the world below. Nor is the appearance of nocturnal Diana ever alike or the same: for her face to-day, if she advances to her full, is less than that of the succeeding night; but greater when she contracts her orb. Do you not behold the year revolve in four successive seasons, and act a resemblance of human life: for the beginning spring, helpless, infirm, and fed with milky juice, copies the tender age of in-Then the stem is shining and green, but weak, and void of strength; swells, and glads the husbandman with hopes. Then all things flourish, and the bounteous fields look gay in the attire of their flowers, but still the leaves are unsolid, nor have drank in substantial nourishment. The year, advancing from the spring, gathers strength; and, ripening into summer, flourishes in all the bloom and vigour of youth; for, than this, is not any season more robust, more prolific, or more replete with heat and moisture. The fire of youth overpast, autumn succeeds, mature,

Maturus, mitisque inter juvenemque, senemque; Temperie medius, sparsis per tempora canis. Inde senilis Hyems tremulo venit horrida passu; Aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos. Nostra quoq; ipsorum semper, requieq; sine ulla; Corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimusve, sumusve, Cras erimus. Fuit illa dies, qua semina tantum, Spesq; hominum primæ maternâ habitavimus alvo, Artifices Natura manus admovit; et angi Corpora visceribus distentæ condita matris Noluit? èque domo vacuas emisit in auras. 220 Editus in lucem jacuit sine viribus infans: Mox quadrupes, rituque tulit sua membra ferarum: Paulatimque tremens, et nondum poplite firmo Constitit, adjutis aliquo conamine nervis. Indè valens veloxque fuit; spatiumq; juventæ 225 Transit: et emeritis medii quoque temporis annis, Labitur occiduæ per iter declivæ senectæ. Subruit hæc ævi, demoliturque prioris Robora: fletque Milon senior, cum spectat inanes Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos. Flet quoque, ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles, Tyndaris: et secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit.

maturus, mitisque, medius temperie inter juvenemque senemque, canis sparsis per tem-pora. Inde hyems senilis venit horrida tremula tremulo passu; aut spoliata quod ad suos, uut alba quod ad capillos, quos hubet. Nostra quoque corpora typsorum semper ver-tuntur, sineque ulla requie: nec erimus cras quod fuimusve su-musve. Illa dies fuit, qua habitavimus materna alvo, tantum semina, primaque, spes hominum. Natura ad-movit artifices manus; et noluit corpora condita visceribus distentæ matris, angi? emisitque è domo in vacuas auras. Infans editus in lucem jacuit sine viribus; mox erat quadrupes, tulitque membra ritu ferarum, paulatimque tremens, et nondum firmo poplite, constitit, nervis adjutis aliquo cona-mine. Inde fuit valens veloxque, transitque spatium juventa; et, annis medii quoque temporis emeritis, la-bitur per declive iter occidua senecta. Hac subruit demoliturque

robora prioris avi; Milonque senior flet, cum spectat illos lacertos inanes pendere fluidos, qui fuerant similes Herculeis mole solidorum tororum. Tyndaris quoque flet, ut aspexit aniles rugus in speculo; et requirit secum cur sit bis rapta.

TRANSLATION.

mild, and of a middle temperature, between the heat of youth, and the chillness of age; having his temples strewed with grey hairs. Last of all, tardy winter creeps along with tottering pace, quite stript, or but thinly covered, with silver locks. Our bodies too are themselves in a perpetual course of change, without interruption, nor to-morrow shall we be the same that we have been, or are now. There was a time when, confined to our mother's womb, we were but the seminal principles, and growing hopes of manhood. Nature lent her ripening hands, nor would suffer our bodies, lodged in the bowels of our distended mother, to be longer confined in that narrow prison, but pushed us from our scanty habitation into the freer regions of air. The infant thus brought to light, lay motionless, and without strength; soon he creeps upon four, and moves his limbs in imitation of the brute kind. By degrees he stands upright, yet tottering and with unsteady hams, supporting his nerves by some convenient prop. Thence he becomes fleet and strong, and passes the stage of youth; and, having measured also the mid years of life, glides through the downward path of sinking old age. This last weakens and undermines the strength of the past term of life; and Milo, when old, laments to see those arms, which once in well-strung nerves, and brawny muscles, rivalled those of Hercules, now feeble, and without strength. The daughter of Tyndarus too laments, when in her faithful glass she beholds the wrinkles of old age; and wonders with herself how she came to be twice carried away.

Tu, tempus edax re-rum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, destruitis omnia; consumitisque paulatim lenta morte, omnia vitiata dentibus avi. Hac quoque, qua nos vocamus elementa, non perstant; docebo-que (adhibete animos) quas vices peragant. Mundus æternus continet quatuor genita-lia corpora. Ex illis duo, tellus atque un-da, sunt onerosa, ferunturque suo pon-dere in inferius ; et totidem, aër, atque ignis purior aëre, carent gravitate, nulloque graviate, nuttoque premente petunt alta. Qua quanquam dis-tant spatio; tamen omnia fiunt ex ipsis, et cadunt in ipsa: tellusque resoluta, ro-rescit in liquidas aquas, humorque tenuatus abit in auras airaque; pondere quoque dempto, acr tenuin superos ignes. Inde redeunt retrò, idemque ordo retexitur. Ignis enim spissatus, tran-sit in densum aera, hic in aquas, tellus cogi-tur glomerata undâ. Nec sua species manet Naturaque cuique.

Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, Omnia destruitis: vitiataque dentibus ævi Paulatim lentà consumitis omnia morte.

Hæc quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vocamus.

Quasque vices peragant (animos adhibete) docebo. Quatuor æternus genitalia corpora mundus Continet: Ex illis duo sunt onerosa, suoque Pondere in inferius, tellus atque unda, feruntur: Et totidem gravitate carent; nulloque premente Alta petunt, aër, atque aëre purior ignis. Quæ quanquam spatio distant; tamen omnia fiunt Ex ipsis, et in ipsa cadunt: Resolutaque tellus 245 In liquidas rorescit aquas: tenuatus in auras Aëraq; humor abit: dempto quoq; pondere rursus In superos aër tenuissimus emicat ignes. Inde retro redeunt; idemque retexitur ordo. Ignis enim densum spissatus in aera transit; Hic in aquas; tellus glomeratà cogitur undà: Nec species sua cuique manet : rerumq; novatrix Ex aliis alias reparat Natura figuras. Nec perit in tanto quicquam (mihi credite) mundo, Sed variat, faciemque novat: nasciq; vocatur, 255

Incipere esse aliud, quam quod fuit antè; morique, cuique. Naturaque novatrix rerum, repa.

Desinere inuu iden..
rat alias figuras ex Hæc translata illuc; summå tamen omnia constant. aliis. Nee quicquam (credite mihi) perit in tanto mundo, sed variut novatque faciem; incipereque esse aliud quam quod fuit ante vocatur nasci; illudque idem desinere, vocatur mori: cum forsitan illa sint translata huc, hac illuc. Tamen summå omnia constant.

TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATION.

ercising their rage against them, with sharpened teeth, consume them by slow degrees. Even the elements themselves abide not in the same state: attend, and I will teach you what vicissitudes they undergo. This unperishing world contains four bodies, elemental, and productive of the rest. Of these, two, earth and water, are heavy; and, by their proper weight, tend downward to the centre. The other two, air and fire, still purer than air, as they are void of weight, and pressed down by no incumbent force, mount aloft into the upper skies; which though separated, and distant from each other in place, yet all things are compounded of these, and are all resolved into these again. Thus earth, dissolved, rarefies into water; and water, expanded, changes to air; the air, subtile, and purged of its weight, refines to the pure element of flame. Thence they return in a contrary course, and untwist, with restless toil, the curious web. For fire, condensed, changes to gross air; air to water; and water warps, and rolls itself into a mass of earth. Thus nothing abides in its proper form; but Nature, shifting continually, raises up one shape after another. Nor does any thing, in this mighty world, perish or fall to nothing, but only alters and changes its appearance. To be born, is to begin to be what formerly we were not; and to die, is to cease to appear what we seemed heretofore; when perhaps the same elements are but variously Nîl equidem durare diu sub imagine eâdem Crediderim. Sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro, 260 Sæcula. Sic toties versa es, Fortuna locorum. Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus, Esse fretum. Vidi factas ex æquore terras:

Et procul à pelago conchæ jacuêre marinæ; 264 fretum; vidi terras Et vetus inventa est in montibus anchora summis.

Le vetus inventa est in montibus anchora summis.

Le vetus inventa est in montibus anchora summis. Quodque fuit campus, vallem decursus aquarum Fecit; et eluvie mons est deductus in æquor: Eque paludosâ siccis humus aret arenis; Quæq; sitim tulerant, stagnata paludibus hument. Hic fontes Natura novos emisit, ac illúc Clausit: et antiquis concussa tremoribus orbis Fulmina prosiliunt; aut excæcata residunt. Sic ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Existit procul hinc, alique renascitur ore. Sic modò combibitur; tecto modò gurgite lapsus Redditur Argolicis ingens Erasinus in arvis. 276 Et Mysum capitisque sui, ripæque prioris Pœnituisse ferunt, aliâ nunc ire, Caïcum.

Equidem crediderim nil durare diu sub eadem imagine. Sic sæcula venistis ab auro ad ferrum; sic for-tuna locorum, es toties ere procul ab aquore, ct vetus anchora est inventa in summis montibus; decursusque aquarum fecit fuit cam-pus, vallem, et mons est deductus in æquor est dedactus in aquor cluvie; humusque è paludosă, aret siccis arenis. Locaque qua tulerant sitim, hument stagnata paludous. He natura emisit novos fontes, at tillic clausit eos; et quam multa flumina rossiliunt antiquis treprosiliunt antiquis tremoribus orbis; aut excacata residunt. Sie ubi Lycus est epotus terreno hiatu, procul hine existit, renasci-turque alio ore. Sic

ingens Erasinus modo combibitur, modo lapsus tecto gurgite, redditur in Argolicis arvis. Et rejerunt Mysum pænituisse suique capitis, ripæque prioris, et nunc ire Caïcum alià ripà.

TRANSLATION. united and combined; and, in other respects, continue what they were: nothing, I am apt to believe, continues long under the same form. Thus have the various ages of the world declined from gold to iron; thus has the fortune of places so often been changed. I have seen what once was solid earth, transformed to sea, and the ocean, in its turn, become solid land: shells of fishes often lie far distant from the sea, and rusty anchors are found on the tops of mountains. What was formerly a plain, has been changed by a current of waters into a valley; and mountains, by a flood, have been levelled to a plain. Marshes are often changed to dry sandy deserts; parched heaths sometimes stagnate with standing waters. Here nature has opened new fountains, there shuts them up; and rivers, roused by earthquakes, break out, or vanish and subside. So Lycus, swallowed up by a chasm in the earth, rises again at a great distance, and flows a new river, in another region of the world: thus the great Erasinus dives; and, pouring along with his latent stream, digs a second channel for himself in the plains of Argos. They tell us too, that Mysus, disdaining his former spring and winding bank, flows in a different bed, and takes the name of Caïcus. Amenanus too, rolling in his stream

261. Sic toties versa es, fortuna locorum.] The second part of the Pythagoric philosophy consists in unravelling and ex-

plaining the causes of the changes that happen in the universe; and indeed many of the facts, which the poet here relates, are in themselves true, but others are founded on mistakes or false representations. Such is the fable of the river in

Thrace, whose waters petrify those that

drink them; of fountains that kindle wood, or change the hair to a golden colour, and such like. Of this nature too are those fictions, which a more reasonable philosophy, and repeated observations, have since discovered to be without foundation. As that bees spring from the battered bowels of a bull, that serpents arise from human marrow, and that the phoenix is produced from her own ashes.

Nec non Amenanus volvens Sicanias are-nas, nunc fluit: innas, uene juut: interestina aret fontibus suppressis. Aquæ an-te bibebantur; nunc Anigros fundit aquas quas notis contingere; postquam (nisi omnis fides est cripienda vatibus) bimembres lavere illic vulnera, que arcus clavigeri Her-culis fecerat. Quid? non et Hypanis ortus de montibus Scythicis, qui fuerat dulcis, nunc vitiatur amaris sali-bus? Antissa, Pharos-que, et Phænissa Ty-ros, quarum nulla est nunc insula, fuerant umbitæ fluctibus. Ve-teres coloni habuere Leucada continuum: nunc freta circueunt.
Zancle quoque dicitur
fuisse junctu Italia,
donec pontus abstulit
confinia, et reppulit
tellurem media unda. Si quaras Helicen et Burin,urbes Achuidas, inventes sub aquis : et nauta adhuc solent ostendere oppida inclinata, cum mænibus mersis. Est prope Pit-theam Træzena tumulus, arduus, sine ullis arboribus, quondam planissima area cam-pi, nunc tumulus. Nam (res horrenda relatu!) fera vis ventorum, inNec non Sicanias volvens Amenanus arenas Nunc fluit; interdum suppressis fontibus aret 280 Antè bibebatur; nunc quas contingere nolis Fundit Anigros aquas: postquam (nisi vatibus omnis

Eripienda fides illic lavêre bimembres Vulnera, clavigeri quæ fecerat Herculis arcus. Quid? non et Scythicis Hypanis de montibus ortus, Qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitiatur amaris? Fluctibus ambitæ fuerant Antissa, Pharosque, Et Phœnissa Tyros; quarum nunc insula nulla est. Leucada continuam veteres habuêre coloni; Nunc freta circueunt. Zancle quoq; juncta fuisse Dicitur Italiæ; donec confinia pontus Abstulit, et mediâ tellurem reppulit undà. Si quæras Helicen et Burin, Achaïdas urbes, Invenies sub aquis: et adhuc ostendere nautæ Inclinata solent cum mænibus oppida mersis. 295 Est prope Pittheam tumulus Træzena, sine ullis Arduus arboribus, quondam planissima campi Area, nunc tumulus: (res horrenda relatu) Vis fera ventorum, cæcis inclusa cavernis, Exspirare aliquâ cupiens, luctataque frustrà 300 Liberiore frui cœlo, cum carcere rima Nulla foret toto, nec pervia flatibus esset; Extentam tumefecit humum; ceu spiritus oris

clusa cacis cavernis, cupiens exspirare aliqua, luctataque frustra frui liberiore calo (cum nulla rima fuit toto carcere, nec esset pervia flatibus) tumefecit extentam humum; ceu spiritus

TRANSLATION.

Sicilian sand, sometimes flows; sometimes, his springs being dried up, appears no more. Anigros was once swallowed up; but now (if any faith is due to the relations of the poets) pours out waters, poisonous to the touch, ever since the centaurs washed in his current the wounds made by the arrows of the invincible club-bearer. And are not the once so sweet waters of Hypanis, who rises in the mountains of Scythia, now vitiated with bitter salts? Antissa, Pharos, and Phœnician Tyre were formerly surrounded with waves; but now no footsteps of their islands remain. The ancient inhabitants tilled Leucas, annexed to the continent; now seas circle round it. Sicily is also said to have been joined to Italy, till the sea destroyed the ancient boundaries, and pushed away the earth by its intervening waves. If you look for Helice and Buris, heretofore cities of Achaia, you will find them buried under water; and mariners are still wont to shew where these cities, swallowed up with their walls, lie whelmed in the deep. There is, near Pitthean Træzen, a hill, tall, and bare of trees, formerly a level plot of ground, but now a mount. a violent effort of vapours, confined in the dark caverns below, and struggling in vain for vent (that they might enjoy a freer air; as in the whole scanty prison there was no chink, to render it pervious to their blast), heaved up, strange to relate, the enlarged conclave; as the breath Tendere vesicam solet, aut derepta bicorni Terga capro. Tumor ille loco permansit, et alti Collis habet speciem; longoq; induruit ævo. 306 Plurima cum subeant, audita aut cognita vobis, Pauca supèr referam. Quid? non et lympha figuras Datq; capitq; novas? medio tua, corniger Ammon, Unda die gelida est; ortuq; obituq; calescit: 310 Admotis Athamanis aquis accendere lignum Narratur; minimos cum Luna recessit in orbes. Flumen habent Cicones, quod potum saxea reddit Viscera; quod tactis inducit marmora rebus. Crathis, et huic Sybaris nostris conterminus arvis, Electro similes faciunt auroque capillos. Quodque magis mirum, sunt qui non corpora tantum, Verum animos etiam valeant mutare, liquores. Cui non audita est obscænæ Salmacis unda? 319 Æthiopesque lacus? quos si quis faucibus hausit, Aut furit, aut mirum patitur gravitate soporem. Clitorio quicunque sitim de fonte levârit, Vina fugit; gaudetque meris abstemius undis: Seu vis est in aquâ calido contraria vino: Sive, quod indigenæ memorant, Amithaöne natus, Prætidas attonitas postquam per carmen et herbas Eripuit furiis; purgamina mentis in illas

solet tendere vesicam, aut terga derepta bi-corni capro. Ille tu mor permansit loco-et habet speciem alt; collis; induruitque longo ævo. Cum plurima subcant, audita aut eognita vobis, referam tantum pauca super. Quid? non et lympha datque, capitque novas figuras? unda tua, corniger Am-mon, est gelida medio die; ortuque, obituque calescit. Athamanis narratur accendere lignum admotis aquis, cum tuna recessit in 1118, cam tuna recessi in minimos orbes. Cico316 nes habent flumen, quod polum reddit viscera saxea; quod inducit marmora rebus taetis. Crathis, et Sybaris conterminus huic nostris arvis, faciunt capillos similes elec-tro, auroque. Quod-que est magis mirum, sunt liquores qui valeant mutare non tantum corpora, verum etiam animos. Cui Salmacis obsernæ un-du non est audita? lacusque Æthiopes; quos, si quis hausit fauci-bus, aut furit, aut patitur gravitate mirum soporem. Quicunque

levarit sitim de fonte Clitorio, fugit vina, abstemiusque gaudet meris undis. Seu vis est in aqua contraria calido vino: sire, quod indigenæ memorant, natus Amithaöne postquam per earmen et herbas cripuit attonitas Prætidas furiis, misit purgamina mentis in illas

TRANSLATION.

of one's mouth is wont to distend a bladder, or skin, stript from a twohorned goat. The swelling continued, and has the appearance of a tall mountain; and, in time, hardened into a solid mass of earth. Though many things thus occur to my mind, both of my own knowledge and that I have heard from others, yet I will mention only a few. What! Are not springs endued with various qualities? do they not give and take new appearances? Thy waters, horned Ammon, are, at noon cold, at morn and evening warm. Athamanis, it is said, will kindle wood, if his waters are sprinkled upon it, when the waning moon shrinks into her least orb. The Ciconians have a river, whose waters, if drank, convert the bowels into stone, and spread a crust of marble over whatever they touch. Crathis and Sybaris, adjoining to it in our own country, change the hair to the colour of gold, or amber: and, what is still more surprising, there are streams capable, not only of transforming the body, but also the mind. Who has not heard of Salmacis, whose obscene waters soften men into women? Or the Æthiopian lakes, which, if drank, either turn the brain, or confine in the chains of heavy sleep? Whoever allays his thirst from the Clitorian spring, avoids wine; and, abstemious, delights in pure water alone. Whether the qualities of this fountain are opposite to those of wine, or that (as the natives give out) Melampus, the son of Amithon, when by herbs and spells he cured the daughters of Prætus of their madness, threw

aquas, odiumque meri permansit in undis. Amnis Lyncestius fluit dispar huic effectu, auspar nute eyecen, quem quieunque trax-it parum moderato gutture, titubat hund aliter, quam si bibisset mera vina. Est locus Arcadia (priores dixere Pheneon) suspec-tus ambiguis aquis; quas timeto nocte: potæ nocte norcht: bibuntur luce sine noxû. Sic lacus et flumina concipiunt alius, ali-asque vires: fuit tempus, quo Ortygie navit in undis, nunc sedet. Argo timuit Symplegudas sparsas concur-sibus elisarum undasibus ettsarum rum; quæ nunc per-stant immotæ, resis-tuntane ventis. Nec Ætne, quæ ardet sul-furcis fornacibus, erit semper ignea; enim neque fuit semper ig-nea. Num sive tellus est animal, et vivit, habetque spiramenta exhalantia flammam exhalantia flammam multis locis; potest mutare vias spirandi, quotiesque movetur, finire has, aperire il-las cavernas. Sive leves venti cohibentur in imis antris, juctant-que suxa cum saxis, et materiem habentem sebit cibos, pinguiaque alimenta flammæ;

Misit aquas: odiumque meri permansit in undis. Huic fluit effectu dispar Lyncestius amnis, Quem quicunque parum moderato gutture traxit, Haud aliter titubat, quam si mera vina bibisset. Est locus Arcadiæ (Pheneon dixère priores) Ambiguis suspectus aquis: quas nocte timeto; Nocte nocent potæ: Sine noxâ luce bibuntur: Sic alias aliasque lacus et flumina vires Concipiunt. Tempusq; fuit, quo navit in undis, Nunc sedet Ortygie. Timuit concursibus Argo Undarum sparsas Symplegadas elisarum; Quæ nunc immotæ perstant, ventisque resistunt. Nec, quæ sulfureis ardet fornacibus, Ætne Ignea semper erit: neque enim fuit ignea semper. Nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit, habetque Spiramenta locus flammam exhalantia multis: Spirandi mutare vias, quotiesque movetur, Has finire potest, illas aperire cavernas: 345Sive leves imis venti cohibentur in antris; Saxaque cum saxis, et habentem semina flammæ Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem; Antra relinquentur sedatis frigida ventis: 350 Sive bitumineæ rapiunt incendia vires, Luteave exiguis arescunt sulfura fumis; Nempe ubi terra cibos alimentaq; pinguia flammæ minu flamma, ea convipit ignem ictibus. Antra relinquentur frigida ventis sedatis. Sive vires bitumineæ rapiunt incendia; tuteave sulfura arcsount exiguis fumis. Nempe ubi terra non da-

TRANSLATION.

his purifying simples into this sober spring; which thence derived its repugnance to wine. The river Lyncestis has a contrary effect; for whoever drinks immoderately of this stream, reels and totters as if intoxicated with wine. There is a place in Arcadia, called of old Pheneos, remarkable for its waters of ambiguous quality: dread them by night; by night they are dangerous, but may be drank by day without harm. Thus rivers and There was a time when lakes have some one quality, some another. Ortygia floated on the waves; now it is fixed into a stable island. ship of the Argonauts dreaded the Symplegades, tossed about by the assaults of the invading waves; now they stand immovable, and sustain unshaken the attacks of the fiercest winds. Nor will Ætna, who boils in his sulphurous caverus, always vomit up flame; nor indeed has he always done it. For whether earth be an animal that lives, and repairs her lungs by fresh supplies of air, discharging her tainted fiery vapours by many pores and outlets, she may change her passages of respiration; and, shaken by convulsive assaults, shut up the old, and open new caverns: or, if the fleeting winds, pent up in hollow caves, toss flints against flints, and other bodies that hide the seeds of flame, they by a mutual collision take fire. When the fuel is spent, and the fierce winds abate, the caves will be left cold. Or, if we suppose, that nitrous particles take fire, and that livid sulphur, kindled by the issuing vapour, feeds the flame; yet, when earth

Non dabit, absumptis per longum viribus ævum, Naturæque suum nutrimen deerit edaci; Non feret illa famen; desertaque, deseret ignes. Esse viros, fama est, in Hyperboreâ Pallene, 356 Qui soleant levibus velari corpora plumis; Cùm Tritoniacam novies subière paludem. Haud equidem credo: sparsæ quoque membra veneno

Exercere artes Scythides memorantur easdem. 360 Si qua fides rebus tamen est adhibenda probatis; Nonne vides, quæcunque mora, fluidove calore, Corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti? I quoque, delectos mactatos obrue tauros; Cognita res usu; de putri viscere passim Florilegæ nascuntur apes. Quæ more parentûm Rura colunt; operiq; favent, in spemq; laborant. Pressus humo bellator equus crabronis origo est. Concavo littoreo si demas brachia cancro, Cætera supponas terræ; de parte sepultâ 370 Scorpius exibit, caudâque minabitur uncâ. Quæque solent canis frondes intexere filis Agrestes tineæ (res observata colonis) Ferali mutant cum papilione figuram. Semina limus habet virides generantia ranas; Et generat truncas pedibus: mox apta natando Crura dat; utque eadem sint longis saltibus apta,

viribus absumptis per longum ævum, suum-que nutrimen deerit edaei naturæ; illa non feret famen; deserta-que, deseret ignes. Fama est esse viros in Hyperboreà Pallene, qui soleant velari quod ad corpora levibus plumis, cum novies sub-iere Tritoniatum paludem. Equidem hund credo; sed Scythides quoque, sparsæ quoad membra veneno memorantur exercere cas-dem artes. Tamen, si qua fides est addenda probatis rebus, nonne vides quæeunque eorpora taburrint mora,
pora taburrint mora,
pluidore cutore, verti
in parva animalia? I
um quoque, obrue defectos
tauros mactatos: (res est cognita usu) florilega apes nascuntur passim de putri vis-cere, quæ eolunt rura more parentûm: fa-ventque operi; labo-rantque in spem. Bel-lator, canas arestae lator equus pressus humo, est origo crabro-nis. Si demas concava brachia litoreo canero, supponasque catera terra, scorpius exibit de seputta parte, minabi-turque unea cauda. Tineaque agrestes quæ solent intexere frondes canis filis (res observata colonis) mutant

figuram cum ferali papilione. Limus habet semina generantia virides ranas; et generat eus truncas pedibus; mox dat crura apta natando; utque eadem sint apta longis saltibus, TRANSLATION.

shall no longer supply this unctuous fuel, and the aliments that feed her fires, her strength, by length of time, being wasted, and nourishment shall be wanting to the devonring conflagration, famished for want of fuel, her flames must expire. We are told, that in Hyperborean Pallene are men, who, after nine times bathing in the Tritonian lake, are wont to have their bodies fenced with a covering of feathers. It is pretended too (incredible as it may appear) that the women of Scythia, smearing their bodies with a magic oil, can take on the same appearance, and wing their flight through the air. Yet, if we are to credit facts, and undoubted experiments, is it not known that bodies, dissolved by time and a fermenting heat, are changed into little insects? Go, butcher some chosen steer, and cover him up, the thing is known from manifold trials: swarms of active bees spring from his putrid bowels, who, like their parents, haunt the fields, delight in toil, and labour in hope of enjoying the The warlike steed, buried in the ground, gives birth to hoarded store. wasps and hornets. If from a crab found on the sea-shore, you take its bending claws, and cover the rest under ground, from the part buried a scorpion will glide, and threaten with its circling tail. And rural moths, that stretch their filmy threads on the leaves (an observation common in the country), change their shape to that of a renomous butterfly, In

mund lies concealed the latent seed of frogs, which it produces at first short

mensura posterior su-perat priores partes. Nec catulus, quem ursa reddidit recenti partu, est aliquid sed caro male viva. Mater fin-git in artes lambendo, et reducit in formam quantum ipsa cupit. Nonne vides fatus melliferarum apium, quos sexangula cera tetigit, nasci corpora sine membris, et assumere serosque pedes, seras-que pennas? Quis pu-taret volucrem Junonis, quæ portat sidera caudd, armigerumque Javis, columbasque Cythereiadas, et omne genus avium, passe fieri è mediis partibus;ori, ni sciret fieri? sunt qui (cum spina est pu-trefacta clauso sepulchro) credant huma-nas medullas mutari augue. Tumen hac ducunt primordia ex a-liis rebus: est una ales, que ipsa reparct reseminetque sc. Asreseminetque sc. As-syrii vocant Phanica. Vivit, non fruge, ne-que herbis, sed luchry-mis thuris, et succo amont. Hac, ubi complevit quinque secula sua vita, construit ni-dum sibi unguibus aut pando ore in ramis Ili-

Posterior partes superat mensura priores. Nec catulus partu, quem reddidit ursa recenti, Sed malè viva caro est: Lambendo mater in artus Fingit; et in formam, quantum capit ipsa, reducit. Nonne vides, quos cera tetigit sexangula, fætus Melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci, Et serosque pedes, serasque assumere pennas? Junonis volucrem, quæ caudâ sidera portat, Armigerumque Jovis, Cythereïadasque columbas, Et genus omne avium, mediis è partibus ovi, Nî sciret fieri, fieri quis posse putaret? Sunt qui, cum clauso putrefacta est spina sepulchro, Mutari credant humanas angue medullas. Hæc tamen ex aliis ducunt primordia rebus; Una est, quæ reparet, seque ipsa reseminet, ales: Assyrii Phœnica vocant. Non fruge, neq; herbis, Sed thuris lachrymis, et succo vivit amomi. Hæc ubi quinque suæ complevit secula vitæ, Ilicis in ramis, tremulæve cacumine palmæ, Unguibus et pando nidum sibi construit ore. Quo simul ac casias, et nardi lenis aristas, Quassaque cum fulvâ substravit cinnama myrrhâ: Se super imponit, finitque in odoribus ævum. 400 Inde ferunt, totidem qui vivere debeat annos, pando ore in ramis Ilicis, cacumineve tremu. Corpore de patrio parvum Phænica renasci. la prima. Quo simul ac substravit casias, et aristas lenis nardi, cinnamaque quassa cum fulva myrrha, imponit se super; finitque avum in odoribus. Inde ferunt parvum Phænica renasci de patrio corpore, qui debcat vivere totidem annos.

TRANSLATION.

of their feet: but soon it furnishes them with legs for swimming; and, that they may be fit also for long leaps, they are formed with a remarkable length of feet behind. The bear's cub, at the time of its birth, is a mere lump of but ill-animated flesh: the mother licks into shape, and gives it, at last, the form which she herself received. Are not the offspring of the honey-creating tribe, while yet confined to their hexangular waxen cells, mere bodies without limbs; and that they are late of being provided with feet and waving wings. Were it not a thing universally known, who would believe, that Juno's bird, whose tail sparkles with gems and stars, Jupiter's armour-bearer, and the snow-white pigeons of the queen of love, nay the feathered race, have their origin from the middle parts of an egg. There are some who think, that when the spine rots in the hollow tomb, its included marrow is changed to a snake: yet these all have their birth from other things. But there is one bird selfborn, and self-begotten; the Assyrians call it the Phœnix. He sustains not life by grain or herbs, but the tears of frankincense, and the juice of amomum. When he has completed the five centuries of his life, with his claws and crooked bill he builds for himself a nest, upon the boughs of an oak, or top of a trembling palm; where having strewed cassia, and the aromatic stalks of spikenard, with broken cinnamon, and yellow myrrh, he lays himself upon it, and expires in his bed of perfumes. Hence, as we are told, an infant Phœnix is again produced from his father's body,

Cum atas dedit vires

Cum dedit huic ætes vires, onerique ferendo est;
Ponderibus nidi ramos levat arboris altæ;
Fertque pius cunasq; suas, patriumq; sepulchrum:
Perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus. 406
Ante fores sacras Hyperionis æde reponit.
Si tamen est aliquid miræ novitatis in istis;
Alternare vices, et quæ modò fæmina tergo
Passa marem est, nunc esse marem miremur hyænam 410

Id quoque, quod ventis animal nutritur et aurâ, Protinus assimulat tactu quoscunque colores. Victa racemifero lyncas dedit India Baccho: E quibus, ut memorant, quicquid vesica remisit, Vertitur in lapides, et congelat aëre tacto. 415 Sic et curalium, quo primim contigit auras Tempore durescit; mollis fuit herba sub undis. Deseret ante dies, et in alto Phœbus anhelos Æquore tinget equos; quam consequar omnia dictis

In species translata novas. Sic tempore verti 420
Cernimus, atque illas assumere robora gentes;
Concidere has. Sic magna fuit censuq; virisque,
Perque decem potuit tantum dare sanguinis annos,
Nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas,
Et pro divitiis tumulos ostendit avorum.

425
[Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ viguêre Mycenæ:
Nec non Cecropiæ, nec non Amphionis arces.

huic; estque apta fe-rendo oneri, tevat ramos alta arboris ponderibus nidi, piusque 406 fert suasque cunas, pa-triumque sepulchrum, potiusque urbe Hyperionis per leves auras, reponit ade Hyperionis ante sucras fores. Tamen, si est aliquid mira notitatis in istis; miremur hyanam atternare vices, et quæ modo famina est passa mouto jamina est passo marem tergo, esse nunc marem. Id quoque a-nimal, quod nutritur; ventis et aura, proti-nus assimulat quos-cunque colores tactu. Victa India dedit lynrasracemifero Buccho, è quibus (ut memo-runt) quicquid vesica remisit, vertitur în lapides, et congelat vere tacto. Sie et curalitacto. Me et curatium, quo tempore primum contigit auras,
durescit; sub undis,
fugit mollis herba.
Dies descret, et Phæbus tinget anhelos e
quos in alto aquore
untequin consequer antequam consequar dictis omnia transluta tempore, atque illas assumere robora, has considere. Sic Troja fuit magna censuque, virisque potuitque dare tantum sunguinis per decem annos, nune

humilis, ostendit tantummodo reteres ruinas, et pro divitiis, tumulos avorum. Sparte fuit clara, magna Mycena viguere, nee non arces Cecropia, nee non arces Amphionis.

TRANSLATION.

appointed to renew the same lease of life. When age supplies him with strength, and fits him for the intended burden, he lightens the boughs of the tall tree of the load of the nest, and piously carries his own cradle and father's sepulchre; and, winging his way through the light air, till he reaches the city of Hyperion, he lays down his load in the temple of the sun, before the sacred porch. But, if there appears any thing wonderful in all this, let us wonder still more, that the hyæna alternately changes its sex; and one year a male begets, the next a female bears: and that the camelion, nourished by the winds and air, changes to the colour of whatever he touches. Conquered India furnished Bacchus, the god of the vine, with lynxes; whose urine, they tell us, as discharged from the bladder, congeals in air, and hardens into gems. Thus too coral hardens as soon as it feels the air, though under water it was a soft plant. Day would sooner fail, and Phœbus plunge his panting steeds in the sea, than I be able to recite the many objects in nature subject to new changes Even nations and empires undergo their vicissitudes. Some we see to flourish and gather strength; others to sink and decay. Thus was Troy once potent in wealth and numerous armies, and for ten long years able to bear so great an expense of blood: now, humble, she can only boast of her ancient ruins; nor possesses any other riches than the memorable tombs of her heroes. Sparta was once famous: Mycenæ flourished in Sparte est vile solum: atta Mycena cedidere. Chdipodionia Theba, quid sunt nisi fubula? Pandionia Athena quid restant nisi nomen? nunc quoque est fama, Dardaniam Romam consurgere, qua provina quadi Tybridis, ponit fundamina rerum sub ingenti mole. Hac igitur mutat forman crescendo; et olim erit caput immensi orbis, caput immensi orbis, sic ferunt vutes vaticinasque sortes dicere; quantunque recordor, Helenus Priamides, dizerat Anca
fienti, dubioque salutis, cum res Trojuna
Lubarct: Nate deu, si
habes presagia vostra
mentis salis nota; Tuta Troja non cadet, te caput immensi orbis, ta Troja non cadet, te sospite. Flumma fer-rumque dabunt iter tibi; ibis, et una feres Pergama rapta, doncc externum arvum ami-Trojæque tibique. Et jam cerno Phrygios nepotés debere urbem, quanta nec est, nec erit, nec fuit visa annis prioribus. Alii proccres efficient hanc po-tentem per longa sæ-cula, sed natus de sancula, sed natus de san-guine I üli efficiet do. Mente memor refero: cognataque mænia lætor minam rerum. Quo cum tellus crit usa, sedes ætheriæ fruentur; calumque erit exitus illi. Memor refero mente Helenum eccinisse hæc penatigero Æneæ, latorque cognatu mænia

Vile solum Sparte est: altæ cecidêre Mycenæ: Œdipodioniæ quid sunt nisi fabula Thebæ? Quid Pandioniæ restant nisi nomen Athenæ? Nunc quoque Dardaniam fama est consurgere Ro-431 mam;

Appenninigenæ quæ proxima Tibridis undis Mole sub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit. Hæc igitur formam crescendo mutat; et olim Immensi caput orbis erit. Sic dicere vates Faticinasque ferunt sortes; quantumque recordor, Priamides Helenus flenti, dubioque salutis, Dixerat Æneæ, cum res Trojana labaret: Nate Deâ, si nota satis præsagia nostræ Mentis habes; non tota cadet, te sospite, Troja. Flamma tibi ferrumque dabunt iter. Ibis, et unà Pergama rapta feres: donec Trojæque tibique Externum patrio contingat amicius arvum. Urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes; Quanta nec est, nec erit, nec visa prioribus annis. Hanc alii proceres per sæcula longa potentem, 446 Sed dominam rerum es sanguine natus Iüli Efficiet: quo, cum tellus erit usa, fruentur Æthereæ sedes; cælumque erit exitus illi. Hæc Helenum cecinisse Penatigero Æneæ,

TRANSLATION.

wealth and grandeur: Athens too, and the towers of Amphion, sound high in the mouth of ancient fame. Sparta is now a despicable spot: lofty Mycenæ are fallen: Thebes and Œdipus live now only in fable; and nothing of ancient Athens remains but the name. Rome too, if the voice of fame be true, is, at this very time, rising out of the ruins of Troy; and lays the foundation of a mighty empire on the banks of the Tiber, who rolls his waters from the summit of the Apennines. She therefore changes by a continual increase of power, and will, in time, become the mistress of the world; for so the prophets of old, and the fate-predicting oracles, declare. This too, if I remember right, Helenus, the son of Priam, foretold, to Eneas, perplexed, and doubtful of his future fate, when Ilium was sinking in ruins. O goddess-born, if you truly comprehend the presages of my mind, Troy can never be entirely lost while you survive; a way shall be opened for you through fire and sword. You shall escape, and carry Troy and her gods along with you, till a foreign land receives you, more favourable both to Troy and yourself, than your native soil. Even now I see that the Phrygian race owe the world a city; such as neither is, nor ever shall be known, in any former age. Her a succession of different heroes shall render powerful for many ages, till a prince, sprung from the blood of Inlus, raise her to be the mistress of the world. after a long and happy reign, shall ascend late into heaven, and take his place among the gods. I remember well, that these were the predictions of Helenus to Æneas, when he bore away from the Greeks, the guardian

eresere; et Pelasgos vicisse utiliter Phry-gibus. Tamen ne ex-

spaticmur longe equis

non sumus solum cor-

domos, condique in pectora pecudum) si-

namus corpora, que possiut habuisse ani-

dere, aut certe homi-num, esse tuta et ho-

nesta, neve cumule-mur viscera Thyesteis

ille consucseit, quam impius parat se hu-

mano cruori; qui rum-pit guttura vituli cul-tro, ct præbet immotas

unres mugitibus; aut

qui potest jugulare hædum edentem vagi-

tus similes puerilibus; uut vesci alite, cui ipse dedit cibos! Quan-

tum est, quod desit in istis ad plenum faci-nus! quotransitus pa-

raturinde. Bos arct, aut imputet mortem

mus parentum, frutrum, aut juncto-rum nobis aliquo fa-

ore; et utiliter Phrygibus vicisse Pelasgos: Ne tamen oblitis ad metam tendere longè Exspatiemur equis, cœlum, et quodcunque sub illo soblitis tendere ad me-Immutat formas, tellusque, et quicquid in illà est. Nos quoque pars mundi (quoniam non corpora

tum; calum et quod-cunque est sub illo; tellusque, et quicquid est in illà, immutat formas. Nos quoque pars mundi (quoniam Verum etiam volucres animæ sumus, inque ferinas pora, verum ctiam vo-tueres anime, possu-musque ire in ferinas Possumus ire domos, pecudumq; in pectora condi) Corpora, que possint animas habuisse parentum. Aut fratrum, aut aliquo junctorum fædere nobis, Aut hominum, certè, tuta esse et honesta sinamus, Neve Thyesteïs cumulemur viscera mensis. Quam male consuescit, quam se parat ille cruori Impius humano ; vituli qui guttura cultro Rumpit, et immotas præbet mugitibus aures! 466 mensis. Quam mute Aut qui vagitus similes puerilibus hædum Edentem jugulare potest; aut alite vesci, Cui dedit ipse cibos! quantum est, quod desit in

Ad plenum facinus! quo transitus inde paratur! Bos aret; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis: Horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret. Ubera dent saturæ manibus pressanda capellæ 472 Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas Tollite: nec volucrem viscatà fallite virgà:

annis schioribus. Ovis ministret arma contra horriferum Borcan. Saturæ capetlæ dent ubera pressanda manibus. Tollite retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas, nec fallile volucrem viscatà virgà,

TRANSLATION.

gods of his country; and I rejoice to see my kindred walls flourish, and the Phrygians so much gainers by the conquest of the Greeks. But, that I may not expatiate too far, forgetting to wheel my horses toward the goal. Heaven, and all that its canopy enfolds, earth, and whatever is contained therein; all things, I say, are subject to changes. And let us too, who are parts of this universe (as being not mere bodies alone, but also fleeting souls, that may take up an abode in wild beasts, or be lodged in the breasts of cattle), suffer bodies to remain secure and unviolated, that are animated, perhaps, by a parent, a brother, or some near relation, for certain by one of our own species; and let us not load our bowels with Thyestean meals. What an impious habit does he acquire, what advances does he make toward the shedding of human blood, who can harden himself to cut the throat of a calf, and, unmoved, hear its mournful plaints; who can slaughter a kid, in vain uttering moans like those of children; or eat the birds which, with his own hands, he has fed. How little is here wanting to the perfection of wickedness! what impiety does it not Suffer the ox to plough; and impute his death to age, or a decay of nature. Let the sheep continue to shelter us from the rude assaults of Boreas, and the goats give their loaded udders to supply us with food. Banish from among you springs, nets, snares, and every artifice to delude: conspire not against the feathered tribe with insidious birdlime; nor scare the affrighted deer with dreaded plumes; nor hide the

nec includite cervos formidatis pinnis, nec celate uncos hamos fallacibus cibis. Si qua animalia nocent, perdite ca : verum quoque tantum perdite hæc. Ora vacent epnlis, carpantque ali-menta congrua. Fe-runt Numam remeasse in patriam pectore in-structo talibus atque aliis dictis, ultroque petitum, accepisse ha-benas latialis populi. Qui felix nympha conjuge, camanisque du-cibus docuit ritus sacrificos, traduxitque gentem assuetam feroci bello, ad artes pa-cis. Quem, Numam postquam senior peregit regnumque ævum-que, Latiæque nurus, que, Lattaque nurus, populusque, patresque deflevere extinctum. Nam conjux urbe re-lictà, latet abdita den-sis silvis vallis Aricina, gemituque, ques-tuque, impedit sucra Orestea Diana. Ab quoties nymphæ nemorisque lacusque mo-nuere, ne, facerct et dixere verba consolantiu! Ah quoties The-seins heres dixit flenti, siste modum; neque enim tua fortuna est sola querenda; respice lentem! sed et mea possunt.

Nec formidatis cervos eludite pinnis;
Nec celate cibis uncos fallacibus hamos.
Perdite, si qua nocent: Verùm hæc quoque perdite tantùm.
Ora vacent epulis, alimentaque congrua carpant.
Talibus atque aliis instructo pectore dictis
In patriam remeâsse ferunt; ultroque petitum 480

Accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas.
Conjuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibusque Camænis,
Sacrificos docuit ritus; gentemque feroci
Assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes.

Quem, postquam senior regnumque ævumque peregit, 485
Extinctum Latiæque nurus, populusque, patresq;

Deflevêre Numam. Nam conjux, urbe relictâ, Vallis aricinæ densis latet abdita silvis: Sacraque Oresteæ gemitu questuque Dianæ Impedit. Ah quoties Nymphæ nemorisque lacûs-

taque, impedit sacra
Oresteæ Diana. Ab
quoties nymphæ nemorisque lacusque monuere, ne, faceret et
dixere verba consolan.

tia! Ah quoties Thescius heres dixit flenti,
siste modum; neque
enim tua fortuna est
sola querenda; respice
similes casus aliorum, et feres ista mitiàs. Utinamque mea exempla non possent relevare te do-

TRANSLATION.

crooked hook under fallacious bait. Kill noxious creatures, and them only. Let us abstain from the blood of animals, and nourish life with vegetable food. Nama, we are told, returned into his native country with a mind furnished with these, and such-like, instructions; nor accepted the Latian sceptre but with much importunity. Who, happy in a goddess for his spouse, and the muses for his guides, taught the rites of religion and sacrifice; and brought over to the soft arts of peace a nation fond of war, and inured to the exercise of arms. Whom, when advanced in years he concluded his life and reign, the matrons, people, and senators, all jointly bewailed his loss; for his wife, abandoning the city, lies hid in the thick groves of the valley of Aricia; and, by her groans and lamentation, disturbs the sacred rites of Orestean Cynthia. How oft did the nymphs of the grove and lake check her grief, and address her in comforting strains. How oft did the son of Theseus counsel her to set bounds to her sorrow; For not your fate alone (says he) is to be bewailed: consider the like calamities have befallen others, and you will bear your sufferings with great moderation. Would that my woes were not so lively an example to assnage your grief; yet even mine may be sufficient. I make no doubt but

NOTES.

482. Conjuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibusque Camænis.] The poet, after finishing the enlogium of Numa, speaks of the nymph Egeria, whom that prince pretended to have-conference with in the forest of Aricia, touching the laws he gave to the Romans.

Fando aliquem Hippolytum vestras (puto) contigit aures,

Credulitate patris, sceleratæ fraude novercæ Occubuisse neci. Mirabere, vixque probabo: Sed tamen ille ego sum. Me Pasiphaëa quondam Tentatum frustra, patrium temerasse cubile, 501 Quod voluit, finxit voluisse: et crimine verso, (Indiciine metu magis, offensâne repulsæ) Arguit. Immeritumque pater projecit ab urbe; Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis. 505 Pitthean profugo curru Træzena petebam: Jamque Corinthiaci carpebam littora ponti; Cùm mare surrexit; cumulusq; immanis aquarum In montis speciem curvari, et crescere visus, Et dare mugitus, summoque cacumine findi. Corniger hinc taurus ruptis expellitur undis; Pectoribusque tenus molles erectus in auras, Naribus et patulo partem maris evomit ore. Corda pavent comitum. Mihi mens interrita mansit, Exiliis contenta suis. Cùm colla feroces Ad freta convertunt, arrectisque auribus horrent Quadrupedes; monstrique metu turbantur, et altis Præcipitant currum scopulis. Ego ducere vana Fræna manu, spumis albentibus oblita, luctor; Et retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas. Nec vires tamen has rabies superâsset equorum;

Contigit puto vestras aures fando, aliquem Hippotytum occubuisse neci, credulitate patris, fraudeque sce-lerutæ novereæ. Mirabere, vixque proba-bo; sed tamen ego sum ille. Pasiphaea quondam (met nne mugis indicii, offensane repulsa) finxit me voluisse quod voluit, et crimine verso, arguit me, tentatum frustra, teme-rasse patrium cubile: paterque projecit me immeritum ab urbe; detestaturque caput euntis hostili prece. Petebam Pittheam Petebam Trazena profugo curru; jamque carpebam littoru Corinthiaci 510 ponti, cum mare sur-rexit, cumulusque immanis aquarum est visus crescere et cur-vari in speciem montis, et dare mugitus, findique summo cacumine. Corniger taurus ex-pellitur hinc undis ruptis, erectusque in molles auras tenus pectoribus, evomit par-tem maris naribus et patulo ore. Cordo co-mitum pavent. Mens mansit interrita mihi contenta suis exiliis; cum feroces quadru-pedes convertunt colla ad freta, horrentque auribus arrectis, tur-

banturque metu monstri; et præcipitant currum allis scopulis. Ego vana manu luctor ducere frana oblita albentibus spumis, et resupinus tendo lentas habenas retro. Nec tamen rabies equorum superâsset has vires,

TRANSLATION.

you have heard of one Hippolytus, who fell a sacrifice to the cruelty of his father, and the treachery of a wicked step-mother. You will wonder, I know; nay, scarce shall I be able to convince you of it; yet I am he. For, in former times, the daughter of Pasiphæ having, in vain, solicited me to defile my father's bed, whether through dread of a discovery, or resenting the affront, turned the charge; and accused me of her own base desires. My father banished me, innocent as I was, from the city, and pours heavy imprecations on my guiltless head. I was driving toward Pitthæan Træzen in my flying chariot, and had now reached the strand that borders on Corinth, when the sea swelled, and an enormous mass of waters, heaving from the level surface for the deep, rose to a mountain's height, and, bellowing, burst. A horned bull starts up from the parted waves, and, rearing his ample ohest in air, expires from his nostrils and wide mouth the briny waves. My attendents are seized with horror: I alone remained undaunted, full as I was of the thoughts of my banishment; when my mettled coursers, directing their looks toward the sea, prick up their ears, and, scared by the sight of the dreadful monster, hurry the chariot over steep rocks. I, in viin, struggle to curb the reins bedewed with frothy foam; and, bending backward, pull with all my strength the pliant bridle. Doubtless, I should at length have checked ni rota fuisset fracta ac disjecta occursu stipitis, qua circum-vertitur perpetuum axem. Excutior curru : lorisque tenentibus artus, videres viva viscera trahi, nervos teneri in stirpe, mem-bra, partim rapi, pur-tim relinqui reprehensu, ossa fracta dare gravem sonum, ani-mamque fessam exha-lari, nullasque partes in corpore quas posses noscere, unumque vul-nus crat omnia. Num potes aut audes, nym-pha, componere tuam cladem nostræ cludi? Vidi quoque regna ca-rentia luce, et fori la-cerum corpus in undu Phlegethoutide. Nec viva foret reddita, nisi valido medicamine vatida medicamine Apottineæ prolis, Quam postquam recepi, Dite indignante, fortibus herbis, atque Pæonia ope; tum ne præsens augerem invidiam hujus muncris, Cynthia object densas nubes mihi; addiditque æta-tem, ut forcm tutus,

Ni rota, perpetuum quà circum vertitur axem, Stipitis occursu fracta ac disjecta fuisset. Excutior curru: lorisque tenentibus artus, Viscera viva trahi, nervos in stirpe teneri, Membra rapi partim, partim reprehensa reliqui, Ossa gravem dare fracta sonum, fessamque videres Exhalari animam: nullasque in corpore partes, Noscere quas posses: unumq; erat omnia vulnus. Num potes, aut audes cladi componere nostræ, 530 Nympha tuam? vidi quoque luce carentia regna: Et lacerum fovi Phlegethontide corpus in undâ Nec, nisi Apollineæ valido medicamine prolis, Reddita vita foret. Quam postquam fortibus herbis Atque ope Pæoniâ, Dite indignante, recipi; Tum mihi, ne præsens augerem muneris hujus Invidiam, densas object Cynthia nubes; Utque forem tutus possemque impunè videri; Addidit ætatem, nec cognoscenda reliquit Cretenq; diu dubitavit habendam 540 Traderet, an Delon. Delo Cretâque relictis Hic posuit; nomenq; simul, quod possit equorum possemque vider's impunè, nec reliquit mihi ora cognoscenda; diuque dubitavit traderetne Creten habendam, an Delon. Delo cretaque relictis, posuit me hic: simulque jubet deponere nomen, quod possit

TRANSLATION.

their headstrong rage, had not the wheel, where it rolls round the axle, been broken, and splintered by the shock of a stump. I am tossed from my seat; and, as I was entangled by the harness, you might have seen my reeking bowels torn in pieces; my nerves wound round the stump; my limbs partly dragged away, and partly sticking behind; till, amid my breaking bones and crackling joints, I breathed out my wearied soul. No part of my body could be known; it was all over one continued wound. Say then, disconsolate nymph, can you, or dare you, in justice, compare your disaster with mine? I saw too the dark realms of Pluto, and bathed my mangled body in the waters of Phlegethon. Nor had life been restored, but by the powerful medicines of the son of Apollo; which, after I had again recovered, even in spite of Pluto, by potent herbs, and the Pæonian art, Cynthia, that I might not by my presence increase the envy of so uncommon a gift, threw a misty cloud around; and, to prevent the hazard and danger that threatened me from being seen or known, she stamped upon me the wrinkles of age, and gave me a new set of features; and was long in doubt, whether she should send me to dwell in Crete or

NOTES.

524. Excutior curru: lorisque enenti-bus artus.] The story of Hippolytu, as it is here related by Ovid, is extemely moving. The true account of the natter probably is, that this prince, in his great distress and agony of mind, not giving heed to the management of his hores, was unhappily overturned in his charid. The Træzenians, however, who afterward worshipped this young prince as a god, did not allow that the death of Hippolytus was owing to his being dragged along by his horses; on the contrary, they would have it believed, that the gods had carried him up into heaven among the constellations, where he forms that which is named the charioteer.

Admonuisse, jubet deponere: Quique fuisti Hippolytus, dixit, nunc idem Virbius esto. Hoc nemus inde colo; de Dîsque minoribus unus Numine sub dominæ lateo, atque accenseor illi. Non tamen Egeriæ luctus aliena levare Damna valent; montisque jacens radicibus imis Liquitur in lachrymas; donec pietate dolentis Mota, soror Phœbi gelidum de corpore fontem 550 Fecit, et æternas artus tenuavit in undas. At Nymphas tetigit nova res: et Amazone natus Haud aliter stupuit, quam cum Tyrrhenus arator Fatalem glebam mediis aspexit in arvis, Sponte sua primum, nulloque agitante, moveri; Sumere mox hominis, terræq; amittere formam, Oraque venturis aperire recentia fatis. Indigenæ dixêre Tagen, qui primus Etruscam Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Utve Palatinis hærentem collibus olim Cùm subitò vidit frondescere Romulus hastam, Quæ radice novâ, non ferro stabat adacto; Et jam non telum, sed lenti viminis arbor, Non expectatas dabat admirantibus umbras. latinis collibus subito frondescere ; quæ stabat radice novà, non adacto ferro. Et jum non telum, sed arbor lenti viminis, dabat umbras non expectatas admirantibus.

admonuisse equorum; dixitque, Tu qui futsti Hippolytus, nunc idem esto Virbius. Inde colo hoc nemus, unusque de Diis minoribus, lateo sub numine domina, atque accenseor illi. Tumen aliena damna non valent levare buctus Egeriæ; javensque imis radicibus montis, tiquitur in lachrymas; donce soror Phabi, mota pictate dolentis, fe-cit fontem gelidum de corpore, tenuavit artus in æternus undas. At nova res tetigit nymphas, et natus Amazone haud aliter stupult, quam cum Tyrrhenus arator aspexit fatalem glebam moveri primum sua sponte, nulloque agi-tante, in mediis arvis, sumere formam hominis, amittereque formam terra, aperireque reque recentiu ora venturis fatis. Indigenæ dixere Tagen: qui primus edocuit Etruscam gentem aperire futuros casus. Utve cum Romulus olim vidit hastam hærentem Pa-

TRANSLATION.

At length, quitting the thoughts both of Delos and Crete, she placed me here; and commanded me, at the same time, to drop a name that might remind me of my woes: Let him (said she), who was once Hippolytus, be now Virbius. From that time I frequent this grove; and, being now one of the inferior race of gods, am screened by the power of my patroness, and accounted one of her train. Yet no misfortunes of others can avail to alleviate the grief of Egeria; but, throwing herself down at the foot of a mountain, she dissolves in incessant tears; until the sister of Phæbus, moved at the piety of this inconsolable nymph, changed her body into a cold spring, and thawed her limbs to streams that ever flow. But the nymphs, and Virbius, the son of the Amazon, are filled with wonder at the new miracle, as when the Tyrrhenean swain beheld, in the middle of the field, the turf pregnant with fate, untouched, to swell and move of itself; and, losing the appearance of earth, to assume a human form, and open its sudden mouth to disclose the future fates. The natives called him Tages; he first taught the Tuscan race the art of foretelling things to come. As when of old, Romulus saw his lance, fixed in the Palatine hill, suddenly to shoot out green leaves; and which, standing now no longer by its point, but a new root, no longer a dart, but a tree of limber boughs, afforded to the admiring spectators an unlooked-for shade. Or as when Cipus saw his horns in the watery mirror (for he saw them); and

558. Indigenæ dixêre Tagen.] This fable is thought to import, either that Tages was of an obscure birth, or that he was a native of the country Autochthon; for it was those people, they commonly gave out to be sprung from the earth.

Aut cum Cipus vidit sua cornua in Junninea undd (enim vidit)
credensque fidem in
invigine esse falsam,
tetigit qua vidit digitis sape relatis ud
frontem. Nee jam damnans sua lumina, restiti ut remeabut victor ab hoste domito.
Tollensque oculos a
Colum, et brachia codem, ait, O superi,
quicquid portenditur
isto monstro, su est
tatum, sit latum patriae, populoque Quirini; sive minax, sit
minax mihi: plueatrini; sive minax, sit
minax mihi: plueatrini; sive minax, sit
minax mihi: plueattinis isti entum patriae, populoque Quiduct viridi cespite, odoratis ignibus; datque vina pateris. Consultique quid trepidantia extu mactatarum bidentum, significent sibi. Qua simul
haruspex Tyrrhene
gentis inspexit, vidit
quidem magna molimina rerum in illis,
tamen non manifesta;
verum cum sustulit
aëre lumna n fibris pecudum ad coruua Cipi,
ait, Rex, 6 salve: enim
hie locus, Latique at

Aut sua flumineâ cùm vidit Cipus in undâ Cornua (videt enim) falsamq; in imagine credens Esse fidem, digitis ad frontem sæpe relatis, Quæ vidit, tetigit. Nec jam sua lumina damnans Restitit, ut victor domito remeabat ab hoste. Ad cœlumq; oculos, et eòdem brachia tollens, 570 Quicquid, ait, Superi, monstro portenditur isto, Seu lætum est, patriæ lætum, populoq; Quirini; Sive minax, mihi sit. Viridique è cespite factas Placat odoratis herbosas ignibus aras, Vinaque dat pateris; mactatarumque bidentûm, Quid sibi significent, trepidantia consulit exta. 576 Quæ simul inspexit Tyrrhenæ gentis haruspex, Magna quidem rerum molimina vidit in illis; Non manifesta tamen. Cùm verò sustulit acre A pecudis fibris ad Cipi cornua lumen; Rex, ait, ô salve: tibi enim, tibi, Cipe, tuisque Hic locus et Latiæ parebunt cornibus arces. Tu modò rumpe moram, portasque intrare patentes Appropera: sic fata jubent, Namq. Urbe receptus Rex eris, et sceptro tutus potiere perenni.

thic locus, Latiaque arccs, parebunt tibi, Cipe, tuisque cornibus. Tu modo rumpe moram, approperague intrare patentes portas: fata sic jubent; namque receptus urbe eris rex, et tutus potiere perenni sceptro.

TRANSLATION.

believing that the image reflected a false shadow, raising his hands often to his forehead, touched what he saw; nor longer doubting the testimony of his eyes, stood, as he returned victorious from the foe, he had subdued: and, raising his hands and eyes to heaven, O ye gods (says he), whatever is portended by this miraculous appearance; if prosperity, be it to my country; if otherwise, may it light upon myself. He said; and raises a grassy altar of green turf, burning upon it rich perfumes, and offering libations of wine. He then consults the panting entrails of slaughtered sheep, to learn from them the will of the gods. These soon as the Tuscan augur had inspected, he beheld in them the mighty beginnings of great attempts, yet not plain. But when he raised the piercing eye, from the boding fibres to the horny honours of Cipus, Hail, monarch (says he), for to thee, Cipus; to thee, and these thy horns, shall this realm and the Latian towers be subject. Banish therefore delay; haste to enter the gates wide open to your approach; so the fates command. For, as soon as you are received into the city, you shall be made king; and enjoy, the end of your life, an unmolested sceptre. He started back; and, turning

NOTES

565. Chm vidit Cipus in undâ cornua.] The next adventure is that celebrated one of Genucius Cipus, the Roman prætor, on whose forelead horns appeared, upon his return from a conquest, or at his going out of Rome, according to Valerius Maximus; upon which occasion, the sooth-sayers and augurs, whom he consulted, unanimously predicted, that, if he entered

Rome, he would be declared king thereof; and, as he knew the aversion the Romans had to bear the name king, he chose rather to go into voluntary exile. The Romans, charmed with so generous a behaviour, set up a head in bronze, with horns, upon the gate through which he had passed, and it was called Raudusculana.

Rettulit ille pedem; torvamq; à mænibus Urbis Avertens faciem, Procul, ah procul omnia, dixit, Talia Dî pellant: multoque ego justiùs ævum Exul agam, quàm me videant Capitolia regem. Dixit: et extemplo populumque gravemque Senatum

Vel, si dignus erit, gravibus vincite catenis,
Aut finite metum fatalis morte tyranni.
Qualia succinctis, ubi, trux insibilat Eurus,
Murmura pinetis fiunt; aut qualia fluctus
Æquorei faciunt, si quis procul audiat illos;
Tale sonat populus. Sed per confusa frementis
Verba tamen vulgi vox eminet una, Quis ille?
Et spectant frontes: prædictaque cornua quærunt,
Rursus ad hos Cipus, quem poscitis, inquit, habetis:
verbu frementis vulgi, una vox cminet: Quis ille? Et spectant frontes, guæruntque prædicta
cornua. Cipus rursus inquit ad hos, Habetis quem poscitis:

Ille rettulit pedem. avertensque torvam faciem à manibus ur-bis, dixit, Dii pellant talia omnia procul, ah procul! egoque multo justiùs ugam avum exul, quam ca-pitolia videant me re-Divit: et exgem. Dixit: et ex-templo convocat poputumque, gravemque se-natum. Ante tamen velat cornua pacali lauro, et insistit agfauro, et invisit ogperibus factis à forti
milite; precatusque
Deos è prisco more,
ait, En hie unus, quem
ni vos pellitis urbe,
erit rex. Dieam qui
is sit signo, non nomine.
Gerit corpus frante. Gerit cornua fronte: quem augur indicat potuit irrumperc aper-tas portas, sed nos ob-stitimus, quamvis ne-mo est eonjunctior mi-hi illo. Vos Quirites, prohibete virum urbe, vel si erit dignus, vincite gravibus catenis, aut finite metum fa-talis tyranni morte. Qualia murmura fiunt succinctis pinetis, ubi trux Eurus insibilat, aut qualia equorei

TRANSLATION.

his stern countenance from the walls of the city, Far hence, far hence (says he), may the gods banish all such threatening calamities! better that I pass my life in exile hated, than that the capitol should behold me its lord. He said: and immediately convenes an assembly of the people, and aged senators: but first veils his horns with the peaceful laurel, and stands upon a mount raised by his brave soldiers. Then, having addressed the gods, according to ancient usage, Lo! (says he) there is one among you, whom, unless you expel the city, he will rise to be king; I name him not, but learn who he is by this sign; that his temples are crowned with horns, the prophet foretels, that if he once enter the city as a sovereign, he will prescribe laws to his enslaved subjects. He might, indeed, have rushed in at your open gates, but this arm withheld him: though none is more strictly united to him by ties of blood than I. Do you, Romans, forbid him your city; or, if he appears worthy of it, load him with heavy chains: or put an end to all your fears at once, by the death of this tyrant, destined you by fate. Such as are the murmurs of the blustering east wind, when he howls among the tufted pines; or those of the beating billows, when, from afar, they are heard to lash the sounding shore; alike was the uproar of the multitude. And yet, amid the confused tumult of the enraged populace, one cry was distinctly heard; Who is he? And they examine one another's foreheads, and look for the horns they had been told of. Again Cipus: Here behold the wretch you

et corona dempta ca-piti, populo prohibente, exhibit tempora prasignia gemino cornu. Omnes demiscre ocutos, dedereque gemi-tum: atque (quis pos-sit credere?) inviti vi-dere illud caput cla-rum meritis; nec passi ulterius carere honore, imposuere festum coronam. At quoniam, Cipe, vereris intrare muros, proveres dedere tibi tantum honorati ortu solis ad finem posses complecti aru-tro depresso subjectis bubus; insculpantque gratis postibus cornua referentia miram formam, et mansura per longum ævum. Nunc, musæ, præsentia nu-mina vatum (enim scitis, nec spatiosa ve-tustas fallit vos) pan-dite, unde insula cirdue, made distala cir-cumflua alveo Tybri-dis adsciverit Coroni-den sacris Romuleæ urbis. Dira lucs quon-dam vitiaverat Latias auras, corporaque pal-lidu squallebant ex-sangui tabo. Fessi funcribus, postquam cernunt mortalia tenta-

Et demptà capiti, populo prohibente, coronà Exhibuit gemino præsignia tempora cornu. Demisêre oculos omnes, gemitumque dedêre; Atque illud meritis clarum (quis credere possit?) Inviti vidêre caput; nec honore carêre Ulterius passi festam imposuêre coronam. 615 At proceses, quoniam muros intrare vetaris, Ruris honorati tantum tibi, Cipe, dedêre, Quantum depresso subjectis bubus aratro Complecti posses, ad finem Solis ab ortu. Cornuague æratis miram referentia formam Postibus insculpunt, longum mansura per ævuni. Pandite nunc, Musæ, præsentia numina vatum, (Scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas) Unde Coroniden circumflua Tibridis alveo Insula Romuleæ sacris adsciverit urbis. Dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverit auras, Pallidaque exsangui squallebant corpora tabo. Funeribus fessi postquam mortalia cernunt Tentamenta nihil artes posse medentûm Auxilium cœleste petunt: mediamque tenentes 630 Orbis humum, Delphos adeunt, oracula Phœbi; Utque salutifera miseris succurrere rebus

num mortuma tenue, menta posse nihit, ar- Sorte velit, tantæque urdis mata ninat, orant, tes medentum posse nihit, petunt cæleste auxilium; adeuntque Delphos tenentes medium humum orbis, ubi oracula Phabi erant; orantque ut velit succurrere miseris rebus salutifera sorte; finialque mala tantæ urbis.

TRANSLATION.

want; and, taking (though forbid by the people) the garland from his head, discovered his temples adorned with two horns. The people all cast their eyes upon the ground; and sad in thought, (who can believe it?) beheld with reluctance that renowned head, so illustrious for its merits; nor did they long suffer it to remain without its honours, but bind it again with the festival garland. But the nobles, because you are forbid to enter the walls, gave thee, Cipus, by way of honour, as much land as, with a plough drawn by two yoked steers, thou couldest enclose from the rising to the setting of the sun; and they grave upon the brazen posts horns, representing thy wonderful form, to continue from age to age. And now, O Muses, ye guardian goddesses of the poets, relate (for ye know, nor does the most remote antiquity hide aught from your view), whence an island, surrounded by the channel of the Tiber, associated Æsculapius, the son of Coronis, with the gods of the city. A dire contagion infected formerly the Latian air, and the pale bodies of the natives were deformed by a ghastly look. Discouraged by the number of funerals, when they find all luman remedies vain, and that the art of physic nothing avails, they apply to heaven for aid; and visit the oracle of Phæbus, at Delphos, which stands in the centre of the world; of him they beg, that he will relieve them from their distress by his salutary power, and end the woes of a great afflicted city. The place, the laurel of the god, and the quivers

NOTES

622. Pandite nuic, musæ.] What Ovid
here relates of introducing the worship of
history of that people.

Et locus, et laurus, et quas habet illa, pharetræ, Intremuêre simul: cortinaque reddidit imo Hanc adyto vocem, pavefactaque pectora movit: Quod petis hinc, propiore loco. Romane, petisses: Et pene nunc, propiore loca, Nec Apolline vobis, Qui minuat luctus, opus est; sed Apolline nato. Ite bonis avibus, prolemque arcessite nostram. 640 Jussa Dei prudens postquam accepêre Senatus; Quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phæbeius urbem; Quique petant ventis Epidauria littora mittunt. Quæ simul incurvâ missi tetigere carinâ, Concilium, Graiosque patres adière: darentq; 645 Oravere Deum, qui præsens funera gentis Finiat Ausoniæ. Certas ita dicere sortes. Dissidet, et variat sententia: parsque negandum Non putat auxilium; multi renuere; suamq; Non emittere opem, nec numina tradere suadent. Dum dubitant; seram pepulêre crepuscula lucem, Umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi: Cûm Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus Ante tuum, Romane, torum; sed qualis in æde Esse solet; baculumq; tenens agreste sinistrâ, 655 Cæsariem longæ dextrâ deducere barbæ: Et placido tales emittere pectore voces:

Et, locus, et laurus, et pharetra, quas illa habet, intremuere si-mul: cortinaque reddidit hanc vocem imo adyto, movitque puvefacta pectora: Romane, petisses propiore loco, quod petis hine; et pete nune propiere loco; nee opus est vobis Apolline, qui minu-at luctus, sed nato Apolline. Ite bonis a-vibus, arcessiteque nostram prolem. Postquam prudens sena-tus accipere jussa Dei, explorant quam ur-bem Phæbeius juvenis colat, mittuntque le-gatos, qui petant ven-tis Epidauria littora. Que, simul ac missi tetigere incurvà carinà, adiere consilium Graiosque patres, oravereque ut darent Deum, qui prasens finiat funera Ausoniæ gen-tis. Sortes certas dicereita. Sententia dissidet et variat, pars-que putat auxilium non negandum, multi renuere, suadentque non emittere suam opem, nee tradere nu-mina. Dum dubitant; erepusculu pepulêre serum lucem, umbru-

serum tucem, umbraque telluris induxerut tenebras orbi; eum Deus opifer visus est in somnis tonsistere aute tuum turum, Romane; sed qualis solet esse in æde: tenensque agreste baculum sinistrâ, deduccre eæsariem longæ barbæ dextra, et emittere tales voces placido pectore.]

TRANSLATION.

wherewith it is adorned, shook together, and the tripod, from the sacred recess of the temple, thus replied, while thrilling horrors ran through every breast: What you ask here, Romans, you might have asked in a place less remote from your own city; and ask it still in this place less remote. Nor is it to Apollo that you must apply for relief from your misery, but to the son of Apollo: go with happy auspices, and conduct my son into your city. When the prudent senate understood the commands of the god, they explore in what city the Phœbeian youth resided, and appoint deputies to sail for Epidaurus, with the first favourable wind: who, soon as they reached the place in their crooked bark, waited on the senate and Grecian elders, and begged they would let them have the healing god, who, by his presence, might put an end to the mortality, that reigned in the Ausonian state; for so the unerring oracles of fate had directed. They are divided, and vary in their opinions: some plead, that the appointed aid ought not to be denied them; many oppose this, and are against delivering up the god, the guardian protector of their city. While the time is thus spent in deliberation, night succeeds to the fading light of day, and the shadow of the earth had spread an universal darkness over the face of nature; when, in sleep, the healing god seemed to stand before the bed of the Roman deputy: but such as he is usually seen in his temple, holding in his left hand a rustic club, and with his right smoothing the hair of his long beard. When thus, with calm aspect he addressed them; Dismiss your fears; I will come, and leave the shrine and temple of this city. Observe only this serpent, who twines himself Pone metus; veniam, relinquamque nostru simulaera. Modo per-spice hune serpentem qui ambit baculum nexibus, et nota usque visu, ut possis cognos-cere. Vertar in hune, sed ero mujor, vide-borque tantus, in quantum vælestiu corquanum coussid cor-pora debent verti. Ex-templo Deus abit eum voce, et somuus eum voce Deoque; luxque alma est secuta fugam somni. Postera aurora fuguverat sidercos ignes. Proceres incerti quid agant, conveniunt ad operosa templa petiti Dei, o-rantque ut indicet ea-lestibus signis, qua sede ipse velit morari, Viv. hene designate Vix bene designant, cum Deus aureus in cum Deus aurcus in scrpente ultis cristis, misit pranuntia sibi-la; suoque udventu movit signunque, a-rasque, foresque, mar-moreumque solum, fas-ticiano aurcus tigiaque aurca, con-stititque sublimis in media ade, tenus pec-toribus, atque circumtulit oculos micantes igne. Turba territa pavet; saccrdosque evinctus quod ad custos crines albente vittà, cognovit numina. Et cognovit numina. Et dixit; Deus en, en Dr-us; favete quisquis ades, linguisque, ani-misque. O pulcherpium favorem.

Pone metus; veniam, simulachraque nostra relinquam. Hunc modò serpentem, baculum qui nexibus am-

Perspice: et usque nota visu, ut cognoscere possis:

Vertar in hunc: sed major ero; tantusq; videbor, In quantum verti cœlestia corpora debent. Extemplo cum voce Deus, cum voce Deoque Somnus abit; somnique fugam lux alma secuta est. Postera sidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes: Incerti quid agant proceses ad templa petiti Conveniunt operosa Dei : quaque ipse morari Sede velit, signis cœlestibus indicet, orant. Vix bene desiêrant, cum cristis aureus altis In serpente Deus prænuntia sibila misit; Adventuque suo signumque, arasque, foresque, Marmoreumque solum, fastigiaque aurea movit: Pectoribusque tenus media sublimis in æde Constitit, atque oculos circumtulit igne micantes. Territa turba pavet. Cognovit numina castos 675 Evinctus vitta crines albente sacerdos: Et Deus en, Deus en; linguisq; animisq; favete, Quisquis ades, dixit. Sis, ô pulcherrime, visus Utiliter: populosque juves tua sacra colentes. 679

Quisquis adest, jussum venerantur numen; et omnes Verba sacerdotis referent geminata: piumque Æneadæ præstant et mente et voce favorem.

rime, sis visus utiliter, juvesque populos colentes tua sacra. Quisquis adest venerantur jussum numen, et omnes referunt geminata verba sacerdotis; Æneadæque præstant et mente et voce

TRANSLATION.

in folds round my club; and mark him well, that you may be able to know him again. Into his figure will I change myself; but of size enlarged, and great as ought the form of celestial bodies, when changed, to With these words the god, and with the god and his words, sleep, departed; and cheering light succeeded the flight of sleep: returning Aurora had extinguished the lesser lights of heaven. The chiefs, perplexed, and full of doubtful care, repair to the sumptuous temple of the god; and implore him to express, by celestial signs, in what land he chooses to reside. Scarce were their prayers ended when the bright god, in form of a serpent, adorned with scales of gold, and rearing high his lofty crest, by forerunning hissings, gave notice of his approach; and shook the statue, the altars, the doors, the marble pavement, and gilded roofs, and raised himself breast high in the middle of the temple; and rolled around his eyes, that darted flames of fire. The crowd was struck with terror and amazement. The priest, having his sacred locks adorned with a white fillet, knew the god. The god, lo! the god (he cries); adore him in silence all that are present. Be seen, O divine power, for our good, and, propitious, hear the prayers of thy votaries. All that are present adore the god, as commanded, all repeat the words of the priest; and the descendants of Æneas too join in this holy worship, with silent Annuit his: motisque Deus rata pignora cristis,
Ter repetita dedit vibratâ sibila linguâ.
Tùm gradibus nitidis elabitur; oraque retrò 685
Flectit, et antiquas abiturus respicit aras,
Antiquasque domos habitataque templa salutat.
Inde per injectis adopertam floribus ingens
Serpit humum; flectitque sinus: mediamque per urbem

Tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus. 690 Restitit hic: agmenque suum, turbæque sequentis Officium, placido visus dimittere vultu; Corpus in Ausonia posuit rate. Numinis illa Sensit onus: pressaque Dei gravitate carinâ 695 Eneadæ gaudent : cæsoque in littore tauro Torta coronatæ solvunt retinacula puppis. Impulerat levis aura ratem. Deus eminet altè: Impositâque premens puppum cervice recurvam, Cœruleas despectat aquas: modicisque per æquor Ionium Zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu Italiam tenuit; præterque Lacinia templo Nobilitata Deæ, Scylaceaque littora fertur. Linquit Iapygiam, levisque Amphissia remis Saxa fugit: dextrâ prærupta Ceraunia parte, Romechiumque legit, Caulonaque, Nariciamque, Evincitque fretum, Siculique angusta Pelori, 706 Hippotadæque domos regis, Themesesque metalla;

Deus annuit his ; cristisque motis, dedit vi-bratâ linguâ sibila ter 685 repetita, rata pignora. gradibus; flectitque ora retrò et abiturus respicit antiquas aras, salutatque antiquas domos, habitatque tem-plu. Inde ingens serpit per humum ado-pertum injectis flori-bus; flectitque sinus: tenditque per mediam urbem ad port:us munitos incurvo aggere. Restitit hic; visusque dimittere suum agmen, officiumque sequentis turba placido vultu, posuit corpus in Ausonia rate. Ille sensit onus numinis. Encaria daque gaudent carinà pressa gravitate Dei : tauroque caso in littore, solvunt torta retinaculacoronata pup pis. Levis aura impu-terat ratem. Deus eminet alte, premensque recurvan puppin im-posità cervice despec-tat cæruleas aquas navigansque per Ioni-um æquor modicis zephyris, tunuit Italiam sexto ortu Pallantidos, ferturque prater Lacinia littora, nobili-tata tempto Deæ Ju-nonis, præterque Scy-lucca littora. Linquit

vis remis Amphissia saxa; dextrâque parte legit prarupta Ceraunia, Romechiumque, Caulonaque, Naryciamque, cvincitque fretum, angustaque Siculi Pelori, domosque regis Hippotada, metallaque Themeses;

TRANSLATION. awe, and purity of mind. The god consents; and, nodding his crest, thrice hisses, and thrice vibrates his forked tongue, in token of favour. He then glides along the smooth steps; and, bending back his head, looks with kind concern upon his ancient alters; and, departing, salutes his wonted habitation, and the temple where he had so long resided. Thence he sweeps his bulk along the ground, strewed with flowers; bends in folds, and marches through the middle of the city, to the port, fenced by a winding mole. Here he stood; and, seeming with a gracious aspect to dismiss his train, and the pious zeal of the crowd that followed him, he ascended the Latian ship. It felt the weight of the god; and the Romans rejoice to see the vessel bending under the precious load. They sacrifice a bull on the strand, and loose the twisted cables of the ship, adorned with garlands: a gentle gale pushed her on. The god, raised high, and leaning with his neck on the crooked stern, surveys from above the azure deep; and, wafted over the smooth Ionian sea by gentle zephyrs, reaches the coast of Italy on the sixth morn. He passes Lacinia, ennobled by a temple of the goddess Juno, and the Scylacean shore. He next leaves Iapygia; and, steering along, keeps the dangerous Amphissian rocks at distance, on his left. Then, doubling the Ceraunian promontory on his right, coasts along Romechium, Caulon, and Narycian; and passes the narrow straits of Sicilian Pelorus, and the isles where Æolus, the son of petitque Leucosiam, rosuriaque tepidi Pæs-ti. Inde legit Cupreas, promontoriumque Mi-nervæ, et colles gene-rosos palmite Surren-tino, urbenque Herculeam, Stabiasque, ct Parthenopen natam in otia, et ub hac tem-pla Cumææ Sibyllæ. Hine calidifontes, ten-tisci ferumque linter-num tenentur, Vulturnusque trahens multum arenam suo gurgite, Sinuessaque frequens niveis columbis; gravesque Minturnæ, et Cajeta quum alum-nus tumulavit, domusque Antiphutæ, Tra-chasque obsessa pa-tude, et tellus Circæa, et Antium spissi littoris. Ubi nautæ adverris. Usi nauta alver-tere veliferam cari-nam; huc (cuim pon-tus erat jam asper) Deus explicat orbes, labensque per crebos vinus et magna rolusinus, et magna volu-mina, init templa parentis, tangentia fla-rum littus. Æquore pueato, Epidanrius linquit patrias aras, et usus hospitio numinis juncti sibi, sulcat littoream arenam tractu crepitantis squama: et innixus moderamine

Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Pæsti. Inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ, Et Surrentino generosos palmite colles, Herculeamque urbem, Stabiasque et in otia natam Parthenopen, et ab hâc Cumææ templa Sibyllæ. Hinc calidi fontes, lentisci ferumque tenentur Linternum, multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Vulturnus, niveisq; frequens Sinuessa colubris: 715 Minturnæque graves, et quam tumulavit alumnus, Antiphatæque domus, Trachasque obsessa palude, Et tellus Circæa, et spissi littoris Antium. Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertêre carinam; (Asper enim jam pontus erat) Deus explicat orbes: Perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labens, Templa parentis init, flavum tangentia littus. Æquore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras Linquit: et hospitio juncti sibi numinis usus Littoream tractu squamæ crepitantis arenam Sulcat: et, innixus moderamine navis, in altâ Puppe caput posuit: donec Castrumque, sacrasque Lavini sedes, Tiberinaque ad ostia venit. Huc omnes populi passim, matrumque patrumque, Obvia turba ruit; quæque ignes, Troïca servant, Vesta, tuos: lætoque Deum clamore salutant. 731 ct imixus moderamine nais, possiti equi in Quâque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas, navis possiti caput in Quâque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas, alta puppe, donce venit ad Castrum, sacrasque sedes Lavini, Tiberinaque ostia. Hue omnes populi passim, turbaque patrum matrumque, ruit obvia, virginesque, que servant tuos ignes Troica Vesta, salutantque Deum læto clamore. Quaque cita navis ducitur per adversas undas,

TRANSLATION.

Hippotas, reigned, and the mines of Temese; and makes for the Leucosian shore, and the rose-beds of warm Pæstus. Thence he reaches Capreæ, and the promontory of Minerva, and the hill famed for the Surrentine grape, and the city of Hercules, and Stabiæ, and Parthenope formed for a life of ease and retirement, and the temple of the Cumæan sibyl. Hence the tepid bath of Baiæ, and the green retreats of Linternum offer to their sight; and Vulturnus, rolling in his current great quantities of sand, and Sinuessa, abounding in white snakes, and the marshy fens of Minturnæ, and where Æneas buried his nurse, and the habitation of Antiphates, and Trachas beset with fens, and the plains of Circe, and rocky coast of Antium. As here the mariners anchored the vessel (for the sea was now rough and stormy), the god unfolds his spires; and gliding along in large and numerous rings, enters the temple of his father, that stood upon the yellow strand. Sea being now calm, the Epidaurian god leaves his father's altars; and, quitting the hospitable temple of Apollo, furrows the sands along the coast with his rattling scales; and, leaning on the helm, placed his head on the lofty stern, until he reached Castrum, and the sacred plains of Lavinium, by the mouth of the Tiber. Here the people from all parts, in mingled crowds, run out to meet him; fathers, mothers, and the virgins appointed to guard Vesta's flame; and with joyful cries salute the god. And, where the nimble vessel cuts the opposing Thura super ripas, aris ex ordine factis,
Parte ab utrâque sonant: et odorant aëra fumis:
Ictaque conjectos incalfacit hostia cultros. 735
Jamque caput rerum, Romanam intraverat urbem;
Erigitur serpens; summoque acclinia malo
Colla movet: sedesque sibi circumspicit aptas.
Scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis:
Insula nomen habet: laterumque à parte duorum
Porrigit æquales mediâ tellure lacertos. 741
Huc se de Latiâ pinu Phœbeïus anguis
Contulit: et finem, specie cœleste resumptâ,
Luctibus imposuit; venitque salutifer Urbi.
Hic tamen accessit delubris advena nostris: 745

Hic tamen accessit delubris advena nostris: 745 Cæsar in urbe suâ Deus est: quem Marte togâque Præcipuum, non bella magìs finita triumphis, Resque domi gestæ, properataque gloria rerum In sidus vertêre novum, stellamque comantem;

thura sonant super ripas ab utraque parte, aris factis ex 735 ordine, ct edorant aera fumis, ictaque hostia, em invalfacit conjectos cultris. Jamque navis intraverut Romanam urbem, caput rerum. Serpens crigitur; movetque colla acclinia summo malo, circum-spicitque sedes aptas sibi. Amnis circumfluus scinditur in geminas partes: insula habet nomen: porrigitque æqualis lacertos à parte duorum laterum, tellure medià. Phæbeius anguis contulit se huc de Latia pinu; et caleste specie resumpta, imposuit finem luctibus, venitq; salutifer urbi.

Hic tamen Deus accessit advenu nostris delubris; Casar est Deus in sua urbe:

quem pracipuum marte togaque, non bella finita triumphis, resque gesta domi, properataque gloria rerum, vertere magis in novum sidus, stellumque comantem.

TRANSLATION.

stream, incense crackles on either side, upon altars raised along the banks, and perfumes the air with its smoke; and victims, struck, warm, with streaming blood, the knives. And now Rome, the mistress of the world, had received him; when, rising up, and waving his neck, which rested on the top of the mast, he looks round for some proper habitation. The flowing stream is divided into two parts by a piece of land; which, seated in the middle between the arms of the river, that stretch themselves on each side, is called the island. Hither the serpent, son of Phœbus, gliding from the Latian pine, repaired; and, resuming his celestial shape, put a period to their woes, and came a restorer of health to the city.

But he was admitted a stranger into our temples; Cæsar is adored as a god in his own city: whom, though alike renowned both in arms and arts, not wars ended by triumphs, his prudent administration at home, or the rapid glory of his conquests, contributed more to fix among the stars,

NOTES.

746. Cæsar in urbe suâ Deus est.] Ovid then, we see, has been as good as his word. He has conducted this painful work from the beginning of the world to the age in which he wrote; nor could it, indeed, have been more happily terminated. The apotheosis of Julius Cæsar gave him a fine opportunity of making his court to Augustus; and that prince, who had prevailed to have his predecessor enrolled among the gods, might hope one day to receive himself the same honour, as Ovid here promises. But, as if to sojourn upon earth were preferable to his being received into heaven, he promises it not until after a long life. But the divine honours paid to Augustus were not delayed until his death; they were paid him even during his life, and altars were raised to

him. He was but eight-and-twenty, according to Appian, when he was ranked in the number of the tutelar gods, in all the cities of the empire. The Romans, who referred their original to Æneas, were pleased to have it believed, that Venus interested herself in the fate of one of the descendants of her own son; and to her was referred the whole honour of the apotheosis, the history whereof is this: Cæsar having been assassinated in the middle of the senate, Augustus some time after established solemn games to his honour. As about this time, according to Suctonius, a new star, or rather comet, appeared; it was given out to be the soul of this great man, which had taken its place among the stars; and it was added, that Venus herself had taken care to assign 2 N 2

quam sua progenies. Neque enim ultum o-pus de actis Cæsaris est majus, quam quod exstitit pater hujus. Sciliect, est plus do-muisse æquoreos Bri-tannos, egisseque victrices rates per sep-temflua flumina papy-riferi Nili; adjecisseque rebelles Numidas, Cinyphiumque Jubam, Pontumque tumentem Mithridateis nominibus populo Quirini, et mernisse multos egisse uliquos, triumphos; virum, quo præside rerum, vos, superi, abunde cavistis humano generi. Igitur ne hic foret cretus mortali semine, ille erat faciendus Deus. Quod ut aurea genitrix Æneæ vidit, vidit quoque trieta ketema.

Quam sua progenies. Neque enim de Cæsaris actis Ullum majus opus, quam quod pater exstitit hujus Scilicet aquoreos plus est domuisse Britannos, 752 Perque papyriferi septemflua flumina Nili Victrices egisse rates: Numidasque rebelles, Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateïsque tumentem Nominibus Pontum, populo adjecisse Quirini; 756 Et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos; Quàm tantum genuisse virum, quo præside rerum Humano, generi, Superi, cavistis abundè. quam genuisse tantum Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus; Ille Deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit Æneæ genitrix; vidit quoque triste parari Pontifici letum; et conjurata arma moveri; Palluit: et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia, Divis, Aspice, dicebat, quantâ mihi mole parentur

triste letum parari pontifici, et arma conjurata moveri. Palluit: et dicebat cunctis divis, ut

erat obvia cuique ; Aspice quanta mole.

TRANSLATION.

than his own progeny. For of all Cæsar's acts, none redounds more to his honour than that he is the father of Augustus. Is it a greater glory to have subdued the Britons, environed by the sea, and urged your victorious fleet along the seven channels of the Nile; to have added the rebellious Numidians, Cinyphian Juba, and Pontus, proud of the name of Mithridates, to the empire of Quirinus; to have merited many, and celebrated some triumphs, than to have been the father of so great a man; by decreeing to whom the sovereign rule, heaven has lavished her bounty on the human race. That this prince, therefore, might not be a descendant of mere mortals, his father must reach the skies. Which when the beauteous mother of Æneas foresaw, and foresaw too the bloody death that was preparing for the high-priest, and the combined arms of the conspirators, she turned pale; and said to every god she met, Behold what a

NOTES.

him that station. It had been even remarked, that, for a whole year after Cæsar's death, the sun appeared pale; and they failed not to attribute to the grief of Apollo, what was the mere effect of some spots, that this year appeared upon the sun's dise. Many other prodigies were spoken of, as happening about the same time, which it were tedious here to mention. Augustus, however, took the advantage of this superstition, to have Cæsar declared a god. He built a temple to him, established priests to take care of his worship, and had a statue of him carved, and set up with a star over its head. But, to say the truth, this deification came somewhat too late; the times were not now so fertile in divinities as of old. Whatever veneration was paid to the grand-nephew of Augustus, this deification did not fail to provoke some to rally

him. Some called him the puppet-maker; others said, he took care to fill up the vacancies in heaven, which had received no new colony for a long while. But Au-gustus made a jest of those scoffs, not doubting but he himself should one day receive the same honours: for the great affair is, once to establish a new fashion. Indeed the deifying spirit soon after raged to such a degree, that they gave a place among the gods, not only to the most wicked emperors, as Tiberius, but also to the most stupid, as Claudius. But it must be owned these new gods and their oracles did not rise to great vogue, whatever pains were taken to advance their credit. The eyes of the people came, at length, to be opened, as to an usage equally impious and ridiculous; and we find no new divinities since that time.

Insidiæ: quantâque caput cum fraude petatur, Quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iulo. Solane semper ero justis exercita curis? Quam modò Tydida Calydonia vulneret hasta, Nunc malè defensæ confundant mænia Trojæ. 770 Quæ videam natum longis erroribus actum, Jactarique freto, sedesque intrare silentûm; Bellaque cum Turno gerere; aut, si vera fatemur, Cum Junone magis. Quid nunc antiqua recordor Danina mei generis? timor hic meminisse priorum Non sinit. In me acui sceleratos cernitis enses. 776 Quos prohibite, precor; facinusque repellite: neve Cæde sacerdotis flammas extinguite Vestæ.

Talia nequicquam toto Venus anxia cœlo Verba jacit: Superosque movet: Qui rumpere quanquam

Ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sororum; Signa tamen luctûs dant haud incerta futuri. Arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes, Terribilesque tubas, auditaque cornua cœlo Præmonuisse nefas. Phæbi quoque tristis imago ta reterum sorono, Lurida sollicitis præbebat lumina terris.

Sæpe faces visæ mediis ardere sub astris:

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788 Sæpe inter nimbos guttæ cecidêre cruentæ. Cœrulus et vultum ferrugine Lucifer atrâ Sparsus erat: sparsi Lunares sanguine currus. 790

lurida lumina sollicitis terris. Faces sope sunt visa ardere sub mediis astris gutta crucuta sope cecidêre inter nimbos, et lucifer caralus quod ad vultum, erat sparsus atrà ferrugine: currus lunares erant sparsi sanguine.

TRANSLATION.

weight of treachery is prepared against me; with what deep and subtle arts they assault the only remaining branch of Dardanian Inlus. Shall I alone be ever harassed with endless cares: now wounded by the Calydonian spear of Tydeus' son; now mourning the hard fate of Troy's illdefended walls? I have seen my son, wandering an exile from coast to coast, tossed by stormy seas, and traversing the gloomy regions of the dead. I have seen him engaged in war with Turnus, or rather, to speak without reserve, with implacable Juno. But why do I now revolve the ancient calamities of my race, since present fear defaces the memory of past ills! See you not the impious swords sharpened against me? Forbid, gods! repel the direful blow! nor extinguish Vesta's sacred fire by the blood of the high-priest.

In vain does Venus, full of anxiety, disclose the complaints all over heaven, and invoke the aid of the gods; who, though they cannot break through the iron decrees of the fatal sisters, give yet no obscure hints of the approaching disaster. They tell us, that arms, rattling amid a dark host of clouds, the clariou's dreadful sound, and the alarm of the trumpet, heard in the sky, gave warning of the hideous crime. The troubled image of Phœbus too gave but a faint light, and torches were seen to blaze amid the stars. Drops of blood fell from heaven in showers, and the morningstar was overspread with a dusky hue: the chariot of the moon was also

Insidia parentur mihi, quantâque cum frande caput petutur, quod sotum restat mihi de Dardanio l'ido. Ego ne sola cro semper exer-cita justis curis? quam modo Calydonia hasta Tydidæ rulneret, nunc mænia Trejæ mali' defensæ confundant.Quæ videam natum actum longis erroribus, jac-tarique freto, intrare-que sedes silentûm, ge-rereque bella cum Turno, aut si fatemur vera, magis cum Janone. Sed quid nunc recor-dor antiqua damna meigeneris? hic timor non sinit me meminisse priorum. Cernitis sce-leratos enses acui in me; quos precor pro-hibete, repelliteque fa-cinns, neve extinguite flammas Vestæ eæde

sacerdotis. Venus anxia, nequicquam jacit tulia rerba toto cælo: movetque superos; qui quan-quam non possunt rumpere ferrea decrenubes tubusque terribiles, cornuaque audita cælo, præmonuisse nefas. Imago quoque Phabi tristis,præbehat

Stygius bubo dedit tristiu omina mille locis. Ebur lachrymavit mil-le locis; cantusque fe-runtur auditi, et verba minacia andita sunctis lucis. Nulla vietima litat; fibraque monet magnos tumultus instare, caputque casum reperitur in extis. Feruntque nocturnos canes ululasse in foro, circumque do-mos et templa Deorum, aumbrasque silentûm erravisse, urbemque fnisse motam tremori-bus. Tamen præmonitus Deûm non potuere vincere insidias, ven-turaque fata, stricti-que gladii feruntur in templum; enim neque ullus locus in urbe, nisi curia, placet ad nisi curia, plucet ad facinus dirangue cadem. Tum vero Cytherea percussit pectus utraque manu, et
motitur condere cum
atheria nube, qua Paris est prius creptus
injesto Atrida, et Armeas fugerat Diome
deos enses. Sed genitor alloquitur hanc tatibus verbis. Nata, Nata, libus verbis.

Tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo; Mille locis lachrymavit ebur: cantusque feruntur Auditi, sanctis et verba minacia lucis. Victima nulla litat: magnosque instare tumultus Fibra monet; cæsumque caput reperitur in extis. Inq; foro, circumq; domos, et templa Deorum 796 Nocturnos ululasse canes; umbrasque silentíum Erravisse ferunt; motamque tremoribus urbem. Non tamen insidias venturaque vincere fata Præmonitus potuêre Deûm: strictiq; feruntur 800 In templum gladii: Neq; enim locus ullus in Urbe Ad facinus, diramque placet, nisi Curia, cædem. Tum verò Cytherea manu percussit utraque Pectus; et Æneaden molitur condere nube; Qua priùs infesto Paris est ereptus Atridæ: 805 Et Diomedeos Æneas fugerat enses. Talibus hanc genitor: Sola insuperabile fatum, Nata, movere paras? intres licet ipsa sororum Tecta trium; cernes illic molimine vasto Ex ære, et solido rerum tabularia ferro: Quæ neque concursum cœli, neque fulminis iram; Nec metuunt ullas tuta atque æterna ruinas. tune solu paras movere insuperabile fatun?
Licet ut ipsa intres
Cernes illie tabularia

Invenies illie incisa adamante perenni
Fatâ tui generis. Legi ipse; animoque not
Et referam: ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri. Fatâ tui generis. Legi ipse; animoque notavi: cerns the thought is solido ferro vasto molimine: quæ tutu atque æterna, neque metuunt con-cursum cæli, neque iram fulminis; nec ullus ruinus. Illic invenies futa tui generis inclusa per-enni adamante; ipse legi, notavique ca animo, et referum; ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri:

TRANSLATION.

dyed with blood. In every place the infernal owl gave fatal omens; in every place the ivory statues wept: and awful music and threatening sounds were heard in the sacred groves. No victims can allay the anger of the gods; the fibres foretel that great commotions are at hand, and a wounded head was found in the entrails. In the forum, and round the domes of the gods, night-howling dogs alarm; the wandering ghosts forsake their seats, and the city is shaken with earthquakes. Yet these premonitions of the gods cannot avert the treachery, or prevent Cæsar's approaching doom. The swords of the conspirators are drawn in the temple; for no place in the city pleases so much, for perpetrating the crime and horrid murder, as the senate-house. It was now that the Cytherean goddess, in anguish, smote her breast, and tried to hide her hero in the ethereal cloud, that had before screened Paris from the vengeance of Menelaus, and rescued Æneas from the pursuing sword of Diomed. thus her sire: Do you alone, daughter, hope to control the unconquered sway of fate? Enter yourself the habitation of the three sisters. you will see the records of things, graved deep in brass and lasting iron; which, eternal and secure, fear neither the concussion of heaven, nor the rage of thunder; nor any shock of ruin. There you will find the various fortunes of your race, designed in perennial adamant. I have myself read them, and marked them well in my mind; and will now repeat them, that you may not any longer continue ignorant of what is to come. He Cy-

Hic sua complevit (pro quo, Cytherea, laboras) Tempora, perfectis, quos terræ debuit, annis. Ut Deus accedat cœlo, templisque colatur, Tu facies; natusque suus, qui nominis hæres, Impositum feret Urbis onus: cæsique parentis 820 Nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit. Illius auspiciis obsessæ mænia pacem Victa petent Mutinæ: Pharsalia sentiet illum, Æmathiâque iterum madefacti cæde Philippi: Et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis: 825 Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia tædæ Non bene fisa cadet: frustràque erat illà minata Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo. Quid tibi Barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? quodcunque habitabile tellus Sustinet, hujus erit. Pontus quoque serviet illi. 831 Pace datâ terris, animum ad civilia vertet Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor: Exemploque suo mores reget : inque futuri Temporis ætatem venturorumque nepotum Prospiciens, prolem sanctâ de conjuge natam Ferre simul nomenque suum curasque jubebit. Nec, nisi cum senior similes æquaverit annos, Æthereas sedes cognataque sidera tanget. Hanc animam interea cæso de corpore raptam 840

Hie (pro quo laboras, Cytherea? complevit sua tempora, unnis, quos debnis terra perfectis; tu, suusque natus, qui hares nominis feret onus urbis impo-situm sibi; ultorque fortissimus casi paren tis, hubebit nos suos in tis, nanevit nos suos in bella, facies, ut acce-dat Deus ewlo, colatur-que templis. Sub au-spiciis illius mænia ob-sessa Mutinæ vieta, petent pacem. Pharsentiet illum, salia senengera salia Philippique, retrum Philippique, retrum Philippique, retrum Philippique, retrum Philippique, retrum Philippique, retrum eade; et magnum nomen superubitur Sicutis undis: Ægyptiaque conjux Romani ducis, fisa non bene tada, eudet ; illuque erit frustra minata nostra Capitolia servitura suo Canopo. Quid numc-rem tibi Barbaricm, gentes juecutes ub u-troque oceano? quod-cunque habitabile tel-lus sustinet, erit hu-jus. Pontus quoque serviet itli. Pace dutà terris, vertet suum unimum ud civilia ju-** ta; auctorque justissimus feret leges, regetque mores suo es
emplo, prospiciensque
in atutem faturi temporis, nepotumque ren-

turorum, jubébit prolem natam de sanctà conjuge, ferre suumque nomen, eurasque. Nec nist cum senior æquuserit Pylios unnos-tunget ætherias sedes, cognataque sidera. Interca fac hanc animam ruptam de caso corpore,

TRANSLATION.

therea, for whom you are now so anxious, has completed his term of life, To you it is granted, and passed through the years he owed to earth. that he be received as a god in heaven, and have homage paid to him in temples; and that his son, who, as the heir of his name and greatness, shall sustain the whole weight of the public administration, undertaking a noble revenge of his father's murder, find us, the gods, propitious to him in his wars. The walls of Mutina, invested under his conduct, shall, vanguished, sue for peace; Pharsalia shall know him, and Philippi again be drenched in gore. A mighty name shall be subdued in Sicilia's flood; and the Ægyptian spouse of a Roman leader, trusting to the unavailing nuptial tie, shall fall; and, in vain, flatter herself with subjecting the capitol to her Canopus. Why name I Africa, or the natious lying on both sides the ocean? Whatever the habitable earth sustains shall be his: even the sea shall submit to his sway. Having established peace, he shall turn his mind to civil cares; and enact just and equitable laws, and regulate the manners of his subjects by his own example: and, regarding ages to come, and the happiness of his future race, will appoint a son, born of his chaste spouse, to succeed, as heir of his name and rule: nor, until advanced in years, he reaches the experience of the Pylian sage, shall he enter the ethereal habitations, or be placed among his kindred stars. Mean time, snatch the hero's spirit from his wounded body, and jubar, ut divus Julius semper prospectet nostra Capitolia forumque ab excelsa æde.

Vix fatus erat ea, cum alma Venus constitit cernenda nulli medià sede senatus, eripuitque recentem animam membris sui Casaris, nee passa eam solviin acra, intulit ca-Dumlestibus astris. que tulit, sensit cam capere lumen, atque ignescere, emisit que sinu. Illa volut altius Luna, trahensque flammi ferum crinen trahensque spatioso limite, micat stella, vidensque bene facta nati, fatetur esse majora suis; et gaudet vinci ab illis. Quanquam hic vetat sua acta praferri paternis, tamen fama libera, obnoxiaque nullis jussis prafert eum invitum, repugnutque il-li in hac una parte. Sic Atreus cedit titulis magni Agamemnonis; sic Theseus vincit Ægea; sic Achilles vincit Pelea. Denique, ut utar exemplis aquan-tibus ipsos, sic ct Saturnus est minor Jove. Jupiter temperat æthereus arces, et regna triformis mundi. Terra est sub Augusto. U-

Fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra Forumque Divus ab excelsâ prospectet Julius æde.

Vix ea fatus erat; mediâ cum sede Senatûs Constitit alma Venus nulli cernenda: suique Cæsaris eripuit membris, nec in aëra solvi 845 Passa recentem animam, cœlestibus intulit astris. Dumque tulit; lumen capere, atque ignescere sensit:

Emisitque sinu. Luna volat altius illa: Flammi ferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem Stella micat; natique videns benefacta, fatetur 850 Esse suis majora; et vinci gaudet ab illo. Hic sua præferri quanquam vetat acta paternis: Libera fama tamen, nullisque obnoxia jussis, Invitum præfert; unâque in parte repugnat. Sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus: 855 Ægea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles. Denique, ut exemplis ipsos æquantibus utar, Sic et Saturnus minor est Jove. Jupiter arces Temperat æthereas, et mundi regna triformis: Terra sub Augusto. Pater est et rector uterque. Dî, precor, Æneæ comites, quibus ensis et ignis Cesserunt, Diique Indigetes, genitorque, Quirine, Urbis, et invicti genitor, Gradive, Quirini, Vestaque Cæsareos inter sacrata Penates;

terque est pater et rector. Precor vos, ô Dii comites Enea, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, Diique Indigetes, Quirineque, genitor urbis, et te, Gradive, genitor Quirini, Vestaque sacrata inter Casareos penates,

TRANSLATION.

change it to a beaming train of light; that the deified Julius may ever, from his heavenly throne, smile upon the Roman capitol and forum.

Scarce had he done speaking, when bounteous Venus stood invisible in the middle of the senate-house: and, snatching the fleeting soul of her Cæsar from his mangled limbs, suffered it not to dissolve in air, but placed it among the stars of heaven. And, as she bore it, she perceived it to give light, and glow with new-born fires. Upward it sprung from her bosom; and, mounting above the lunar sphere, shot behind it a long trail of light. Now he shines a star; and, beholding the glorious deeds of his son, owns them to surpass his own; and joys to be thus out-done. And, though the prince himself allows not of this preference given to his acts, yet fame, uncontrolled, and subject to no restraint, compels him, reluctant, to receive the homage due; and, in this instance, only, thwarts his desires. So Atreus yields to the mighty fame of Agamemnon; thus Theseus surpassed his father Ægeus; and Achilles eclipsed the renown of Peleus. In fine, to make use of examples suited to the names concerned, thus does Saturn himself fall short of the fame of Jove. rules the realms above, and sways the triple sceptre of the universe: the earth is subjected to Augustus. Each is a father and governor. Grant, ye gods, attendants of Æneas, to whom fire and sword, submissive, gave way; and ye native gods of Italy, and father Quirinus, and Mars, the

Et cum Cæsareâ tu, Phæbe domestice, Vestâ, 865 Quique tenes altus Tarpeias Jupiter arces, Quosque alios vati fas appellare piumque, Tarda sit illa dies, et nostro serior ævo, Quâ caput augustum, quem temperat orbe relicto, Accedat colo: faveatque precantibus absens. 870 tum caput, orbe quem temperat relicto, accedat colo: faveatque precantibus absens. 870 tum caput, orbe quem temperat relicto, accedat colo: faveatque precantibus absens. 870 dat calo; absensque faveat precantibus.

ct tu, Phabe domes-tice, cum Casarea, Vesta; Jupiterque, qui altus tenes Tarpeias arces, quosque alios Deos fit fas piumque vati appellare: ilta dies sit tarda et scrior

PERORATIO.

Jamque opus exegi: quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes, Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas. Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi: Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis 875 Astra ferar: nomenque erit indelebile nostrum. Quàque patet domitis Romana potentia terris, Ore legar populi: perque omnia sæcula famâ, (Si quid habent veri vatum præsagia) vivam. sique prasagia vatum habent quid veri, vivam fama per omnia sacula.

PERORATIO.

Jamque exegi opus, quod nec ira Jovis, nec ignes, noc ferrum, nec edax vetustas poterit abotere. Illa dies, quæ habet nil jus, nivi hujus corporis, finiat mi-hi spatium incerti avi nt spatitum interit aco-cum volet; tamen per-ennis meliore parte mei, ferar super alta astra; nostrumque no-men erit indelebile: legarque ore populi; qua Romana potentia patet domitis terris;

common father of the city, and Quirinus; and you, Vesta, held sacred among the household gods of Cæsar; and you, domestic Phœbus, to whom a like homage is paid; and thou, mighty Jupiter, who, high enthroned, presidest over the Tarpeian towers; and whatever other gods it may be lawful for a poet to invoke; slowly may the day advance, and later than the term of my life; when this august prince, abandoning the world, which he ruled so well, shall be enrolled among the gods; and, propitious, hear the prayers of his disconsolate subjects.

TRANSLATION.

PERORATION.

And now I have finished a work, which neither the anger of Jove, nor fire nor steel, nor the consuming teeth of time, shall be able to destroy. Come when it will, the day which has no power but over my body; and let it finish the doubtful term of life. Yet, in my better part, immortal, I shall soar above the lofty mansions of the stars; nor shall my name ever cease to be in honour. Wherever Rome shall spread her dominion over the conquered world, my works will be read by the nations; and (if the presages of poets have aught of truth) I shall live in fame through all succeeding ages.



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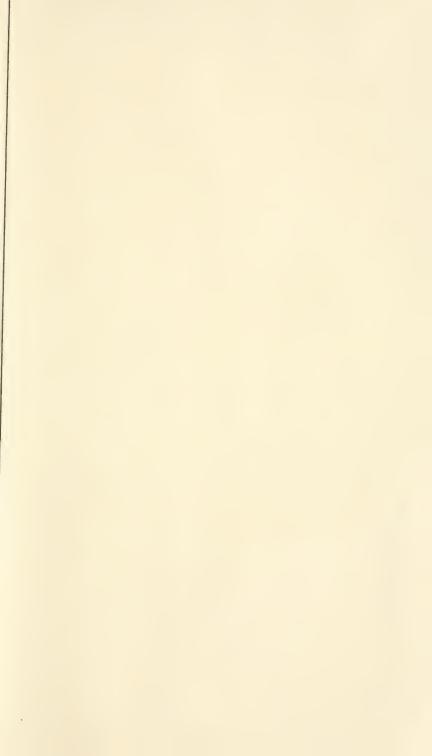
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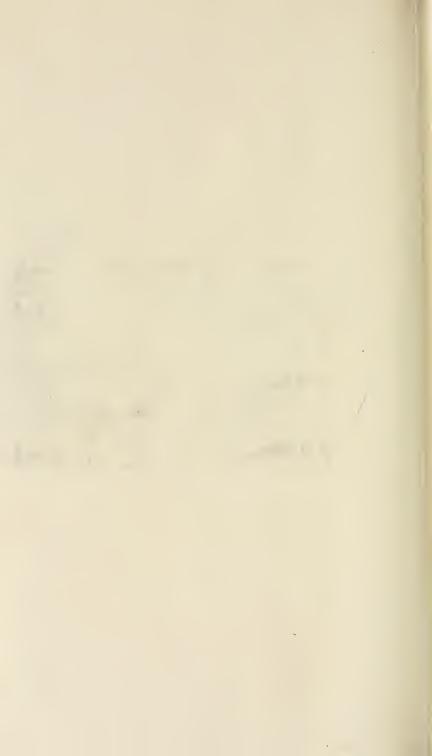
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